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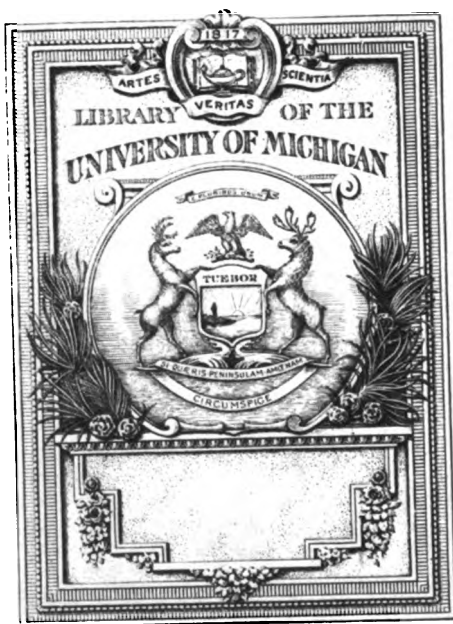
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JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Legislature

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

VOL. III.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1872.

54691

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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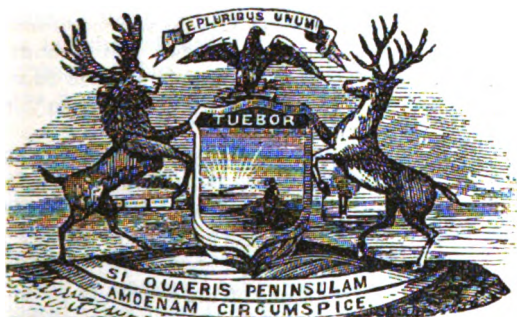
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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
WITH
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

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1872.

NOTICE.

This volume will be sent to the Clerks of the several counties in the State, to be by them distributed as follows:

To each County Superintendent, two volumes.

To each County Clerk, one volume.

To each County Treasurer, one volume.

To each Township Clerk, one volume.

To each District Director, one volume.

These are all public property, and should be delivered by the holders to their successors in office. The copy received by any Director in a district having a library, is required by law to be deposited in said library.

Every effort in my power was made to obtain the Inspectors' reports in season, whereby this, my eighth Annual Report, might be in print before the expiration of my term of office; but without avail. It was barely ready to go to press at that time; and the supervision of the printing and distribution has been thrown upon my successor, who kindly consented to perform the labor.

If every Director would have his report made out so as to present it at the annual meeting, as he should do, (and it would take him no longer to prepare it then than at a future time,) and forward it to the Town Clerk immediately after the meeting, as the law requires, there would then be time for the Town Clerks to have any errors that may exist rectified before the meeting of the Inspectors on the first Saturday in October; and before the middle of October every Inspector's report in the State might be in the hands of the State Superintendent. There is no good reason why this should not be the case; but the fact is, they come straggling along through the months of November and December, and even then, not a few are obtained only by writing expressly for them; and some fail to come at all.

The law, section 54, requires the Director to deliver his report to the Township Clerk "at the end of school year;" (and said end is not four weeks long); and section 79 requires the Inspectors to make their report on the first Saturday in October; and the Township Clerk to forward the same *immediately* to the County Superintendent or County Clerk, as the case may be.

I trust that these suggestions will meet the eye, and "sink into the heart" of every school officer in the State.

O. HOSFORD.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
Lansing, December 15, 1872. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State,
I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Report of the
Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying
documents, for the year 1872.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

ORAMEL HOSFORD,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

In making this my last report, I am naturally led to review the whole period of my official service, and note the changes that have taken place during that time.

I entered upon the duties of the office, Jan. 1, 1865. The report of my predecessor showed the number of children between the ages of five and twenty years, to be 280,772. The whole number attending school that year was 215,736. The value of school-houses and lots was \$2,085,372. The number of graded schools was 123. The whole number of qualified teachers was 8,816. The whole amount paid for teacher's wages was \$591,335 33.

Such are some of the leading statements, concerning the condition of the schools at that time.

The following statement shows their present condition: The number of children between the ages of five and twenty years is 405,026.* The whole number attending school the past year is 303,212. The value of school-houses and lots is \$7,469,296. The number of graded schools is 292. The whole number of qualified teachers is 11,642. The whole amount paid for teacher's wages is \$1,658,891 54.

The comparison of these statements, shows a constant and exceedingly gratifying progress made for the last eight years. The amount invested in school buildings and school property, has nearly quadrupled: There being but a little more than

* This includes 1,121 reported last year in 11 towns whose reports have not yet been received.

\$2,000,000 reported in 1864, and \$7,469,296 in 1872. The increase of children has been an average of 15,532 annually. In 1866 there was an increase of 22,683. The increase of property in the State may be estimated by the increase of the two-mill tax. This tax has nearly doubled within this period. The primary school fund has been increased only about \$50,000. There is a limit to this increase, and we are slowly reaching it. The school libraries have received but meager additions. The number of volumes in these libraries in 1864 was 154,927; and at this date, there are scarcely more than that number now to be found in all the school libraries of the State; and these are confined to a very few schools. The withdrawing of the annual appropriation to the library fund, proved a death blow to the township and district libraries. If this could have been continued, although it was but a small allowance for so important a purpose, there would now be thousands of libraries of well selected books, and although comparatively few in number, they would be of great service to many of the youth, now destitute of valuable books to read. The benefit of a good library to a community, is not appreciated. It was asserted that the books were but little read, that they remained on the shelves covered with dust, and were only a burden upon the town. There may be some ground for this charge; but there were those who read, and were glad to do so; and the number was increasing. If, instead of taking away the very small contribution for library purposes, upon which their life depended, there had been some officer appointed who should have the permanent care of the library, and he could have been furnished with the necessary means of taking care of it, not many years would have elapsed, before their influence would be seen and felt. I can scarcely conceive of anything that could be done, that would be of more value to a community, than to open to the people a good library of well selected books; a library that should be not only permanent, but every year receiving fresh additions of the best publications.

If we are to hope for an intelligent community—the people in any true sense educated,—we must do more than to provide schools to teach the rudiments of an education, then turn the youth out to float off wherever the tide may carry them, with no means of mental improvement, with nothing to profitably occupy their leisure moments. Fill our land with libraries of History and Biography; with Geography as gathered from books of travel; with works on the various sciences; with poetry and general literature, and let the youth form a taste for reading them. It would not require the ken of a prophet to predict, with certainty, the future of such a nation. But the taste will not be acquired without the books.

The objection is a very poor one, that is offered against furnishing libraries, that there are but few that have any desire to read. Create the library, place before the youth entertaining books, and a taste for reading will be formed. It will be of little use to teach children to read, if they are to have nothing to read after they have learned. An enlightened public opinion is essential to the prosperity of this government,—without intelligence and virtue there is no certainty of the perpetuity of the government. The strength of a State consists more in its wise and good men, than in great wealth or vast armies. Wealth and arms, if under the control of ignorance and vice, will work the destruction, rather than secure the safety of any people. A jurist of great reputation has said: "The mobs, the riots, the burnings, the lynchings, perpetrated by *men* of the present day, are perpetrated because of their vicious and defective education, when *children*. We see and feel the havoc and revenge of their tiger passions when they are full-grown; but it was years ago when they were whelped and suckled." Just in proportion to the ignorance of the masses, we may expect "Ku Klux Klans," "Tammany Rings," and "Dark Circles" of whatever name, whose whole purpose is to prey upon the community at large, whatever their professions may be. Many of the various clans are restless, unprincipled men, with

minds unoccupied, and they go upon these predatory excursions as much for the excitement, as for anything else. Fill up the leisure hours of children and youth with that which is valuable, and which shall make them thoughtful and considerate, and you will have valuable citizens.

“Legislation can find no nobler object of attention than to wisely provide for the best education of the hundreds of thousands of children now in our midst, and those yet to follow; for if we do this faithfully, we may rest our heads quietly upon our dying pillows, with the confident assurance, that in this particular we have conscientiously done our part for the future moral and intellectual well being of the State, and the permanency of our free institutions.” These are the words of one who, when living, enjoyed the fullest confidence of the American people, and though now dead, all revere the name of Lafayette.

One of our own educators once said: “The people of this great republic, have no more native and inherent ability to exercise wisely the privilege of voting, than they have to predict, without instruction, and yet with unfailing precision, the return of a comet or the occultation of some bright star in the heavens. All these are powers, to be unfolded and enlightened by culture, which qualifies a free people for their political duties, and they must be generous and comprehensive.”

It has ever been the policy of not only the General government, but of our State government, to foster education. The first Governor, in his first message, says: “Ours is said to be a government founded on intelligence and morality; and no political axiom can be more beautifully true. Public opinion directs the course which our government pursues, and so long as the people are enlightened, that direction will never be misgiven.” Again afterward, he says: “Every free government is called upon, by a principle of self preservation, to afford every facility for the education of the people. The liberty of a people cannot be forced beyond its intelligence.” Another of our

Governors said: "If any political axiom be better established than another, it is this; that no republic can long exist, unless intelligence and virtue predominate among, and characterize the great body of the people."

These statements are referred to, to remind the reader of what the sentiment was that animated those who labored to establish our educational system. The importance of general intelligence is not overstated in these various utterances.

But how shall this general intelligence be secured? Is it sufficient to establish schools throughout the State, that give but the rudiments of an education? These schools will be of immense service. Many of the pupils from them will continue to read and study after they have left them, and will become virtuous and intelligent men. A little learning will not be a dangerous thing in the republic, but these schools will not accomplish all that was hoped and designed by their founders. The establishment of public libraries formed a part of the system. Intelligence comes from reading, and thinking; and from social intercourse. The introduction of a good library into a community will, in a little time, change its whole character. In some of the cities and large towns, special attention has been given to collecting libraries, and already they contain thousands of the choicest volumes. The pupils in the schools where these libraries are found, during their course of study, form the habit of reading, and when their course is completed, they will not cease to read, if the opportunity is offered them. Some action should at once be had, looking to the re-establishing of district or township libraries, and making certain annual appropriations to secure their continuance and enlargement.

Among various changes recommended by my worthy predecessor, in his last report, was that of school supervision. He says: "A thorough and efficient system of supervision of the school interests, by a body of county superintendents, is much needed. It is needless to add arguments to those advanced in former reports, for this change. It is a shame for us to adhere

to the almost useless and farcical system of township inspectors, while our sister States, all around us, are rejoicing in the new and wonderful impulse given to their school systems by the adoption of this wiser and better plan of county supervision."

The Legislature of 1865, to whom this appeal was made, did not see fit to make the change so earnestly requested. The office of County Superintendent was, however, created in 1867, and we have now had an experience of nearly six years, as to the value of the system. In regard to the results, no one will claim that they have been entirely satisfactory. The great good that was hoped for, has not in every case been realized; and the reasons are most obvious.

From the first, the change has met violent opposition. In some counties no care has been taken in the selection of a man to fill the office. Men utterly incompetent have been elected, for the express purpose of making the office unpopular. Good and worthy men, after entering upon the discharge of their duties, have been crippled by having their salaries reduced to the minimum that the law allows, and the days they could be employed reduced to the least possible number. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that the best results have not always been secured. In those counties where the superintendents have not been looked upon as intruders, where they have been allowed all the time they have desired, and have received a compensation sufficient to enable them to devote their whole time to the work, most satisfactory results have been secured. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say, that in every county in the State the schools are in a much better condition than they would have been under the old system of supervision; and in those counties where the superintendent has been carefully selected and generously treated, the change is very manifest; and most of the opposition at first felt to the system, has disappeared.

Many who were doing a good work for the schools, have

found themselves under the necessity of resigning, their salaries being reduced so low that they were not able to continue in the office. In the larger counties, there are so many schools to be visited, the superintendent has not time, even if he should devote to visiting every day that he has to spare from other imperative duties, to call upon all during the terms of school.

For the most efficient supervision it will be necessary to divide these counties, or allow the superintendent to employ a deputy. The system has been sufficiently tested to satisfy every fair minded man, who has given attention to its workings, of its value and efficiency. No one can attend a gathering of the teachers as they meet in institutes and associations, who was accustomed to meet them in former years, and not be struck with the marked improvement they exhibit. There is more earnestness manifested, and more intelligence. Often are expressions heard like these: "Schools under the care of such teachers must be good;" "I was not aware that we had so fine a class of young men and women in our county;" "I am more proud of my county and State than ever before."

Another indication of the value of this system, is the increasing interest felt by the people, in the schools. A better class of teachers is demanded. It is true that there are some who grumble at the higher wages that have to be paid, yet most are satisfied, provided the school is a good one.

The general call is for good teachers, and the people expect to pay higher wages for them, and are willing to do so.

The great improvement visible in the school-houses and the school grounds, furnishes unmistakable evidence that some responsible person is looking after the interest of the schools.

Schools must improve under the careful supervision of a competent man.

The thorough examination of teachers, and a constant watch over them, and the various suggestions given to school boards,

must result in great good, giving rich harvests of far more value than all the cost of obtaining them.

THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

Although the Normal School is doing a great and noble work, as it has ever done, and exerting a quiet influence that is but partially appreciated, yet it is impossible for one school to do all the work of preparing teachers for all the schools. In the proper place I propose to show what the Normal School has been doing, and what it is still doing for the educational interests of the State. But as we have toward ten thousand teachers to provide for the schools, the Normal, though constantly filled to its full capacity, could instruct but a small part of the teachers the schools require.

The special demand is for qualified teachers for the district schools.

The University and Normal School, together with the various Colleges, are supplying the higher grade of schools with thoroughly competent teachers, but it is difficult to find a sufficient number of properly trained instructors for the large number of districts.

These are the schools that deserve special attention. The idea is prevalent that it does not require a teacher of culture and experience to take charge of a school that is "very backward." This expression is frequently made: "Almost any one is able to teach our school; there are no advanced scholars in it." The same may be said of these schools year after year. They make little or no advancement, for the reason that entirely incompetent teachers are employed.

This is by no means as general as formerly, for many have learned the difference in the progress made by the schools taught by competent instructors, and those who are incompetent, and then they demand good teachers. How shall they be trained for their work? Many of the Union Schools have training classes during a part of the Autumn term. From

these classes hundreds go to their work, if not thoroughly prepared for it, yet greatly benefited, and qualified to give far better instruction, and to manage their schools better than they otherwise could have done.

The frequent change in the principals and teachers of these graded schools is not only an injury to the schools, but prevents them from exerting that influence over the teachers in their immediate vicinity which ought to be exerted. This kind of work will continue to be done by these schools, and much good will result from it. If Normal Departments could be established in the various Colleges, located as they are in different parts of the State, under the immediate supervision of the State Board of Education, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, so far as primary schools are concerned, it would be equivalent to establishing so many Normal schools; and these departments being under the direction of permanent teachers, with a full course of instruction, large numbers of teachers would be thoroughly trained for all grades of schools.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

Nothing has attracted the attention of other States to the educational system of Michigan more than the large number of Union or Graded schools, and they are exerting a very general influence over our educational interests.

These schools were formed by uniting several districts into one, enabling those who had the supervision to thoroughly grade them, and to introduce the principle of the division of labor, which has long been applied in the mechanic arts, with great advantage. The expectations of those who urged the formation of these schools, have been fully met. No one would think of returning to the old district system. These schools are confined to the cities and villages. It is believed that the system, in a somewhat modified form, may be introduced with great benefit, in the more thickly settled farming districts, by forming the schools of a township into one, under the direc-

tion of one board of officers. In the cities and villages, it is found necessary to have ward schools for primary and intermediate pupils; the same would be found true, if the plan here proposed were introduced. A regular course of study could then be laid down, and most of the pupils could be induced to complete it,—more in proportion, it is believed, than are found to pursue it in the villages and cities. It is painful to see how many of our youth in the country fail to improve the comparatively limited advantages given them for mental culture.

But few of them think of attending school, except two or three months during the winter, after they have reached their thirteenth or fourteenth year, and during these months comparatively little advancement is made. There is no course of study for them to pursue, and they spend their time to little purpose. If a given plan could be marked out, and they found themselves every year advancing in a given course, they would realize that they were accomplishing something, and would be encouraged to complete it.

If each township had a central school for the more advanced pupils, in which those branches at least usually pursued in the Grammar Department could be taught, and a course adopted which should entitle those completing it to receive a certificate, numbers would be induced to prosecute many branches of study they now entirely omit.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

No little excitement has arisen in some places, from the discussion of the question of the legality of public High Schools. The claim has been made that this department formed no part of the school system, recognized by law, and that all taxes imposed to raise money to sustain these schools were illegal. It is claimed to be unjust to sustain such a school. The law contemplates that such schools should be self-supporting by charge of tuition. The law merely provides

that every child shall be educated up to a certain point, but it makes no provision by taxation for giving instruction beyond the ordinary English branches, and the school boards exceed their powers in providing for High Schools at public expense.

It is also contended that these boards have no right to employ superintendents and pay them from the public money; that they had not only created the office, but had abdicated the power conferred upon them by the people to the person appointed to the illegal office; and that although the Legislature has the power to confer the right of voting a local tax to support a primary school, since Sec. 4 and 5, Art. 13 of the Constitution imply this power, yet they cannot give authority to vote such tax for High Schools. These two sections, it is said, require the Legislature to provide for and establish a system of primary schools defined as free of charge, for tuition, and *all* conducted in the English language.

The English language is one language; *all* in that language embraces the whole; it follows that instruction in a primary school, must be conducted in one language only, and that the English. If it were possible to teach another language by the exclusion of the English idiom, it would be excluded from a primary school, because it necessarily includes instruction in two languages, which the word *all* inhibits. For primary schools thus defined, the Legislature may grant in addition all the franchise, all the Legislative and administrative powers its wisdom may dictate, but they must be impartial, running alike to all.

The primary school fund is an inviolable fund, and public property, in which all have an interest and right. *The two mill tax is a uniform tax, implying a uniform distribution.*

Special corporations are forbidden for any purpose but municipal. School purposes are not municipal. The powers and privileges conferred on school districts by general law embrace corporate, as defined by the Constitution. It follows that any law running only to districts having a specified number of

scholars, is a special law, re-incorporating or creating special corporations, and outside of a system, the Legislature is required to provide and establish in every district in the State ; and, consequently, there is no more authority conferred on the Legislature to authorize a local tax for the support of such school, than there is to support colleges or seminaries.

An inspection of the act for the relief of school districts, page 1217, Sec. 12, Compiled Laws, 1871, will show that it grants powers identical with those conferred upon colleges and theological seminaries, and are competent to drive the English language from a school district, and, therefore, repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution of the State. And so far as the several other sections provide for the assessment of taxes for building school-houses in which such schools may be kept, as are specified in Sec. 12, it is a direct infraction of Art. 4, Sec. 39, of the Constitution.

Chap. 137, Compiled Laws, is an attempt to legislate for two objects under one title, viz: a Graded High School and a Primary School. This is forbidden to the Legislature. Sec. 3 grants all the powers necessary to conduct a theological or a dancing school, or an ordinary college ; and if construed as a part and parcel of the fourth section, is a monstrosity in a government like ours. It is an independent act, and if incorporated into the act for Primary Schools, it would be invalid, as a misnomer, making provisions repugnant to a Primary School as defined by the Constitution ; and so far as the 4th section provides for referring to Sec. 24, of primary law, for power to certify a tax, etc., it is a bold infraction of Act 14, Sec. 14. So far as the whole act grants legislative and administrative authority to the trustees of a district, it is repugnant to Sec. 38, Art 4, by complication.

RECAPITULATION.

An inviolable Primary School Fund and an inviolable University Fund imply a dividing line. Usage has never

required higher qualifications for teachers in primary schools than those specified in instructions to county superintendents, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. Instruction in these branches must be in the English language exclusively. The Legislature has imposed all other education on the University Fund. The income from one cannot be diverted to perform the work of the other, without a breach of faith to the United States, pledged before the State became the custodian of the fund.

For strictly primary schools, there is no limit to form or manner in which they shall be constructed and maintained, but these provisions must stop when primary instruction ends, and the University and its branches commence their work. Until these branches are provided, an intermediate course cannot be supported by local tax or otherwise; because there is nothing in the Constitution expressed or implied giving this authority. The State has never attempted to raise such a tax for any of the State schools. No schools form any part of the State system, but those under the control of the State, except the primary, and these must be taught by a licensed teacher.

I have given this full statement of the views held by not a few citizens of the State, and the ground of the opinion expressed, that the attention of the Legislature might be called to the subject, and that they might have a definite idea of the ground of the objections made to the High Schools, as now established and maintained.

If these statements were mere rumors or complaints made by thoughtless men, who were dissatisfied with the tax they had to pay, they would not be worthy of the least notice; but since they come from men of character and standing, who have a reputation as lawyers, and who profess to have given the subject careful consideration, I have deemed it best to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject. If the Legislature has no power to authorize the establishing and maintaining of high school departments in our graded schools, it is high time that it was known, that the power may be given.

I do not propose to discuss this question, as this is not the place to do so ; nor do I propose to express even an opinion in regard to it. All must see that it is a question vital to the interests of our schools, and indeed to the whole school system. To attempt to make the high school departments self-sustaining by charging tuition would be to abolish them. Our graded schools, without the high school, would soon fall back to the condition of the district schools, and the whole system would be shorn of its unity and glory.

I am satisfied that the founders of the system designed to have this link supplied, and expected that these schools would form a part of the general system. It is true that the attempt was made to meet the want, by establishing branches to the University, and paying a part of the expense from the University fund ; the rest was to be raised by local tax ; the buildings, at least, were to be erected by the counties in which such branches were established. The right of local taxation was at least so recognized at first ; but when the grant for the University was found to be insufficient for the University alone, the branches were discontinued, and high schools were organized as departments of the graded school.

This, in short, is the history of the whole question, and the matter is left with the Legislature to determine whether the body has transcended its powers in authorizing these schools and directing in regard to their management and support, or not.

FREE SCHOOLS.

By an Act, approved April 3d, 1869, the public schools of the State were made free to all pupils within the limits of the district. No act pertaining to the schools has been received with greater favor by the people. The collecting of rate bills was a great annoyance to school officers, as well as to those who paid them. The fact that the rate bills were to be assessed after the public money was expended, operated disastrously

upon many schools. A very slight cause was sufficient to induce people to remove their children; anything that would answer for an excuse, was all sufficient. This was especially true of those who found it difficult to meet the bills. The free schools are a great relief to the poor, and by many of them highly prized. The effect upon the general attendance is marked. The numbers in the school are not diminished, as formerly, when the dreaded rate bill was thought to be increasing. It is believed that no petition will ever be presented, asking for a repeal of this law.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that the schools were all made free, and books furnished to those unable to purchase them, yet there were those in almost every neighborhood, so indifferent to the well-being of their children, that they would make no effort to avail themselves of the privileges offered to secure for them a good education without cost; and thousands of children were allowed to run the streets without occupation, growing up in stupid ignorance.

Many tax payers complained of this state of things. They were taxed, they said, to pay for the school houses and to sustain the schools, to educate the children. It was claimed that the good of the State demanded the education of all the people. They admitted the claim and most willingly paid their proportion of the tax, although they had no children to educate. The school houses were built, and the schools were opened and continued, term after term, and yet many children were found in the streets, never going near the school.

The demand was made that either the law making the schools free, should be repealed, or the children should be compelled to attend them. The demand was felt to be a just one, and the law was passed, "That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Michigan, having control and charge of any child or children, between the ages of eight and

fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child, or children, to a public school, for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school."

The moral effect of this law was very manifest. Many children found their way to the school room, not waiting to be compelled to attend by the force of the law. The final results can only be determined by the faithfulness with which the law is executed. The law is sufficiently exacting to meet all cases; and if there is any failure, it must be in its vigorous execution. Some, in attempting to enforce the law, meet with this difficulty; parents are not only willing, but anxious to send their children to school, and do so; but the boys, particularly, are disposed to truancy, and the parents having little control over them, it is very difficult to keep them in school, and the question is asked, "Cannot the compulsory law be supplemented with a law for incorrigible truancy?"

In my last Report I referred to the laws for truancy in Massachusetts, and will insert here one of them. "Any minor convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child convicted of wandering about the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years, may, at the discretion of the justice or court having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section" (which was a fine not to exceed twenty dollars for a breach of such laws as any town or city

might enact to prevent truancy), "be committed to any institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation provided for the purpose, under the authority of the first section, for such time, not exceeding two years, as such justice or court may determine."

It may be found necessary to adopt some law of this kind in this State. The street school which these truants attend furnishes ample facilities for all the pupils. The exercises are varied and attractive. The groceries, the bar-rooms, the billiard rooms, filled with tobacco smoke and fumes of whisky, where men indulge in gross profanity and low, vile conversation, and where the ribald songs are sung by drunken men with fetid breath, are just the places in which to educate our youth for deeds of shame and violence. Those who graduate from them are ready to enter the ranks of those who war upon society. From these come the murderers, highway robbers, burglars, horse thieves, assassins, drunkards, and vile, debased debauchers. This whole numerous horde are non-producers that must be supported, and society at large have them to support, not in the most economical way; but these wretches prey upon society like wild beasts, their whole course is destructive and wasteful—all the industries of the country are compelled to contribute to their support. The police army must be kept to guard the property of the industrious, and the toilers must pay them for watching. The courts must be maintained, with all the cost of prosecution and defense, of jury and witnesses, and the producers must pay it all; the criminal has nothing, for he is a public pauper, and those that labor must pay for jails and prisons and their support, for the criminal must be kept at public expense. In this state of things we may well ask if society has nothing to say about the schools that train this immense class of harpies to prey upon it. If there are youth who will not willingly attend schools which will fit them to become useful and honored citizens, shall they not be made to do so? If a truant law can be enforced it should at once be enacted.

The government that will not tax itself to secure the intelligence and virtue of its *youth* will be compelled to impose a triple tax to restrain its *men* from vice or punish them for their crimes.

The Spring and Autumn series of Teachers' Institutes were held as follows :

SPRING SERIES.

Otsego,.....	March 25
Almont,.....	April 1
Flushing,.....	" 8
Vicksburg,.....	" 15
East Saginaw,.....	" 22
Corunna,.....	" 29

AUTUMN SERIES.

Lapeer,.....	August 19
Lansing,.....	" 26
Saugatuck,.....	" 26
Ithaca,.....	October 7
Dundee,.....	" 14
Ypsilanti,.....	" 24
Coldwater,.....	" 28
Schoolcraft,.....	" 28
Olivet,.....	November 4
Burr Oak,.....	" 11
Mount Pleasant,.....	December 3

The average number in attendance was 75. The earnest attention given by the teachers to the various exercises showed no diminution, but rather an increase, of the interest manifested in past years.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School was never in a more prosperous condition than during the last year. The number of students has been 446. It has been the earnest purpose of the Faculty to make the professional work the leading characteristic of the

school. The Principal and the Professor of Elementary Teaching have given special instruction in the application of the principles of psychology to the science of teaching. In addition to this the different professors have given particular attention to the methods of teaching and have conducted their classes in accordance with what they believed to be the best methods. In this way the principles discussed by those whose special work it is to instruct in the philosophy of teaching, have been illustrated by the others in the daily exercises of the class-room.

The year has thus been one of steady advancement in all the departments of the school. Notwithstanding the efforts made to mar the confidence which the public have hitherto placed in this school, there was never a year when the students of this institution were more earnestly sought than the present. The demand for teachers from the Normal School, both graduates and under-graduates, has been far greater than could possibly be supplied. More than one hundred and fifty of the pupils in attendance the last year, including the graduates, have been teaching the present year. It is believed that this institution was never exerting a wider or more healthful influence over the schools of the State than at the present time.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Board of Control of the State Reform School report that the year has been one of unusual prosperity. The hygienic condition of the school has been most remarkable. There has been but one death during the year, and that from consumption; beside this, two or three rather severe cases of lung disease, and two fractures of bones, complete the list of cases demanding the physician's care. The physician in his report says: "This extraordinary healthy condition of the school is due to the unceasing attention, good judgment and care of both Superintendent and Matron."

The report refers to the great lack of education among the boys when admitted. Many of them have been detained in the School after they had by their diligence and good conduct attained a standing that would admit of a discharge, in order that they might receive that instruction which would enable them to take an honorable position in society; instruction that they ought to have received before coming to this Institution, and which would doubtless have saved them from ever becoming members of the Reform School.

The report strongly urges the repeal of the law 1867, fixing the minimum age for boys to enter the school at ten years. As the school is designed to be reformatory in its character, the whole plan and purpose of all its arrangements is to secure reformation—not to administer punishment. The claim is, that there is more hope of checking evil tendencies, and preventing the formation of evil habits, by having the boys sent to the school at an earlier age, before they have been schooled in iniquity. Being allowed to spend the years from five to ten in the great street school, constantly mingling with the vile and wretched, busy in their practices of petty crime, forming their habits of vice, and fixing them, it becomes well nigh impossible to eradicate them, and save the boys to society.

The report takes the right ground, if the proper school was provided for the younger class of boys; and such a school should most assuredly be established by the State. We may well learn a lesson from the old Spartans. If they wished to train youth for men of war, the tender boy was taken from his home and placed in the training school and left there, to grow up under the stern influence which made him athletic and gave him power of endurance and skill in the use of weapons of war. If we would have good citizens reared from the vagrants and homeless boys of our cities and large towns, let us take them from the streets and place them in schools, where habits of industry and cleanliness shall be formed, where moral instruction shall be constantly given them. The question of

expense has but little to do in this matter. This class of boys we have among us; we cannot throw them off; and so far as the financial question goes, it must be stated thus: Which will cost less—to educate these boys in a school provided for them, or to take care of them after they have secured their training in the great, free, street school? Let the cost of jails and prisons answer; and more than this, the loss of the productive power of the great criminal class must be taken into the account. These are not producers, but hang, like enormous leeches, upon the State and nation, and are supported at immense expense in all their destructive, wasteful course, before reaching the prisons.

Either there should be a separate school, or a separate department for the younger boys, and they should be kept in school until their habits become fixed, or they have secured a good English education.

The following tables will show the standing of all the boys now in school, and their scholarship when admitted:

READING.

When Admitted.

Who did not know the Alphabet.....	27
Who could read in Primer.....	26
Who could read in First Reader.....	39
Who could read in Second Reader.....	59
Who could read in Third Reader.....	40
Who could read in Fourth Reader.....	15
Who could read in Fifth Reader.....	12
*Total.....	218

Present Standing.

Who read in Primer.....	4
Who read in First Reader.....	27
Who read in Second Reader.....	34

*Many boys now reported in the advance department did not know their letters when admitted.

Who read in Third Reader.....	44
Who read in Fourth Reader.....	48
Who read in Fifth Reader.....	61
Total.....	218

WRITING.

When Admitted.

Could write their own letters.....	46
Could not write letters.....	172
Total.....	218

Present Standing.

Can write their own letters.....	133
Cannot write their letters.....	85
Total.....	218

ARITHMETIC.

When Admitted.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic.....	99
Who could count.....	72
Who studied Intellectual Arithmetic.....	31
Who studied Practical Arithmetic.....	16
Total.....	218

Present Standing.

Who study Primary Arithmetic.....	79
Who study Intermediate Arithmetic.....	76
Who study Practical Arithmetic.....	63
Total.....	218

GEOGRAPHY.

When. Admitted.

Who knew nothing of Geography.....	184
Who had studied Primary Geography.....	18
Who had Studied Common School Geography.....	16
Total.....	218

Present Standing.

Who study Common School Geography.....	25
Who receive oral instruction and use outline maps.....	193
Total.....	218

DETROIT HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

This institution was organized during the present year. The immediate cause which led to its formation was the failure of the Regents to provide instruction in the State University in this system of medical practice.

The Legislature passed an act several years since providing for instruction in the Homeopathic system to be given in the University. Those having the supervision of the University found that this system was so contrary to and inconsistent with the system already provided for and established, that to attempt to carry out the provisions of the act would endanger an important department of the University, and, therefore, took no steps to provide for the new system.

The friends of Homeopathy were not satisfied. Each session of the Legislature furnished the occasion for renewed petitions. Their persistence resulted in securing advice to establish the College outside of Ann Arbor. An effort was made to establish a College in Detroit, which led the Regents of the University to pass the following resolution:

"That we approve of the efforts that are being made to establish a Homeopathic Medical College at Detroit, to be eventually connected with the University; and when we are authorized to make it a part of the University by law, with proper provisions for its support, we will administer its affairs to the best of our ability."

Thus encouraged, the friends of this system organized the College, and the "announcement" was soon made that Courses of Lectures would be given in the different departments of Medical Science, commencing March 18, 1872, and continuing until the 27th day of June following. A full course of instruc-

tion was given in all branches of Medical Science, and the usual degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon nineteen candidates. Thirty-three students were matriculated for the first course, one fifth of whom were ladies. It is a prominent feature of the College to admit women on the same terms and conditions as men, and extend to them all the advantages of the institution.

The second session of the College opened the 6th of November, 1872, and will continue four months. Although the term has but just opened, forty-two students have matriculated, and the prospect is that the number will be increased to fifty or sixty.

Thirty thousand dollars have been secured as a basis for establishing the College.

The College building is situated on the corner of Woodward Avenue and the Campus Martius.

TRUSTEES.

L. Younghusband, C. H. B. Kellogg, Andrew B. Spinney, E. R. Ellis, Francis X. Spranger.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

President.—Lancelot Younghusband, M. D., L. L. D.

Treasurer.—Charles Merrill, Esq.

Secretary.—Erastus R. Ellis, M. D.

FACULTY.

L. Younghusband, M. D., L. L. D.,

C. H. B. Kellogg, M. D.,

Erastus R. Ellis, M. D.,

Cornelius Ormes, M. D.,

Lucy M. Arnold, M. D.,

Andrew B. Spinney, M. D.,

Francis X. Spranger, M. D.,

R. H. Chase, M. D.,

Isaiah Dever, M. D.,

William B. Silber, A. M., Ph. D.

ALBION COLLEGE.

The report of President Jocelyn shows Albion College to be doing a successful work, with a large number of pupils, and a full faculty of nine Instructors.

The assets of the College amount to \$59,567 31; and the Endowment fund to \$97,424 60. To the latter it is expected that \$60,000 will be added by David Preston, Esq., of Detroit, during the coming year.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

This College has enjoyed more than its usual prosperity during the last year. The number of students in attendance is large, and all matters connected with the College are such as indicate the vigorous condition of its various departments. The growing interest of its friends is shown by their willingness to contribute to its funds and labor for its prosperity.

The Trustees have adopted a plan for securing an addition to the endowment fund of \$35,000, and from the favor with which the plan is received they are confident of its complete success. Valuable additions have been made to the library and apparatus of the College.

Summary of the officers and students:

FACULTY.

Teachers.....	15
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STUDENTS.

College proper, Gentlemen.....	102
" " Ladies.....	95
Preparatory Department, Gentlemen.....	184
" " Ladies.....	240
Theological Department.....	13
Commercial " 	206
Music.....	73
Art.....	26

Total in all departments, deducting those counted more than once.....	606
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OLIVET COLLEGE.

The report of the President represents this College as enjoying its usual prosperity. A larger number of students has been in attendance than for years past. The friends of the College are rapidly multiplying and their interest in its success increasing. Every year gives evidence of progress, and those more immediately concerned with its daily working are hopeful as to the future.

An effort is being made to largely increase the present endowment, which promises to be successful. The sum proposed to be raised, a large portion of which is already pledged, will relieve the College from all embarrassment, and yield an income sufficient to meet all current expenses.

FACULTY.

Instructors.....	13
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SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

College—

Classical course.....	29
Scientific course.....	33
Ladies' course.....	31
Ladies' Elective Studies.....	11

Preparatory—

Normal course.....	25
Classical course.....	54
English course.....	69
Ladies' Preparatory course.....	80

Whole number of gentlemen.....	183
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Whole number of ladies.....	124
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Total.....	307
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KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

The report of the President of Kalamazoo College shows the present condition of that institution. The funds of the College remain as reported last year with the exception of a bequest of

\$2,520, the income of which is to be given in aid of indigent students.

FACULTY.

Instructors..... 10

STUDENTS.

Graduates..... 3

College—

Gentlemen..... 26

Ladies..... 14

Preparatory—

Gentlemen..... 117

Ladies..... 90

Total..... 247

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The report of the Board of Regents represents the University as enjoying its usual prosperity. No important changes have occurred during the year. A larger number of students have been in attendance than during any previous year.

University Hall, the corner stone of which was laid on Commencement day of 1871, has been so far completed that it is used to some extent. The appropriation made to build it has proved insufficient to complete the work, although the greatest care has been taken in all the expenditures. This Hall has a front of 347 feet, and its dome rises 140 feet, presenting a very imposing appearance. The additional appropriation needed to finish the Hall will doubtless be made without the least hesitation.

The President's report presents some exceedingly valuable statements. One is that the desire is almost universal among the under-graduates to complete some of the prescribed courses. Students are allowed to elect their courses of study, or to pursue simply whatever branches they may choose, whether they belong to a specific course or not. It is interest-

ing to see how many who enter the University to pursue certain elective studies change their purpose before completing these studies and enter upon some regular course. Of the students in the Academic department, 46 per cent are Classical, 19 per cent in the Latin and Scientific, 35 per cent in Scientific. The number of women who have entered the University during this year is nearly double what it was last year. The number last year was 34, viz.: 2 in the Law Department, 18 in the Medical Department, and 14 in the Academic Department. This year it is 64; there being 3 in the Law Department, 33 in the Medical Department, and 28 in the Academic. The number found in the several classes is as follows: Seniors 2, Sophomores 7, Freshmen 13, in select courses 6. Of the graduates in the Medical Class last April six were women. One graduated with the Law Class, and two graduated with the Class in the Academic department.

The results of this attempt to educate the sexes together in the University have been most gratifying. The President says: "The young women have addressed themselves to their work with great zeal, and have shown themselves quite capable of meeting the demands of severe studies as successfully as their classmates of the other sex. Their work so far does not evince less variety of aptitude, or less power of grappling even with higher mathematics than we find in the young men. They receive no favors, and desire none. They are subjected to precisely the same tests as the men."

The results of the year place the fact of co-education in the University beyond a mere experiment. The President farther says: "If we are asked still to regard the reception of women into our classes as an experiment, it must certainly be deemed a most hopeful experiment."

The Law and Medical Departments are represented to be in a prosperous condition, but far better results would be secured if a higher standard of qualifications was demanded as a condition of entering these Departments. Of the 350 students in

the Law School this year 61 were College graduates. But in the Medical School, in a class of equal size, only 14 were graduates. Some thorough mental training is imperatively demanded before entering upon the courses in either of these departments. The character of the studies pursued and the nature of the lectures given require this previous preparation. Two of the Professors who have been long and honorably connected with the University have resigned; Mr. D. V. Wood, Professor of Civil Engineering, and Mr. Alexander Winchell, Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

THE FACULTIES.

Whole number of teachers in the Academic Department...	28
“ “ Medical Department....	6
“ “ Law Department.....	4
Total.....	38

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts:

Resident graduates.....	9
Seniors.....	84
Juniors.....	73
Sophomores.....	97
Freshmen.....	168
In selected studies.....	46
In Pharmacy.....	40
Total.....	517
Students in the Department of Medicine.....	354
Students in the Department of Law.....	353
Total in the University.....	1224

NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	5
Mining Engineers.....	1

Civil Engineers.....	10
Bachelors of Science.....	12
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	7
Bachelors of Arts.....	57
Doctors of Medicine.....	89
Bachelors of Law.....	142
Masters of Science.....	7
Masters of Arts.....	10
Masters of Arts (on examination).....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 341

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Counties having ten or more school districts have county superintendents of schools. Upon the enactment of the law in 1867 forty-six counties were entitled to the office. Since that time ten counties have increased in population beyond the designated limit, and at this time there are county superintendents in fifty-six counties; leaving now fourteen organized counties which have less than ten districts. These counties are: Alcona, Alpena, Chippewa, Clare, Delta, Emmet, Kalkaska, Mackinac, Manitou, Menominee, Missaukee, Ontonagon, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft.

There are now but seven unorganized counties in the State; as follows: Crawford, Gladwin, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Roscommon. Several of these are being penetrated by railroads, and will soon require organization, and will be reporting schools.

The following are names of counties and superintendents and their postoffice address. The present term of their office closes May 1st, 1873:

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	POSTOFFICE.
Allegan.....	E. S. Linsley.....	Allegan.
Antrim.....	Lewis M. Kanagy.....	Atwood.
Barry.....	Theodore B. Diamond.....	Prairieville.
Bay.....	Frederick W. Laukenow.....	Bay City.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	POSTOFFICE.
Benzie	Arthur T. Case	Homestead.
Berrien	E. L. Kingsland	Benton Harbor.
Branch	A. A. Luce	Gilead.
Calhoun	Bela Fancher	Homer.
Cass	L. P. Rinehart	Cassopolis.
Charlevoix	John S. Dixon	Charlevoix.
Cheboygan	Arthur M. Gerow	Benton.
Clinton	E. Mudge	Maple Rapids.
Eaton	John Evans	Bellevue.
Genesee	Cornelius A. Gower	Flint.
Grand Traverse	Elisha P. Ladd	Old Mission.
Graiot	Dillis D. Hamilton	Pompeii.
Hilldale	Charles R. Coryell	Jonesville.
Houghton	Philander H. Hollister	Hancock.
Huron	C. B. Cottrell	Port Austin.
Ingham	Elmer North	Lansing.
Ionia	Wm. B. Thomas	Ionia.
Iosco	John M. Crane	Au Sable.
Isabella	Charles O. Curtis	Mt. Pleasant.
Jackson	W. Irving Bennett	Jackson.
Kalamazoo	E. G. Hall	Kalamazoo.
Kent	Henry B. Fallass	Fallassburg.
Keweenaw	R. C. Satterlee	Eagle River.
Lake	Darius C. Warner	Chase.
Lapeer	J. H. Vincent	Lapeer.
Leelanaw	Salmon Steel	Northport.
Lenawee	Willard Stearns	Adrain.
Livingston	Peter Shields	Howell.
Macomb	R. G. Baird	Armada.
Manistee	J. W. Allen	Manistee.
Marquette	Harlow Olcott	Marquette.
Mason	J. Edwin Smith	Ludington.
Mecosta	C. W. Borst	Big Rapids.
Midland	M. W. Elsworth	Midland.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	POSTOFFICE.
Monroe	Elem Willard	Monroe.
Montcalm	Elijah H. Crowell	Greenville.
Muskegon	A. H. Burch	Muskegon.
Newaygo	M. W. Scott	Newago.
Oakland	J. A. Corbin	Pontiac.
Oceana	A. A. Darling	Hart.
Osceola	Marcus A. Lafler	Hersey.
Ottawa	Charles S. Fassett	Spring Lake.
Saginaw	John S. Goodman	East Saginaw.
Sanilac	George A. Parker	Port Sanilac.
Shiawassee	Ezekial J. Cook	Owosso.
St. Clair	W. H. Little	Port Huron.
St. Joseph	L. B. Antisdale	Nottawa.
Tuscola	M. M. Jarvis	Watrousville.
Van Buren	Henry J. Kellogg	Lawton.
Washtenaw	George A. Wheeler	Ann Arbor.
Wayne	Lester B. Brown	Rawsonville.
Wexford	C. L. Frazier	Clam Lake.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BARRY COUNTY—T. B. DIAMOND, SUP'T.

There has been no marked change in the affairs of schools in this county since last year. Still, a general improvement can be noted on every hand. An increased demand has been made for teachers of good qualifications; and in only a case or two have requests been made to license a teacher because he or she could teach *our* school. This is a decided change from what existed three or four years before, when the complaint was general that too high a standard was required at the hands of superintendents. Again, the efforts on the part of teachers to qualify themselves for their work never was as general here as it is at this time. This argues well for the present and the future. The union and graded schools in this county have not been able, in view of accommodations, to afford opportunities for study and review to teachers and others, that have been very much needed and desired. We look for an improvement in this respect at an early day. This want has been supplied by the organization of select schools in different parts of the county. These have been well attended by teachers, and warmly supported by the people in localities where they were held. Prominent among them is the select school at Woodland, where a fall term of ten weeks has been supported during the last five years. Under the control of Prof. James Vosper, it has maintained an attendance of seventy-five, and has done much to advance the standing of the schools in that part of the county.

During the year I have held two Teachers' Classes; one at Orangeville at the beginning of the year, was with me an experiment, and not largely attended; the other, at Hickory Corners in the spring, was attended by seventy-five. Methods of instruction were considered, and classes in the branches taught in our schools were attended with much interest. These efforts have been warmly supported by teacher and people, and from the experience of the past, I am encouraged to labor on in the same work, confident that what works to the interest of our teachers works good to our schools.

The number of teachers holding certificates has been considerably above what is required to supply our schools. At the same time the number of teachers of experience has been small, and many schools have been supplied with young teachers, and during the winter several schools failed, owing to a failure among such to govern and control. In some cases, however, district boards failed in their duty to properly support teachers.

I have met with objections to the county superintendency, that superintendents aimed to license only enough teachers to supply schools. The following figures must refute all such objections:

The number of organized districts in the county is....	151
Number of teachers employed at one time.....	100
Whole number of applicants examined.....	475
" rejected.....	99
Certificates granted.....	376
" of first grade.....	6
" of second grade.....	70
" of third grade.....	300

In visitations I have not made it a point to visit the greatest possible number of schools, but where work was most needed, I have in many cases made several visits to accomplish needed changes. These I have been able to secure in a good number of schools, and the way is prepared for many

improvements during the next term. About two hundred and twenty visits has been made, and yet not all of the schools have received personal attention during the year. One and a half years experience has given me a general knowledge of the condition of the schools, yet the field is a large one for one person to give the attention demanded by so many schools. I find that personal attention to the matter is the best means to accomplish results.

There has been no concert of action to procure a uniformity of text books; but commendable progress in this respect has been made. The power, under the old system, of a teacher to introduce any books he might choose, was the great cause of the variety of books in use. The general supervision of the county superintendent must result in a great saving in this respect, as there is a concert of action between district boards, teachers, and superintendent, and all changes made in a county are in one direction, and that toward uniformity. In this respect our schools are generally in fair condition. Not many schools in the county have school apparatus worth speaking of. Some have taken measures to supply this want, and maps, object-lesson cards, etc., come into use in a small number of schools. Wing's multiplication charts were purchased by a large portion of the districts at a price far above their value. Such a deception does much to retard the purchase of more useful agencies. About fifty districts have procured dictionaries during the year, and probably all will have this most important book of reference before the close of next year.

Township and district libraries are a failure as they are now managed and supported. In this county there is not one well-sustained public library outside of the city of Hastings. Ample provision to replenish them is not provided, and the meager sum set apart for their support has been illegally used in many towns for other purposes. Our young people are not readers as they should be. No greater want is found among teachers than a general information, which can and should be accom-

plished through this agency. Can our State do a greater work in the interest of education than to re-organize our libraries and provide some regular means for their support?

During the winter the union building at Hastings was lost by fire. It was an old building, and very poorly accommodated the schools of the place. The people of that young and growing city have taken measures to replace it with one equal to its wants. A fine union school building will be ready for use at the commencement of the next school year. Cost, when finished about \$40,000.

The people of the village of Middleville have replaced their old union building with another at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It will be ready for use January 1st, 1873, and not only do credit to the enterprise of that village, but meet a most pressing want of the place and surrounding country.

But three of the districts have built new houses. These are good ones, and indicate the spirit of the people when they dispense with the use of old buildings to build in their places only good ones. These houses are all well furnished and well adapted to the wants of their school.

The board of supervisors have given two hundred and eighty days as the time of service each year. The experience of the last year has made it necessary to give almost full time to the work. The last year's labor has been generally a pleasant one, and the duties of the county superintendent have been increased, as many more matters of interest in the county are in a measure thrown upon him to decide—more than during the first years of the system. The outlook for the future is one of promise. We have many good schools and faithful teachers. Their numbers are gradually on the increase. We can afford to labor and to wait.

BAY COUNTY—F. W. LANKENAW, SUP'T.

The schools of this county have during the past year improved steadily though slowly; neither has the improvement been alike in all schools, which is due to various causes. Whilst some of the smaller schools have made great progress, some of the larger ones did not keep pace with them,—in fact did little in the way of improvement. I refer specially to those large schools which should have been graded; but it seems some school officers do not understand the importance of this measure.

Among the important improvements may be mentioned the introduction of apparatus. During my visits last year I found many schools without even blackboards. This year not only these, but also maps and charts were procured. The necessity of having such aids in a school-room is not understood by many. One is often met with the arguments: "When I went to school we did not have even a blackboard, and we learned well too;" or, "I learned to read and write and got through the world all right, and I think my boys will do the same." Such men are hard to convince of the fact that maps, charts, etc., are as necessary for a teacher as the hammer and chisel for the mechanic.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The acquisition of territory from Saginaw county has added another town to our county—the total number being now eleven, exclusive of Bay City—and gave us several fine districts. Aside from this, a number of new districts have been formed, so that now there are 44 districts having school-houses, or about building such. Some districts after having organized have never had school.

TIME OF SCHOOL.

I have repeatedly urged upon the several boards and the citizens generally to vote longer terms of school. In almost all

instances this has been done, a great many having voted nine months. As to the commencement of school the districts differ, the schools opening and closing at almost all months in the year.

LOSS BY FIRE.

Early in the summer the school-house of district No. 1, in the town of Monitor, was consumed by fire. As no school had been taught there for some time and no fire having been in the neighboring forest, it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The building was valued at \$800 and insured for \$400. The contract for rebuilding has already been let. Among the

NEW BUILDINGS

Erected during the past year should be mentioned the school-house of district No. 1, in the town of Williams. It is a large frame building, cost about \$1,300, and is furnished with excellent seating from a prominent Western house. Not so fine, but larger, is the building at Standish. This village, on the J. L. & S. R. R., is hardly two years old, and the census already shows a school population of one hundred children. The school has been in operation almost a year. Such enterprise is commendable, especially when the whole cost falls on the shoulders of two or three men.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following is a list of text books used to a less or greater extent:

Sanders' Union Readers.

Sanders' Speller.

Robinson's Arithmetic.

Stoddard's Arithmetic.

Guyot's Geographies.

McNally's "

Monteith's "

Mitchell's "

Kerl's Grammar.

Harvey's Grammar.

Willson's History of the United States.

Swinton's " "

With a few exceptions there is a uniformity of text books in the various schools. There should, however, be a uniformity in the whole county, or better still, in the State. As it is, teachers and officers must continually contend with those parents who may happen to move from one district, town or county into the other. In a new county like ours the influx of strangers is great, and with them come the variety of books used elsewhere. The simple fact that this or that book is used in the school is not enough to persuade parents that they must procure the same books and lay aside those already in the possession of their children. As in many instances the proper officers do not understand the necessity of a uniformity of text books; they pay but little attention to such affairs, and thus the greater part of the work in this direction falls upon the teachers, who not unfrequently get into trouble with parents on account of their attempt of reform.

COMPULSORY LAWS.

It has been pretty generally predicted by those "who know" that this law "would be a dead letter" as many other laws of this and other States are. One or two teachers even—a little *ahead* (?) of the times—have taken the pains of writing elaborate articles on it, blaming not a little those who were "copying the Prussian system of education, and who thus *Germanize* our American schools." Well, let them growl. Those who have had a chance to observe, know that this law has borne some—though very few—fruits. At least this is true of Bay county. That it has not accomplished more good is certainly not the fault of the law itself, but of those who have neglected to perform their duty. School officers and teachers should work together in this matter and the results certainly will be more gratifying. The frequent

CHANGE OF TEACHERS,

In many districts, is a greater evil than many are aware of. It is a frequent occurrence that I find teachers who have not taught two successive terms in any one school, though they have been teaching a number of terms. The causes for this are various. Some teachers have adopted the rule: "The oftener I change the better." This rule certainly is fallacious. It takes the pupils and teachers a great portion of a three months' term to become thoroughly acquainted with and to fully understand each other. When they just begin to do this the teacher leaves and another has to go through the same process. The result is obvious. Very few of the teachers who complain: "I don't know what the reason is, but I have such little success wherever I go," think that it is this frequent "going" which helps to make them unsuccessful. Of course, I do not mean to say that no changes should be made. On the contrary, changes often are necessary and desirable; but generally speaking this rule certainly is good: "Let the teacher (if wanted) keep her place a number of terms (say three successive ones at least)." And school boards should adopt this: "Do not dismiss your teacher if she gives fair satisfaction, even if you think you could find one who would "suit" you a little better." Officers should look for well recommended, *experienced* teachers, and if possible hire them for a whole year, or for as many months as they will have school. Our corps of

TEACHERS

Has improved somewhat during the last year. I have urged repeatedly that higher wages should be paid. Many of the districts have done so, paying from \$32 to \$42 per school month. We were thus enabled to get a better class of teachers from abroad, in addition to those already here.

The average standing adopted by me for each grade of certificates is the following:

For first grade 95 per cent.

For second grade 85 per cent.

For third grade 75 per cent.

Though impossible in some instances, I have as a rule rigidly adhered to this in my examinations.

I have introduced during this year "term reports," and find that they aid materially in supervising the work of the teacher.

The want of *trained* teachers is felt a great deal in our county. Many of the teachers are new beginners, just fresh from some village or country school, who know nothing of methods of teaching; nor do they understand the importance of their work. The idea of many seems to be, that teaching consists of hearing the lessons "given out," and to promptly draw their pay at the end of the month. They consider it simply a *business*. For calling teaching thus, they are perhaps not to blame. Many good educators use the term without thinking of the evil influence it may have on their inferiors. What we want is teachers who have made teaching their life-work, who have adopted and fully understand Fröbel's great motto: "Come let us *live* for our children!" Let every one who enters a school room for the first time as a teacher adopt this, and the number of those who make teaching their *life-work* will soon be greater than of those who consider it simply a *business*.

The board of supervisors have allowed me sixty days, at five dollars per diem.

In conclusion, allow me to compliment you for the very able manner in which you have discharged your official duties during the last eight years. I, among many, regret to lose your active aid and advice in the great work we have undertaken. Please give us the benefit of your experience in the future.

BENZIE COUNTY—A. T. CASE, SUP'T.

In our sparsely settled county we have twenty-one organized districts. We have lost one and gained one during the year. Nearly one half have no winter school, but have four or five months in summer. Owing to scattered settlers the schools are small, with three or four exceptions.

Benzonia college school is furnishing the county with some excellent teachers. But of the better class of teachers there is not enough to supply all the districts. The interest taken in educational matters I think fully keeps pace with settlements and improvements. All desire that the common school be kept up.

I have visited most of the districts, and spent from one half day to a day in each, and have labored to impress all with the necessity and value of educational advantages, and to encourage the hope of the dawning of better days when log school-houses will disappear, and when each district shall possess some vestige at least of school apparatus to assist the teacher in presenting, and the pupil in grasping, the principles of science. There are now five or six frame houses, the rest log, excepting three, which have none. I think only one of our teachers has had the benefit of normal instruction.

Frankfort has made a decided improvement in the village school-house, and furnished it from Detroit; but as yet has no apparatus.

Almira has built a good house in district No. 2. District No. 2 in Inland is to build one next spring.

The Benzie county teachers' association held its annual institute in Benzonia, April 30th and May 1st, with good attendance and interest. The semi-annual institute was held October 29 and 30, at Benzonia. I think those who labor to sustain this association cannot fail of being benefited. In visiting the schools I encourage, if possible, but believe it a bad practice to criticize before the pupils. Some are allowed

to attempt to teach who would be left out were teachers more numerous. This fall I have granted fourteen and refused four certificates. Our board of supervisors allow me \$3 50 per day, and allow me to regulate the number of days to suit myself.

We still desire to secure a uniformity of text books, but we see little light in that direction at present. Good teachers and good books, good houses and good surroundings, good apparatus and good order make good scholars. The converse is just as true.

BERRIEN COUNTY—E. L. KINGSLAND, Supt.

I have the honor to report a year of successful progress in the schools of Berrien county, as a whole. The time included in this report is from November 4th, 1871, to November 1st, 1872.

The number of school districts remain the same as last year. District No. 30, Niles township, has been disorganized, and part of it attached to district No. 6, Niles township, and the balance to the Buchanan union school. A new school district has been established in Lake township, composed of parts of districts six and seven and the unorganized portion of the township.

There are fourteen graded schools in the county—but only twelve report more than one teacher—and they occupy twenty school-houses, and employ fifty-five teachers.

The teachers employed in all the schools of this county during the year number over three hundred. Some school districts change their teacher each term; which is one of the greatest hindrances to the favorable advancement of their schools. Next to this is the lack of uniformity of text books.

Besides the completion of the school-houses commenced last year, four new ones have been built in the county, each a

credit to the district building; and active preparations are being made to erect spacious school-houses at Dayton station, and the village of Berrien Springs.

There are four school-houses still remaining in the county that are unfit for school purposes, and two districts are without school-houses of any kind, yet maintaining their schools occupying rented buildings.

The St. Joseph union school-house, one of the finest in the State, will soon be dedicated.

Many school-houses are being thoroughly repaired, and most of them will be seated with improved furniture, while a number of out-houses are being built for the convenience of the scholars, and substantial fences are being constructed around the school yards; as a whole the school property has improved very materially.

A large number of school districts have supplied themselves with mathematical charts, and in twenty districts the officers of the different districts have purchased "stereoscopic views" for the use of their schools, at an expense hardly justifiable in some cases.

The compulsory school law has been rigidly enforced in a few districts, but a large majority of the districts pay no attention to it whatever.

During the year I have held thirty-three examinations, aside from office examinations, and given 297 certificates; 28 of the first grade, 120 of the second grade, and 149 of the third grade. The last week in August I held a teachers' institute at Berrien Springs, which was well attended. Prof. W. W. Ray, of the St. Joseph schools, and Prof. L. H. Roberts, of Berrien Springs, rendered valuable assistance.

Teachers' classes are taught in connection with the union schools in Niles, Buchanan, St. Joseph, and Benton Harbor. The meetings of the teachers' association are held monthly, with fair attendance and commendable zeal.

At examinations, institutes, and teachers' meetings, I have

urged the necessity of a thorough preparation for the work, and the importance of reading some educational journal. Through the kindness of the editor of the *Michigan Teacher* I have been able to distribute many copies of that valuable educational monthly among the teachers of this county; also a number of copies of the *Country Teacher*.

I have visited all the school-houses in the county—some of them the third time during the year—and found the teachers, with four exceptions, doing thorough and efficient work; though a number of schools visited last winter had a small attendance on account of scarlet fever, which prevailed to an alarming extent in many parts of the county.

Of the three hundred teachers in the county, fifty of them have received normal instruction. The number of directors in the county that have received instruction at a normal school is twenty-one.

I am under a debt of gratitude to the people of this county for the generous hospitality everywhere received, and the co-operation of school officers and teachers. My thanks are due the board of supervisors for their liberality and encouragement.

CALHOUN COUNTY—B. FANCHEE, SUP'T.

For a fourth report a selection is made from a large collection of items, indicating the active forces and their workings in our school system. Schools change in four years. Many of the advanced pupils of four years ago have taken their place in important fields of usefulness, or in higher departments of education; but in the school-room pupils of the same age as before are found, of equal or increased numbers, and in nearly the same stage of progress. The change of scholars amounts in four years to about the average number of the school.

Teachers change schools. The average time of teaching in one school cannot, in this county, be more than two terms, or one year at most. As many change every term as continue to teach in the same school more than two terms or a year; so that but few teachers continue a school age of four years in one school. These changes of teachers indicate success, or the want of it, for it is hard to determine whether more change for a better position to which they are called by success, than they who change because others are preferred.

Teachers are changed in five or six years. The teaching age cannot be more than six years. The average time of teaching, from an estimate made from one hundred, falls a little below six years. The number that make teaching a permanent business is small, and a very large proportion of teachers relinquish the business in a year or two for other relations and employments. The changes in the schools are natural and inevitable, but too frequent changes of teachers are to be deprecated. This waste and supply greatly augments the duties and responsibilities of superintendents. Instructions are to be repeated, and the character and standing of teachers tested.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

We look at home, to our own advanced schools, whose scholars often avail themselves of the instructions of the union schools or the colleges or seminaries at Hillsdale, Albion, Olivet, or Kalamazoo, for teachers. In a few cases we are supplied from the normal, and from abroad. The supply is more than equal to the demand in numbers, but the call is for the best. Choice teachers are in good demand, with wages corresponding in some measure to qualifications. Wages of male teachers vary from \$25 to \$60; averaging about \$38. Wages of females vary from \$10 to \$50 per month; averaging about \$21.

GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

The demand made upon teachers at examination, for thorough

scholarship has been called for, and fully sustained by almost all the schools, and has been answered by the diligent application of teachers to study, as essential to the security of a certificate or a school. The people think that with increased wages, and improved houses and apparatus teachers should make corresponding efforts for advancement.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There are in the county one hundred and seventy-one school houses; 27 brick, 5 stone, 135 frame, 3 log, 1 concrete. The houses built, or in process of erection last year, are all first class houses with all the improvements of the times. The central building in Albion, just completed, with the school in successful operation under the superintendence of Prof. F. B. McClellan, who, with the experience of several years of successful teaching in graded schools of the State, enters vigorously upon his work with the co-operation of well qualified and experienced teachers in all the departments, takes the third place in size and importance of the union schools of the county. Battle Creek, with its central building of a hundred thousand dollars, and ward schools with 24 teachers, and Marshall, with its central building of seventy-five thousand dollars, and another of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in process of erection, with its ward schools and 26 or 27 teachers, take the lead. The house in Albion is second to none in the county in its proportions, style of architecture, finish, beauty, convenience, and adaptation to the wants of the town. One brick house in Clarence, recently finished at an expense of \$2,500, and one of the same kind and expense built last year, indicate an interest in education, and a determination that the township shall have a fair record of improvement and that its children shall share in the progress of the times. Burlington too, continues the work of school-house erection, and has completed a house of about \$2,000. Tekonsha is preparing to build an eight or ten thousand dollar house, and

Homer has raised \$2,000 to remodel and improve their union, house. Improvements of some kind, of houses, yards, fences seats and desks are made in every town.

DISTRICTS.

There are 162 districts and 8 union schools with 66 teachers making a demand for 228 teachers at a time.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Four hundred and eight certificates have been given upon examination during the year; 14 of the first, 72 of the second, and 322 of the third grade. A large proportion of these teachers who have received certificates have been examined several times; and renewed examinations in all cases at the expiration of certificates are among the very best tests of advancement and are strong incentives to study.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

Two hundred and twenty-five school visits have been made during the year, and yet there are a few schools that have been omitted by unavoidable circumstances, such as severe storms, the sickness of the teacher, or the dismissal of the school for a time on account of some prevailing disease. The inspectors reports are in many cases deficient in the record of the visits of the superintendent, owing in part no doubt to the want of a suitable school register, which is a serious defect in any school. Moral instructions without reference to denominational preferences are justly regarded as an essential part of an education adapted to form reliable men and women, capable of comprehending their relations and responsibilities to God and their fellow men.

PROGRESS.

A moderate estimate for the last six years would be at least 100 per cent in qualification of teachers, 500 per cent in school buildings, and 40 per cent in teachers' wages, with benefits and comforts to children corresponding with these rates, and

yet the defects of teachers are more apparent now than formerly, and there is a greater call for teachers to advance from present than from former attainments.

CASS COUNTY—L. P. RINEHART, SUP'T.

The period covered by this report is the year closing May 1st, 1872.

Conscious of the large and varied field of labor belonging to this office, I can but say that I have to the best of my ability endeavored to perform its duties. A thorough series of inspection of the schools was effected during the summer. Every school was visited at least once, save three that were closed as I passed through. Owing to the limited time allowed me, but sixty schools were visited during the winter. Term reports have been received from nearly all the others, and I am happy to state that the schools in this county, with only few exceptions, have been progressing very favorably. Special mention is made of the general success of our union and graded schools, which reflects much credit upon their faithful teachers, efficient school boards, and interested patrons. Time and experience accomplishes results where all other means fail. Parents and school officers are beginning to recognize more clearly the necessity of a "peculiar" fitness and "special" preparation on the part of those to whom they entrust the moral, mental, and physical training of their children. The interrogation "What is your lowest price?" has been substituted in most cases by "How much experience have you had?" "What has been your success?" "What kind of a certificate do you hold?"

EXAMINATIONS.

Public examinations were held in each of the townships during the fall. The number of candidates examined was 150. Of this number 123 received certificates as follows:

First grade 5, second grade 3, third grade 115. The average age of those receiving first grade is 26 years, and the average number of terms taught 5; average age of those receiving second grade is 24 years, and number of terms taught 2; average age of those receiving third grade is 24½, and average number of terms taught 6. Owing to the fact that a greater part of the certificates granted was of the third grade, it was found necessary to hold a series of examinations throughout the county this spring which has just been concluded. At these examinations 147 candidates were examined, of which 117 received certificates as follows: First grade 2, second grade 7, third grade 98. The average age of those receiving third grade certificates is 22 years, and average number of terms taught 3½. The examinations were conducted with both oral and written questions, and great pains were taken to ascertain the standing of each candidate. The average standard is 81.5 per cent.

Endeavoring to render the schools as practical as possible, and believing that every child should be made familiar with the principles of our government and the fundamental laws of the State, I have asked teachers questions designed to call out a knowledge of these subjects, or rather to suggest the propriety of seeking information thereto. A great many of the candidates that passed quite satisfactory examinations in the common school branches were sadly deficient in general information. It is to be hoped and expected that a decided improvement will be made in this direction. I keep every Saturday as an office day to examine teachers, effect correspondence and attend to other business connected with the school work.

Arrangements were partially made to hold several institutes during the fall, having engaged the services of several of the first educators of the State. The action of the board of supervisors, however, in reducing my time to less than two-thirds of that of my predecessors, with the resulting pecuniary embar-

assment, made it necessary for me to forego this intended and much desired plan. It is sincerely hoped that a more liberal policy will be maintained toward our educational interests in the future.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND HOUSES.

The county is divided at present into 125 school districts, including four that have been organized under the graded school law. But few unimportant changes have taken place in their boundaries during the past year. We have 127 school-houses, 5 of which are log, 17 brick, and 105 frame buildings. The most of these houses are fine, substantial, and convenient buildings, and are justly esteemed the pride of our county.

Nearly all of the poorer class of houses are of those that were built in an earlier day, and are not unfrequently situated in the oldest and wealthiest communities. Quite a number are soon to be replaced by new ones having the modern comforts and conveniences. That others will not, is due, it is believed, more to indifference and neglect than to lack of finances. Three new school-houses were built in the county during the year, all of which are supplied with furniture of the best pattern and finish, and an honor to the community in which they are situated. The one at Brownsville is worthy of special mention as a model school-house. Many of the old houses have been repaired and rendered more habitable and attractive. The great wants are blackboards, *blackboards*. It is also extremely difficult to secure proper attention to the matter of ventilation.

CENSUS.

The whole number of children in the county between the ages of 5 and 20 years, for the school year ending September 4, 1871, is 7,381; whole number between the ages of 8 and 14 is 4,158. The whole number that have been enrolled in the schools some part of the year is 6,026, leaving 1,355 of school age that have not attended school any part of the year whatever, over eighteen per cent of the whole number.

The average time that school has been kept the past year is 75-100 months. The average time that each scholar *enrolled* has attended school is $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. This is not a very flattering exhibit for a system of free schools. It is, however, some improvement on the previous year. Greater improvement is confidently expected this year, though it is feared our compulsory law is not being enforced to the extent desired. Tardiness and truancy are the greatest obstacles to success in our district schools. It costs the public as much to educate the few as the many, and parents come far from fulfilling the duties they owe to their children and society when they refuse or neglect to give them the full benefit of the free schools.

RESOURCES.

The total resources of the county for the year ending September 4, 1871, are \$52,662 18. Of this amount \$44,378 21 was paid for teachers' wages. The balance was used for building, repairing, and incidental purposes. The average wages of male teachers for the same year is \$45 per month, and for females is \$21 per month. This large difference is greatly due to the difference in the size and advancement of the summer and winter schools, yet there is great difference in the wages of the two where the situations are similar. A wise policy would seem to teach that merit and amount of labor performed, should be the proper basis for compensation.

The total value of the school-houses and school property in the county is \$89,210, and no equal amount, aside from what has been contributed for religious purposes, could be devoted to a better use. These figures plainly show that the education of our youth has become a public enterprise, second to no other in point of magnitude as well as importance.

TEXT BOOKS.

It is a happy fact that most of have a uniformity of text books our school officers for their pe

The few that have not secured a uniformity are of that class that never receive any visits from the school officers or patrons, who are perpetually crying after "cheap teachers."

SCHOOL TERMS.

The most of our schools have adopted the three-term system. It would seem that the most careless observer could not fail to see the propriety in having a summer vacation of several months, yet a number of schools were in session during the hot, sultry days of July and August, last summer.

Though perhaps our schools have not accomplished all that they ought, yet positive advancement has been made. Our system is gradually but unmistakably growing and being perfected. May the day be not far distant when our fondest hopes will be realized.

I cannot close this report without referring to the respect and hospitality that I have every where met with, from teachers, officers, and parents.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY—JOHN S. DIXON, SUP'T.

I herewith transmit inspectors' reports from the six organized townships of this county, which show fifteen schools during the year. Six male and nine female teachers have been employed. With one or two exceptions the schools have been successful and satisfactory, especially during the winter term. For the summer schools there was an inadequate supply of teachers; only three presenting themselves at the public examination for teachers' certificates, of which only one received a certificate. Others were granted subsequently, so that none of the schools were absolutely closed for want of a teacher. My experience in this connection leads me to believe that the interests of education in the newer parts of the State would be promoted if the Legislature would authorize the county superintendents to issue in their discretion a *fourth*

grade certificate, to be limited in its application to a single school district, or to a single department of a graded school. Some of the districts on their first organization have less than a dozen children, all young, and requiring to be taught only the alphabet and the first rudiments of reading and spelling. The district has no public funds, and has already burdened itself, perhaps to the full extent of its means, in erecting the school building. A teacher fully competent for the first school can be had for a moderate compensation; but she cannot pass a satisfactory examination in geography or grammar. Why require it, or that the superintendent shall give his official signature to an *untruth*?

I trust that you will so present this subject to the legislature at the ensuing session as to secure an amendment to the law in this regard.

I trust that next year's report from this county will show a graded school of a high character in full operation. A suitable building for this purpose has already been erected at Charlevoix, our county seat. It is 30 by 70 feet, two stories 14 feet between joists. It is to be provided with three school-rooms, and will, when completed, seat 200 pupils. It is already an ornament and an honor to the little village where it stands, and will, it is hoped and believed, give a new impulse and prove a permanent help to the cause of education in the county.

CLINTON COUNTY—E. MUDGE, SUP'T.

The close of another school year brings with it the responsibility of submitting my sixth annual report of schools in Clinton county.

Another year of active official labor deepens the conviction that our common schools are essential to the well-being of our republican institutions and the progress of a Christian civiliza-

tion. Every philanthropist must find in our educational instrumentalities a power for promoting his schemes of usefulness; every patriot must be convinced that the proper education of our boys and girls will best secure to coming generations the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and every political economist must acknowledge that the material resources of the nation will be proportionate to the wealth of mind.

During the school year, ended September 2d, 1872, 34 advertised meetings were held for examination of teachers. The whole number of candidates examined was 319, of whom 141 received first grade certificates, 89 second, and 166 third. Fifty were refused license. Forty-seven of those licensed first commenced teaching during the year, and their success has met our highest expectations.

The whole number of licensed male teachers was 60; females 209. Average number of months taught by all teachers 13.74; male teachers 15.2 months, females 13.24 months. Average age of teachers 22 years. 99 of the 269 teachers were under 20 years of age.

The greatest hindrance to successful school management is immature judgment, resulting from immature age.

I am glad to report that examinations indicated a slow but steady advance in intellectual qualifications. Spelling has received special attention in all our examinations, and in this there is manifest deficiency; but the demand now made we are confident will produce a radical change for the better. Many candidates fail in mental arithmetic, but improvement is very evident.

The whole number of school districts in the county is 131. Nearly all are supplied with suitable houses. Several have been completed during the year, and others are in process of erection. The village of Fowler has recently been organized into a graded school district, and a commodious house will be

ready for use as early as the beginning of the new year. Ventilation is receiving increased attention.

The whole number of teachers required to supply the district, and the several departments of the six graded schools is 150. That number was employed during the winter months. Ten country districts were without summer schools.

The enrollment, attendance, and general condition of the schools were found essentially as indicated in my last report.

The whole number of visits made to the schools by the superintendent was 244. There were very few absolute failures, and only 3 certificates were annulled.

During the month of September we conducted a series of 13 school celebrations, and as instrumentalities for arousing educational enthusiasm we give them our hearty indorsement. The whole number of schools formally represented in these several conventions was 65. The aggregate attendance was estimated at 6,000. An address was delivered by the superintendent to school patrons, and a public speaker, appointed for the purpose, addressed the children. Miscellaneous addresses were made by speakers who chanced to be present. In all there were 40 addressees. We gratefully acknowledge the services of all who aided in conducting these meetings, and make special mention of the zealous co-operation of the clergymen of all denominations.

An interesting feature of these celebrations was a "spelling test," participated in by pupils enrolled in the schools for some portion of the school year. A purse was made up at each convention by voluntary contribution, and premiums were awarded to first, second, and third best spellers. The whole number of participants was 307; whole number of words written by all, was 12,204; whole number of words correctly spelled was 4,829. The result is likely to call definite attention to this much neglected branch of study.

In conclusion, I have only to add that you have the thanks of every friend of the cause of popular education for the great

achievements won for the cause of our common schools during your administration, and you will retire from your official duties with the proud consciousness of having been instrumental in securing several educational reforms, and the results will remain to bless the world when the activities of life are past.

EATON COUNTY—JOHN EVANS, SUP'T.

I herewith submit for your consideration my annual report as county superintendent of schools for the year last closed.

Number of organized school districts, 139.

Number of stone school-houses.....	1
“ log school-houses.....	9
“ brick school-houses.....	13
“ frame school-houses.....	120
Total number of school-houses.....	143
Months taught by male teachers.....	303
“ “ female teachers.....	820
Total number of months taught.....	1,123
Paid male teachers.....	\$12,303 06
“ female teachers.....	20,204 28
Total.....	\$32,507 34
Indebtedness of districts.....	\$12,094 64
Moneys on hand September 2, 1872.....	11,947 83
Indebtedness over cash on hand.....	\$146 81
Valuation of school property.....	\$105,385 00

Number of children returned.....	8,255
School visitations by district officers.....	345
“ “ county superintendent.....	323
Number of teachers required at one time.....	167
Meetings held by teachers' county association.....	2
State institutes held.....	1

The school year has been one of great interest and prosperity. Our teachers are alive to the work, and the people respond nobly to any and all needed calls upon them for pecuniary or personal aid.

School-houses are being built and school furniture added quite generally, when and where needed.

We hope to be able to report a uniformity of text books in our next report.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY—ELISHA P. LADD, SUP'T.

In consequence of the absence and subsequent resignation of Superintendent Franklin there was no report from this county last year. During his continuance in the office he held five public examinations in April, 1871, and granted 25 certificates—1 of the first, 1 of the second, and 23 of the third grade—and visited nearly all of the schools in the early part of the summer following:

My report embraces the time from the first part of the month of December, 1871, up to the first of November, inst. I received notice of my appointment on the second day of December, 1871, and entered immediately upon my labors.

A number of teachers had commenced their schools a few days previously without legal license. The several boards of inspectors having been so long out of the practice of examining teachers neglected calling meetings for that purpose, all the while expecting an appointment to be made to this office. As I was personally acquainted with a goodly number of the

teachers, having attended examinations with all the former superintendents of the county, I immediately forwarded certificates to all with whose qualifications I was acquainted and satisfied; after which I held two special public examinations. I then commenced visiting schools, and continued until I had visited all the schools in the county that were in session—33 in all, enrolling 951 scholars. Most of the schools exhibited a lively interest in their studies, and in general improvement, and some of them an earnestness, zeal, and enthusiasm seldom witnessed in common schools. The teachers were generally earnest, faithful workers, and doing well considering their limited facilities. I spent a half day in each school, seldom failing to be present at the commencement of the morning or afternoon exercises, and always made it a point to make some remarks to the school at the close, and wherever circumstances would warrant, in terms of commendation and encouragement; and where I had occasion to criticise, to suggest improvements, or to throw out hints in regard to deportment, improvement of time, means, etc., they always seemed to be appreciated, by both scholars and teachers, and were received with kindness and consideration.

There are nine organized townships in the county, and 45 organized school districts; two having been organized, one since the close of the last school year, and one within said year, and in one of the new districts school was maintained $3\frac{1}{2}$ months by a qualified teacher before the organization was effected.

There were 40 schools in operation during the spring and summer, all of which were visited by the superintendent, except three that were closed in consequence of sickness at the time of my visitation.

There were reported 1,468 scholars between the ages of five and twenty years, and 691 between eight and fourteen, and 1,317 as attending school.

There was no report to the inspectors, according to their

report, from district number four, town of Grant, where a school was in operation four months, with 23 scholars on the list, which added to the above would make 1,340 enrolled in the schools, and about 1,500 of legal age in the county.

Seventy-one teachers have been employed in the public schools of the county during the past year, fifteen males and fifty-six females. Aggregate number of months of school during the year, 269; number of months taught by male teachers $60\frac{1}{2}$; number of months taught by female teachers $208\frac{1}{2}$. Amount of wages paid males \$2,180 30. Amount of wages paid females \$4,940 84. Total amount of wages paid teachers \$7,121 14. Average per month, about \$26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Average monthly wages paid males 35.88. Average monthly wages paid females \$23.72. This does not include the board of those "boarding around," but I am happy to be able to say that this practice is fast passing away—only practiced to a very limited extent.

The system of written examinations was first introduced in December last, with very satisfactory results. Ten printed questions in each branch are submitted to each applicant, requiring sixty per cent of them to be properly answered for a third grade, and seventy per cent in the common branches, and some knowledge of the higher, for a second grade, and the legal requirement of at least a year's experience in teaching in this State with approved ability and success, for a first grade certificate. The two systems, oral and written, are combined in all the public inspections, of which I have held twelve, and issued ninety-two certificates, eleven of the first, twenty-one of the second, and sixty of the third grade, and rejected thirteen. These public examinations have generally been well attended, not only by teachers, but by many of the patrons of the schools, and those who contemplate teaching. This system of conducting examinations is far more thorough than the oral plan, and the effect is very apparent, materially lessening the number of applicants, only the better posted venturing upon an exami-

nation. Each being required to write out the answers, better enables the inspectors to judge of the skill and ability of *all*; he has an opportunity to critically inspect the style of expression, language, penmanship, spelling, and the general intelligence and business capacity of each and all. It seems to stimulate to a greater effort to become proficient in all the branches required to be taught.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, ETC.

There are forty school-houses in the county—such as they are—15 frame and 25 log or block; two of the former and six of the latter unfit for use as school-rooms. Five of the districts have no houses; one in district number four, town of Grant, was destroyed by fire on the 17th of January last, the other four have not yet built, two of which were recently organized.

There is a good degree of interest beginning to be elicited on the subject of school buildings, and some of the more recently constructed are very creditable structures, evincing considerable intelligence and judgment on the part of the boards or building committees, having adopted the more modern and philosophic plans of ventilation, warming, lighting, seating, etc., and last, but perhaps not least, preparing a sufficient space for blackboard. Many of the old school-rooms are nearly destitute of this indispensable appendage of every school-room. There is a lamentable deficiency of apparatus in all the school-rooms in the county, but very few having anything more than a small, poor blackboard, no globes, not one in the county, no charts, and but very few wall maps, dictionaries, or clocks.

Another great hindrance to the efficiency of the schools is the diversity of text books. The law requiring the district boards to prescribe the text books to be used in the schools is almost a dead letter; but I am hopeful that these defects will in time be remedied, as the whole subject of schools, school-rooms, apparatus, furniture, text books, etc., is being

thoroughly agitated, and in many places the better informed are bound to have a reform in this direction as fast as they have means to effect it.

The necessary postponement of our contemplated "teachers' institute" was deeply regretted by many of our best teachers. Hope circumstances will be more auspicious for the holding of so desirable and important, not to say necessary, an institution, sometime in the immediate future.

LIBRARIES.

Our libraries are in a deplorable condition, to say the least as some of them are nearly extinct; scarcely a book to be found that once formed part of a respectable, though small library. Many of the towns—all but two I think—adopted the district system, dividing the town libraries, and that was the end, or rapidly approaching end of them. I believe not a single volume has been added to either town or district libraries during the year last passed. I think the money accruing from fines, etc., set apart for libraries, could be much more profitably used for the purchase of school-room apparatus [which the constitution forbids]. Newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals seem to have taken the place of libraries.

I ought in justice to say before closing, that I have been everywhere received with uniform cordiality and consideration, and shall ever hold the people who so kindly extended their hospitality in grateful remembrance.

GRATIOT COUNTY—DILLIS D. HAMILTON, SUP'T.

There are in this county ninety-six districts reported. In all of these—except one where they have no school-house—a school has been supported some part of the year. In six districts there was no school last summer, for various reasons; and in four there was no school during the winter. Two districts had no house for school.

There were six good frame houses put up last year in our county, costing from six to eight hundred dollars apiece; and there will be quite a number more built this year. I am sorry to be obliged to add that four good school houses were burned last year—two during the fall fires, and two in the winter. The people manifest a commendable spirit in building good and convenient houses; and also in clearing up and beautifying their school grounds. There was nearly \$27,500 spent for school purposes in Gratiot last year. The people seem to feel the importance of having better school-houses and better teachers. They are willing to pay more for qualified and experienced teachers. I think that our teachers and schools are improving in this new county, and that they will compare favorably with some of the older counties of the State.

I had a teachers' class at Ithaca six weeks last fall, and the same this spring, which was well attended, to prepare the teachers for their work. This class is free to all in the county that are expecting to teach.

I have given six first grade certificates, and extended two; fifty-two second grade certificates, and endorsed eight from other counties; eighty-two third grade certificates, and endorsed four—making in all one hundred and fifty-four. I have felt obliged to refuse certificates to ten applicants for incapacity to teach.

I have visited nearly every school in the county twice or more during the year, making in all one hundred and ninety-two visits; spending from one-fourth to one-half day at each visit, according to time and circumstances; marking the condition of things, and counseling the teachers and scholars in regard to their duties and work. I have also given some lectures to the people on school matters, as I had time and opportunity.

The supervisors, without any just reason, cut down my salary one hundred dollars last year and two hundred for the next year. I shall be obliged to shorten the time devoted to

the school work next year in consequence of their miserly course. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HILLSDALE COUNTY—G. H. BOTTSFORD, SUP'T.

No report was sent from this county last year, in consequence of severe and fatal illness in the superintendent's family at the time the report should have been prepared. My report at this time will, in some points, extend through the entire time of my official connection with the schools, which continued one year and a half. My resignation at this time was made on account of failing health. The educational interests of the county will be well cared for by my successor, Mr. C. R. Coryell, a graduate of the New York State Normal School, and for many years a most successful teacher.

According to the last annual reports received at this office, there are in this county one hundred and seventy-one school districts, in which two hundred and three teachers are employed in the winter, and one hundred and ninety-nine during the summer. In sixty-six districts no male teacher was employed during the last year. There are three graded schools in the county—Hillsdale employing fourteen teachers, Jonesville eight, and Litchfield four teachers. Allen employs three teachers during a part of each year. Four smaller villages employ two teachers the entire time. Three others two teachers each during the winter. In two villages very neat, well built, well furnished houses have been erected during the past summer, taking the places of old buildings of one room each.

During my term of office first grade certificates have been granted to thirty persons; one hundred and thirty have received second grade, and two hundred and forty third grade. About twelve and a half per cent of persons applying for certificates have been rejected.

The number of children of school age in the county, according to last report, is ten thousand three hundred and ninety-six. Sixteen districts do not report the "whole number of children attending school," and so defective in some other respects are many reports that reliable statistics cannot be given. A large number of district officers, after repeated solicitations by the superintendent, refuse to furnish the teacher with any kind of blank-book in which to make the entries required.

The whole amount of money placed at the disposal of school officers for all purposes, for the year ending September last, was seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents.

LIBRARIES.

The reports from all the districts show forty-three volumes added to the libraries in the county. The whole number of volumes in all the libraries, one thousand nine hundred and three. Only one hundred and four dollars are reported as expended for library purposes. As more than six hundred dollars of library money were distributed last spring, the small amount paid for books clearly shows the feeling entertained towards the library system. Quite a number of districts used the library money in the purchase of a dictionary—certainly a very good investment. Four townships do not mention library in reports, and only thirteen report money paid for books.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There are many very good school-houses in the county; houses, that not only the people erecting them, but the people of the county may well feel proud of; and several are built every year that are an ornament in the district. Two very fine brick school-houses were built in the township of Wright during the past summer. Several districts intending to build during the coming season are looking at the very best houses in the county as models for imitation. Too many districts seem con-

tent with old dingy houses, standing close to the roadside ; no out-buildings, no fence, no shade. Very few houses have the maps, charts, and other apparatus necessary, and some teachers are found who do not use what is furnished.

THE TEACHERS

as a class are as well qualified as we can expect them to be. Many are sincerely attached to their profession ; but a majority go into the schools because they are obliged to, not knowing how else to earn a living, and quit the business soon as possible. This state of things demands a system of supervision the most complete and effective that can be devised, without which the time of hundreds of children will be worse than wasted. If provisions were made for a normal class to be well instructed for eight or ten weeks in each county every year, the efficiency of teachers would soon be doubled, and the number of permanent teachers largely increased. Many young persons avail themselves of every means within reach for improving themselves. Dependent upon their earnings, they cannot go far from home. Schools of instruction should be found more convenient of access than at present. The rule adopted by the superintendent to renew no certificates without re-examination, induced many teachers holding third grade certificates to exert themselves to the utmost in order to merit a second grade ; and although United States History has been added to the list of studies named in third grade, and two additional made in order to secure a second grade, many have succeeded. One year ago about five per cent of those examined were able to answer questions in United States History ; the last examinations showed about fifty per cent quite familiar with the history of our own country. A greatly increased number sustained creditable examinations in physiology and hygiene, and a larger number than ever before refuse to teach during the present winter, because they will attend some higher school as pupils. The prospect of soon

having a well qualified teacher for every school in the county is very gratifying to the real friends of a sound education.

The office of county superintendent is not popular in this county. Its duties are not understood by many, and many reasons are urged against it. The only one which can have weight with liberal-minded, intelligent men is, that one man cannot do the work required. About two hundred teachers are at work at one time, many of them in districts that have only three-month terms. About one-third of the teachers engaged in the winter will not be teaching in the summer. At least one-fourth of the teachers, both in winter and in summer, are teaching their first term. For these reasons every school-house should be visited twice in each year by a man well qualified to judge the merits of a teacher. Visiting schools, examining at least two hundred and fifty—in the most populous counties three to four hundred—persons each year, receiving and answering four or five hundred letters in a year, preparing lists of teachers for publication as required by law, and many other duties requiring time and hard work; surely all these things require more than one man can perform. The law creating the office should be amended. As every State in which free schools are maintained, after trying all other systems of supervision, have decided that the county or assembly district system of supervision is the best that can be adopted, no one can urge good reasons for any other. Other States have made experiments enough, and we may profit by them. In counties containing more than one assembly district there should be more than one man authorized to visit schools. Either there should be an independent superintendent in each assembly district, or a deputy or assistant superintendent. The latter would be most economical. With an assistant in each assembly district, excepting the one in which the superintendent resides, there would be perfect uniformity of examinations throughout the county; a uniformity of text books maintained, every school could be visited in the first half of each term,

when weak teachers could be instructed or removed. The danger of re-licensing incompetent persons would be avoided, an increased interest in the subject of education awakened and maintained, by frequent public meetings. Two or three teachers' institutes continuing through one or two or three weeks, or a normal class of eight or ten could be held every spring and fall. In case of difficulty in a school a superintendent could readily be called on, and much other valuable service rendered. All this without materially increasing the maximum expense named in the present law. The assistants might be nominated to and confirmed by the board of supervisors. A brief trial of this plan would in a short time commend itself to the favor of all real friends of education.

HOUGHTON COUNTY—P. H. HOLLISTER, SUP'T.

No great changes or marked improvements have taken place in the schools of the county during the past year. The Calumet union has continued to perfect its organization and to improve in all its departments under the excellent management of Prof. S. E. Massey, and the Houghton union, again under the charge of its former highly esteemed and able principal, Prof. W. P. Sidnam, maintains its former well earned reputation.

One new district has been organized, and one old school-house has been repaired.

Thirty-six teachers have been employed during the past year in our schools. All but three of them were licensed by me during the year. Nine were new teachers. We have had no graduates of the State normal school in our service this year, and but one of our teachers holds a State certificate. I have issued no first grade certificates.

I am pleased to find on the part of our school boards a growing tendency to employ tried and experienced teachers, and to

retain from year to year those of proved ability ; and with few exceptions a gratifying effort on the part of teachers to improve in their qualifications and methods of teaching. Our great need, however, is teachers of more thorough and professional training.

Many of our school buildings are quite inferior, some need refurnishing, others thorough repairs, while in some instances the erection of new buildings is positively demanded. One school has been held in an unplastered attic over a mine office, another in an equally uncomfortable room over a saloon. Several of our school buildings have an entirely inadequate seating capacity for scholars who attend, especially in the primary departments. Only one of our schools is properly supplied with the necessary requisites for doing the best of work in globes and maps and philosophical apparatus. Our mining officers and business men are not in the habit of employing good workmen at high wages without providing all the necessary appliances for doing good and efficient work, but as school officers they are continually doing this.

From this hasty and imperfect survey it will be seen that there is room enough for improvement in the schools of our county. I trust, and expect, that another year will afford greater encouragement to improve the condition of our schools, and that as there shall be the means there will be also the disposition to make them more efficient and useful. I am sure that with proper encouragement and support our teachers will do far better service, and that with better appliances the value of their services will be greatly augmented.

I would add that it has been impossible for me to give the work of the superintendency the attention which its importance deserves. My own experience has convinced me that it is a business which should engage the whole attention of whoever undertakes it, and in my judgment it would be far better for adjoining counties to unite in the choice of a superintendent than to be obliged to depend on the services of men who can devote only a small portion of their time and but little of their thought to the work.

INGHAM COUNTY—ELMER D. NORTH, SUP'T.

We have 132 districts in the county, the same as reported last year, five of which support graded schools,—exclusive of the city of Lansing, not subject to the supervision of the county superintendent—employing teachers as follows: Mason 6, Leslie 5, Dansville 4, Williamston 2, Okemos 2. The schools at Mason, Leslie, and Dansville have adopted courses of study which render an equivalent for the preparatory course required by our higher institutions of learning, and at either of these schools students may be prepared for collegiate institutions.

It is gratifying to be able to report that our schools have made very fair progress during the past year. Several new buildings have been erected; others have been repaired. Many of our districts have been furnished with good blackboards, and a little has been done towards supplying our schools with dictionaries, maps, globes, etc. Much more needs to be done in this direction. There should be a greater liberality on the part of the patrons of our schools; an active rather than a passive interest ought to be manifested.

Many of our district officers should exercise much more care in securing the services of suitable teachers, and teachers should prepare themselves to do more efficient work each succeeding term. It is, however, due our teachers to say that many of them have put forth earnest efforts to better fit themselves for their work, and their labors have, in a measure, been appreciated.

Since my last report I have made 230 visits; have visited all of the schools in the county once, and all, except about forty, twice. In many of the districts the officers and parents do much to assist and encourage the teachers in their work. This they do by frequently visiting the schools, and showing in various ways that they really have an interest in the welfare of their children. If parents generally would exercise a little

more anxiety, a little more care about this matter, it would have a good effect on both teacher and pupils; it would be a stimulus to greater exertion and productive of much good.

I have held examinations this fall throughout the county. The candidates have acquitted themselves very creditably, and many of them have shown a preparation that rather exceeded my expectations.

Although the examinations have been more rigid than heretofore there have been comparatively few failures, and the average standing is higher than that attained last year. The whole number of certificates granted during the year is 287; first grade 14, second grade 37, third grade 236. But three certificates have been renewed. There is no lack of teachers for our winter schools. In a few cases difficulty has been experienced in obtaining teachers; not on account of a scarcity, however, but because there are only a few who are willing to risk their lives by teaching in an open log school-house during the winter. One of the greatest hindrances to success in teaching, and one that demands earnest attention, is the irregular and partial attendance of pupils at school. There has, undoubtedly, been an improvement in this matter during the past few years, but it will be necessary to employ some means more effective than the "compulsory act" before we make very great progress in removing this defect.

There were 133 teachers in attendance at the State teachers' institute, held at Lansing in August. Among our teachers we have two graduates and three under-graduates of the State Normal School.

In conclusion, I wish in a word to express my grateful acknowledgments to the officers and patrons of our schools for the hospitality and kindness that has been uniformly extended.

ISABELLA COUNTY—CHARLES CURTIS, SUP'T.

Again I have the pleasure of reviewing a year's work, and reporting progress; and I am able to report progress, not only in our schools, but also in my own ideas of the work, the magnitude and importance of which I so greatly underrated at the beginning of my official duties. In this work, while there is much that is difficult and perplexing, I find much to enjoy; and to the teachers and people of the county I would again tender my thanks for their efforts to render my labors pleasant and effective.

The board of supervisors, at their last session, have again expressed their opinion of the "system" by passing a resolution making the compensation five dollars per day, with the same number of days allowed as before. From this the conclusion is easily reached that, although laboring under many disadvantages incident to the organization of schools in new counties, our people are alive to our true interests. As stated in my last report, if the "system" is a failure here it must be the fault of the county superintendent himself.

There are in the county forty-four organized school districts, though but forty-three are as yet in active operation. There is a tendency, which I have steadily discouraged, to make districts much too small in point of number of inhabitants and children included. Experience has shown that some inconvenience in the way of distance from school, etc., had better be suffered than to attempt to make a successful school with but six or eight children in the district. Such districts cannot of course afford to employ first grade teachers, and I am firm in the belief that first grade teachers are especially needed in schools of this character. The northern portion of our county is quite thinly settled, a great part of the land being held by lumbermen, speculators, and by the F. & P. M. R. R. company. Of course the settlers being located on such lands as they could obtain, labor under great disadvantages, so

far as schools are concerned. A very commendable zeal and energy is displayed, however, by them in their efforts to secure education for their children.

The improved character of our school buildings is an index of our progress and the interest manifested in the cause. There are in the county forty-one school-houses, of which thirteen are frame, and are generally neat and comfortable buildings well adapted to meet the practical wants of the school. Nine of the thirteen have been built during the year, and five of the same are furnished with iron-frame seats. One year ago not a school-house in the county was so furnished.

My examinations are so held as to comply with the law requiring an examination in each organized township during the year. The fall series, which are not yet completed, are held in five of the most central places in the county, and are continued two days when the classes are large enough to warrant it, and the time is occupied in institute work as well as in examination. The demand for better qualifications has been met in proper spirit by our teachers, as is shown, not only by the improved examinations, but by the general attendance at the meetings of the teachers' associations, by the number of educational journals taken, and by the better quality of school-room work being accomplished. Earnest teachers make earnest schools, and earnestness in this department is very soon realized by the people who then become earnest in the matter themselves, when complete success is assured. Our teachers' associations will continue the work on the same plan pursued heretofore, which includes an effort to interest the people in what is being done in the schools, as well as to awaken teachers to earnest action.

We can hardly overestimate the value to our county of the State teachers' institute held here in December last. Nearly every teacher in the county was in attendance, and each one in the character of an earnest seeker for information concerning school work. The good results are every where apparent.

Each teacher has been furnished with blanks for term reports with directions to forward one copy to the director of the district and one to this office. These reports contain a large number of particulars, and are intended to suggest to teachers and district boards many improvements, as well as to furnish me with correct data with regard to the condition and progress of the schools.

I have published and circulated the first number of a paper, entitled "The District School Journal," devoted to the school interests of the county. Through its columns I hope to make all the people acquainted with later methods of teaching, and the causes of success or failure. The paper is made self-supporting by means of advertisements.

My official labors during the year ending September 1st, 1872, may be summed up as follows:

Teachers examined.....	98
First grade certificates granted.....	5
Second ".....	16
Third ".....	61

I have attended two meetings of the State association of county superintendents; have made one hundred and fifty-eight school visits, which, with attending examinations, teachers' institutes and associations, and the usual office work, make one hundred and eighty-three and one half days employed in the duties of the office.

HURON COUNTY—C. B. COTTRELL, SUP'T.

I deem it proper, before proceeding with the statistics and remarks common to school reports, to revert to the sad condition of this county at the time of my last report. The woeful spectacle then presented is yet too vivid in the minds of the inhabitants, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed the terrible desolation of that memorable fire, when

some perished in the conflagration and others barely escaped with their lives by fleeing into the lake. Confusion and destitution reigned supreme throughout the largest portion of the county. Stores, mills, dwellings, barns, and extensive forests only served as fuel to the devouring flames.

The report says that "eighteen school-houses were swept away, thus depriving nearly nine hundred children from the privileges of school." Heaps of ashes, smouldering piles, smoky fields, charred forests, and sad countenances, were all that could be seen after the conflagration in the "burnt districts" of Huron county. But the appeals of the distressed and destitute were soon heard, and thousands responded in every portion of our country, the Canadas, and even Europe, and never before was such a true Christian spirit and magnanimity manifested since the history of man. Provisions, wearing apparel, building material, and all the necessities of life, were furnished in abundance. All were well provided and cared for, and with perhaps very few exceptions made more comfortable than ever before. Their deprivations and sufferings were but temporary. The stores, mills, dwellings, and barns were soon rebuilt and families returned to their homes. Scarcely had spring opened when the different branches of business were resumed with greater vigor than ever. The farmer's improved acres had increased, his farm had become more valuable, and he has since been rewarded with an abundant crop. Many a settler who formerly possessed only a rude log house and a small patch in the forest, now lives in a comfortable house, and his forest has been converted into tillable lands.

The school-houses have all been 'replaced with better ones, and schools restored to their former prosperity.

I herewith furnish a list of the school-houses which were destroyed by fire, with their value, and also the value of those rebuilt and amounts received.

No. of Dis't.	TOWNSHIP.	Val. of House destroy'd.	Val. of House rebuil't.	Am't rec'd.
3	Bingham.....	\$ 150	\$ 520	\$ 520
1	Dwight.....	250	1,100	416
3	Grant.....	175	500	208
1	Paris.....	180	715	816
2	Paris.....	300	335	368
3	Paris.....	100	650	600
4	Paris.....	150	360	416
1	Rubicon.....	2,000	1,300	640
3	Rubicon.....	500	540	128
1	Sand Beach.....	600	587	552
2	Sand Beach.....	260	695	448
1	Sheridan.....	100	1,000	336
1	Sherman.....	300	464	328
3	Sherman.....	50	324	212
1	Sigel.....	200	---	200
1	Verona.....	850	1,128	448
1	White Rock.....	500	1,500	938
2	White Rock.....	200	---	186
Total.....		\$6,855	\$11,718	\$7,730

In the valuations of the school-houses destroyed are included the school grounds. The valuations of those already built only include the cost of the buildings. In the last column is placed the amount each school district has received from the treasurer of the State relief committee. The amount apportioned to district number one of the township of Dwight has not yet been paid over, the treasurer of the committee having been restrained from so doing by the school board of said district, owing to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding between said board and the contractor relative to the new site of the building. Without exceptions the newly constructed school-houses are far superior to the former ones. They are all frame buildings, and many of them well supplied with blackboards, and elegantly furnished with best patent seats and desks.

In behalf of the people of the "burnt districts," I can say that feelings of deep gratitude are continually expressed for the prudent foresight of Mr. Baldwin, our worthy governor, in

strenuously insisting on having those funds which were placed in his hands appropriated to the building of such school-houses; and we most cordially thank him for positively refusing to place those funds in the hands of the relief committee until they assented to his wishes. As the result, those school-houses are all now rebuilt, and the youth are again drinking at the fountain of knowledge with renewed vigor.

I have during the last year past held public examinations in twenty townships, the other two being in the burnt districts, where the school-houses were destroyed, and where, in consequence, examinations were not necessary. I have also held twenty-six special examinations, occupying one half day for each. At these examinations seventy-one different persons presented themselves as candidates for teachers, and 59 were awarded certificates as follows: Three of the first, eight of the second, and forty-eight of the third grade. I was compelled, owing to the scarcity of teachers in the county, to award certificates to some who ought to be receiving instruction instead of undertaking to impart what they do not understand. My requirements, as nearly as I can ascertain, have been about the same for the different grades of certificates as those of the other superintendents throughout the State. Certificates issued at the public examinations have been carefully marked, and each bears on its face the per cent of questions answered in each branch of study as well as the average marking secured.

I have in a few instances indorsed certificates of teachers hailing from other counties, but have come to the conclusion to do so no more. It is a dangerous practice, the superintendent as well as the people being too liable to be imposed upon. I am cognizant of the fact that there are teachers holding certificates of the third, and even of the second grade, who have been very desirous of having their certificates indorsed or renewed, wishing to teach in this county, but who upon examination proved miserable failures; could not tell the difference between a letter and an elementary sound, a vowel and a con-

sonant, a common and a decimal fraction; knew nothing in arithmetic beyond simple division, and described orthography as being that science by which "one knows a man by his looks."

There are twenty-two organized townships in the county, and 52 school districts, four having been organized during the past year.

There are 47 school-houses, of which number 32 are frame buildings, and the remainder are constructed of logs. Valuation of school-houses, including the school grounds, \$35,249.

The whole number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty years, 3,023; and between the ages of eight and fourteen years, 1,284. Number that attended school some portion of the year, 1,447, nearly 48 per cent.

Number of teachers employed during the school year, 58; males 8, and females 50. Number of months taught by qualified teachers, 208; by males 50, and by females 158. Total amount of moneys expended during the year for school purposes, \$19,474 68. Total amount expended for teachers' wages, \$7,231 91. Average wages of male teachers per month, \$49 52; average wages of female teachers per month, \$30 10. Average amount expended for all school purposes per pupil, referring only to those who have attended school some portion of the year, \$13 45. Total number of visits by county superintendents as reported by the school inspectors, 58; and by directors, 112.

My system of "Term Report" and "Honor Card" is becoming more successful, and is being adopted in other counties. I furnish the blanks to teachers, and require them to report to the director and to the superintendent at the close of each term,—giving the whole number of pupils enrolled, the per cent and average attendance, whole number of days lost by absence, whether on account of sickness or for other cause; number of visits from superintendent, district officers, and parents, and the number of pupils neither absent nor tardy.

I issue honor cards at the close of each term to the pupils who have been prompt and regular in attendance, and who have lost no time whilst they were members of the school, unless it was on account of sickness, inclemency of the weather, or the condition of the roads was such as to render it impracticable for the pupils to get to the school. No honor cards are awarded to any pupils who have not attended the school for six consecutive weeks during the term. I issue three grades—the *blue*, the *China purple*, and the *gold*. Attendance is the requisite for the blue, attendance and deportment, for the China purple, and attendance, deportment and progression for the gold. I have issued during the year 627 of these cards. I publish abstracts of these reports in the county paper, publishing the names of those receiving honor cards. I am confident that the percentage of attendance has been largely increased by this system. If there is any one thing to which I have paid more than common attention, it is the matter of *attendance*, believing that there is no greater evil affecting our schools.

The act to provide for a tax upon dogs is a dead letter in this county. Not a *cur* has been taxed for the last three years, and previous to that time the enforcement of said act was confined to the township of Dwight. Section one of said act is construed by the supervisors of this county to mean as it is worded and punctuated; referring only to dogs of cities.

The same remarks made in my last report in regard to libraries would still be appropriate; the library fund being generally appropriated for the purchasing of school apparatus, such as charts, outline maps, globes, word-method, dictionaries, etc.

No teachers' institute was held during the past year, owing to the scarcity of teachers in the county.

In text books a marked improvement has been made, but there are as yet only one half of the districts having a uniformity of text books.

The graded schools at Port Austin and Port Crescent are in

a prosperous condition. Two others are in contemplation, one at Port Hope and the other at Rock Falls. There are also two select schools, both at Sebawaing, with an attendance of 160 pupils. Religion, and all the common branches of education are taught in those schools. In one the instructions are confined to the German language, but in the other all the different branches are also taught in the English language. Mr. Andrew Kuch, teacher in the latter, has furnished me with statistics, of which I have made the following synopsis: This school is styled the "German Evangelical Lutheran St. Immanuel Congregational School." The school year commences the first week in April, and closes the last week in March. Number of pupils that are now in attendance 84: males 36, and females 48. Branches taught—reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, theology and music. Both of those schools are under the management of qualified and experienced teachers.

I propose during the coming winter to visit every school district in the county, and make a careful observation of the condition and progress of each school, and may from time to time publish the result in the county paper.

In conclusion, I wish to testify to the uniform kindness and consideration with which I have been treated in every part of the county, and from the encouragement already received, soliciting the co-operation of the friends of education, I shall continue to labor for the improvement of the schools of the county with confidence of success.

JACKSON COUNTY—W. IRVING BENNETT, SUP'T.

In submitting this, my fourth annual report, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony here to the laudable efforts of the township clerks and inspectors, exhibited in the compiling of the

accompanying reports from the too generally tangled and perplexing returns made by the directors. Imperfect as they yet are, they would present a far more imperfect appearance were it not for the care and labor bestowed upon them, and thanks are due to the town clerks in particular for the aid so patiently and cordially given.

From these reports it will be seen that in all material elements of progress and improvement the results of the past year are most gratifying.

There has been no great stride made in any one particular, nor any attempt made in any special direction, but a general advance, slight, yet sure, along the whole line.

Some new school buildings have been erected, others repaired and reseated. The value of the school property has increased, and the indebtedness diminished. The enrollment of pupils is greater, and the attendance better than last year. In the quality of instruction given and the employment of improved methods, there has been, in my estimation, a very considerable advance over any previous year. Likewise, in the tone and spirit of the schools themselves there are generally to be seen evidences of improvement.

The three-term system for district schools that embodies so many desirable advantages and avoids so many discouragements, is steadily growing into public favor, though more slowly than I could wish. About one-fourth of the districts have thus far adopted this system.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year there have been held forty regular and several office examinations, at which have appeared four hundred and eight candidates. Of this number six were entitled to certificates of the first grade, forty-two to second grade, while three hundred and twenty received third grade s. Not deeming it expedient, I have not materially increased the standing required for the different grades, though I have yielded less

to the importunings of district officers, who plead "small district" and "backward school" in their efforts to obtain cheap or handy-by teachers.

The experience of each succeeding year has more fully confirmed me in the opinion that the elevation of our schools must come mainly through the teachers, and that the only reliable authority of the county superintendent rests in the examinations. His powers as an exhorter may be tasked to the utmost, yet his solicitations, warnings, and pleadings too often fall on deaf ears and barren ground. The examination of teachers affords him the only weapon that he can feel any certainty in wielding—the only lever of real power which he possesses. With such light as I possess I have striven to so use this means as to make it most available for the good of the schools under my charge, keeping this one object steadily in view.

The teachers of Jackson county have, in the main, most cordially acquiesced in whatever advance was required in the matter of examinations.

If I were to specify what the most general deficiency apparent in our teachers was, it would not be so much a lack of acquaintance with the technical branches which they are required to teach, as a want of general information on the current topics of the times, and a fund of supplemental information to illustrate and make interesting the technical branches taught in schools.

However necessary a thorough acquaintance with text books may be, there yet lies back of this the necessity for a more thorough culture on general matters of taste and information among the mass of our country teachers.

SMALL SCHOOLS.

In this, as in most of the older counties, there are many schools that languish because of the paucity of pupils. This is particularly incident to old and rich farming districts where children are sent to graded schools as soon as they arrive at

sufficient age, leaving only a small number of primary pupils to attend the district school. In other localities it seems owing to the fact that one generation has out-grown the schools before the succeeding has supplied its place in them. There is likewise a considerable fluctuation in the size of a majority of our schools; some are increasing in numbers astonishingly, others are diminishing. The graded and village schools show a uniform and rapid increase, while some district schools that had almost dwindled away are again growing and thriving.

SUMMARY OF LABOR.

The labors incident to the office, comprising so much that is arduous and perplexing, and yet much else that is stimulating and agreeable, have been prosecuted by me during the whole of the past year without a day's intermission. I can enumerate but a part of the many things that I have attempted.

I have endeavored to visit all of the schools in the county twice during the year, but as may readily be supposed, I have not quite succeeded in so doing for want of a sufficient number of days. I have, however, made upwards of 280 visits, generally of half a day each. Two county institutes were held last November, one at Brooklyn and another at Parma. At these I was favored with the assistance of those eminent educators, Profs. Payne, Bellows and Goodison, and many of our own teachers in the county. The attendance, interest, and results of those institutes were satisfactory and remunerative to a high degree.

During the past winter I lectured at some fifteen different places in the county on subjects pertaining to the wants and condition of our common schools, to generally full and always attentive audiences.

The publication of the School Monitor has been continued during the past year, and in that I have embodied the term reports of the teachers and the "roll of honor" as heretofore. In my former reports I have spoken of the many advantages

attending the publication of that little sheet, which I need not again reiterate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Through the courtesy of the board of supervisors I have been provided with a commodious and pleasant office in the new and elegant county building.

Saturday of each week is devoted to office work, and attention to the numerous calls unceasingly made in all manner of cases. Office examinations of teachers I have, as far as possible, abolished; likewise the practice of commencing to teach before being duly licensed—two of the most annoying infringements of system that a superintendent has to contend with.

Before closing this report, I desire to bear my mite of testimony in reference to the value and efficiency of the State Normal School, as exhibited through the medium of many of the teachers of Jackson county. We have not many graduates of, yet many that have attended for a time, the Normal; and other things being equal, I find them more imbued with the true spirit of the teacher, more practical in their daily work, more conversant with the most approved methods of instruction, than the average teacher.

The past has been, in some respects, an unfortuitous year for our schools. Last winter was unusually severe and tempestuous, and the county has been ravaged successively during the year by measles, whooping-cough, and scarlet-fever. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the average attendance at the schools has not decreased from last year, and the number of "cards of honor" given for perfect attendance was considerably larger than ever before. The faithful and persistent labors of the teachers deserve much commendation, and the encouragement and aid lent by many patrons and officers has been productive of much good wherever exhibited. During the time that I have striven to fill the office conferred upon me I have received so many marks of esteem, cordiality, and

confidence that I should fail did I attempt to express my gratitude therefor.

Notwithstanding the many unpleasant functions of the office, and the necessary relationship with so great number of persons, yet I have never had the least disrespect manifested towards me, except in one instance, even by the most bitter opponents of the school system. The labor and efforts that have been given to the school interests of Jackson county have not been unproductive. The harvest has not failed in the past and the future is full of promise.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY—E. G. HALL, SUP'T.

I began the duties of this office on the first day of last February, Sup't Rood having resigned, and in consequence of which this report will be somewhat imperfect. I proceeded at once to make myself more thoroughly acquainted with the schools and the teachers throughout the county for the basis of future operations, which I did principally by school visitation. There are now one hundred and thirty-nine school districts in the county, outside of the village of Kalamazoo, one new district having been formed the past year. All of these I have visited once and a part of them twice, making one hundred and fifty-six visits, spending one-half day to each school, except the graded schools, with which I spent one day. On account of sickness, vacation, etc., eight schools were not in session at the time I visited the district. These will receive my earliest attention in my winter visitation. I have made a speciality in endeavoring to induce some of the school officers and as many of the parents as I could to visit the school with me. Sixty-eight school officers have visited schools with me, and a few times I have succeeded in getting others to visit schools with me.

I have found that penmanship is very much neglected in the schools of this county. It is almost wholly crowded out. The teachers say they have not time for it, and the parents do not furnish writing material. There is truth in the above, and yet the teachers, as a class, are not qualified to teach penmanship. I have urged this subject upon the attention of school officers and parents, and made it a requirement for a certificate that the teacher should know how to teach the principles of penmanship.

In my school visits I have endeavored to awaken both teachers and pupils to more thorough and effectual work—to labor for results.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

From my previous acquaintance with the schools of this county I notice certain sure signs of progress, which it gives me great pleasure to mention. First, there is an advancement in the qualification of teachers, both in scholarship and methods of teaching. Second, many of our schools require teachers with better qualifications. Third, there is a more earnest inquiry of school officers for better and more competent teachers, and a willingness to pay liberal wages when satisfied that they possess superior qualifications. Fourth, an increased pride in good school buildings with modern improvements, beautifying and improving school-yards, etc.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Five dilapidated school-houses have given way, during the past year, to new ones. Four are frame, and built in the rural districts, and all substantial buildings, seated with iron-frame seats. No. 2, Portage, deserves especial notice. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the county, and reflects great credit upon the inhabitants of the district. The people of Schoolcraft have rebuilt a very fine house in place of the one burnt little more than a year ago. The last is an improvement in many respects upon the first. Two districts have

already taken steps towards building new houses next season ; and other districts are sadly in need of new houses, and in places where there is wealth and means to build with.

EXAMINATIONS.

I held twelve examinations, of two days each in the spring, in different parts of the county, and fifteen during the fall, at which appeared 322 candidates for certificates ; of whom 213 received third grade certificates, 54 second grade, and 3 first grade. The examinations were both oral and written ; the design of the oral being to prove and corroborate the written.

INSTITUTES.

A State institute was held at Vicksburg last spring, commencing April 14, and continuing five days. Hon. O. Hosford and Prof. C. F. B. Bellows were present, and about seventy teachers. The teachers and citizens felt that the exercises were deeply interesting and just what was needed.

During the fall three normal classes or county institutes, of one week each, commencing September 30, were held in different parts of the county, at which one hundred different teachers were in attendance. The exercises were conducted by myself, together with such help as I could make use of at the institute ; taking up the most prominent points of the text, where teachers are most commonly found deficient. These were counted as a success. Following this, there was a State institute held at Schoolcraft, commencing October 28, and continuing five days, at which there were seventy teachers. The exercises were very instructive, and the teachers all felt themselves very much profited and strengthened in their work. Hon. O. Hosford and Prof. J. Estabrook were present, and won for themselves many warm friends among the teachers. A county teachers' association was organized at the close of the institute, which promises future usefulness.

KENT COUNTY—H. B. FALLASS, SUP'T.

Again it has become my duty to report to you what has been done for the cause of education in this county during the past year, by the county superintendent, teachers, school officers, and others.

SUMMARY OF SUPERINTENDENT'S LABOR.

I have held an examination in every town but one in the county during the year; and also, one at the office in Grand Rapids the second and last Saturday of every month. At these examinations I have received about six hundred applications for certificates; about four hundred and fifty were granted. Of these about fifty were of the first and second grades, and the balance of the third. Of course, it is not to be understood that we have as many teachers as certificates granted; because, you know, some of them, being rather extravagant, have to have two in a year.

I have visited all of the schools in the county during the year except a few that were not in session when I called. Many have been visited twice.

I have written in all over three thousand letters during the time. I attended one of the meetings of the superintendents' association, and failed to attend one because it was held when our schools were in session and I could not leave.

I did my part in the county institute, which was held at Cedar Springs the last week in October. One hundred and fifty enthusiastic teachers were present; and I think all of them felt that they were benefited sufficiently to amply repay them for their trouble in getting to the place, which is situated nearly on the northern line of the county. A county association was formed, which will hold a meeting about four times a year.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Not having had an opportunity to visit many of them since the beginning of the present term, I am unable to inform you perfectly in regard to the present condition. But having learned to believe the schools are nearly as their teachers, and knowing that we have never before employed so well educated a class of the latter, I shall be sadly disappointed if I do not find the schools correspondingly improved. During the past year there have been fewer failures in school than I have ever before known. During the summer I think there were but two or three failures among our two hundred teachers; and up to about the first of July I found but few schools where the pupils were unable to review their books and tell me nearly all they had learned.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Several new houses have been built; all of them good, and some of them *very* good. The one at Cedar Springs will cost about \$20,000, and the one at Ada about \$6,000. They will be ready for use about the first of January. Several of the new district school-houses also, are made of brick, and nearly or quite all of them supplied with the very best of furniture.

APPARATUS.

But little apparatus is to be found in our rural schools. Many of them, however, have purchased charts and maps, which is one step in the right direction, soon to be followed, I hope by another, and then not stop.

UNIFORMITY OF BOOKS.

We are not very badly distressed with a multiplicity of text books in this county. Many of our school officers did their duty in this respect, and our teachers have generally taken the right course, which has saved us much trouble.

LIBRARIES.

Our libraries are but little used. I have tried to do some

good by urging teachers and pupils to read them, but cannot flatter myself that I have accomplished much.

FEELING TOWARD THE SCHOOL LAW.

I am of the opinion that the free-school law is very popular. As for county superintendents, there are still many persons feeling somewhat vexed because of their creation; but I am assured by men that I believe to be candid that there is a much better feeling toward them than existed a few years ago. The charges urged against the system are, that the schools cost more than they did before its inauguration.

LAPEER COUNTY—J. H. VINCENT, SUP'T.

This report embraces the record of my official labor for the year ending November 1st, 1872. It will not vary much from my last report, so far as work is concerned. Superintendents' labor, like school teaching, is about the same routine each year.

Number of days devoted to official work, two hundred and thirty. Whole number of visitations, seventy. Number of public schools, one hundred and twenty-six. One private German school. Number of children between the ages of 5 and 20, seven thousand eight hundred and five. Number between the ages of 8 and 14, three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine. Number that attended school during the year, six thousand four hundred and sixty-four. Value of school-houses and lots, \$108,486 25.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the year thirty-two public examinations have been held at the most central points in the county; and a number of other examinations at my office.

Whole number of persons examined for teachers' certificates, two hundred and seventy-seven. Whole number of certificates

granted, two hundred and thirty-seven; of these, fifteen were first grade, sixty-six second, and one hundred and fifty-six third grade. Whole number rejected, forty.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

District No. 6 in Hadley is just finishing a school building that is an honor to the village, as well as a blessing to the scholars, and it is expected that the people of the district will maintain a first-class school.

The first and only stone school-house in the county is nearly completed in district No. 1 of Oregon, where a new school building has been much needed for a long time.

Two State teachers' institutes have been held in the county during the past year; one at Almont in April, and one at Lapeer in August, each conducted by Hon. O. Hosford, ably assisted at the former by Prof. McLouth, and at the latter by Prof. Estabrook. A goodly number of the teachers of the county were present at each institute, and they manifested a determination to obtain all the school-room information possible, and enjoy the able evening lectures.

I think the board of supervisors have received "more light" in education, for they have granted me fifty days more time to labor for the schools of the county, being in all two hundred and fifty, at three dollars per day.

May peace and prosperity bless the people, and may they ever oppose all movements that tend to clog the wheels of education.

LEELANAW COUNTY—SALMON STEELE, SUP'T.

I herewith submit my second annual report; also the report of inspectors of schools from seven townships only. The delay of this report arises from the delay of the township reports, and even now I send with two townships unreported; I will send

them at the earliest opportunity. From this it will readily be seen that I shall be unable to give a statistical report of our county.

Our blanks did not reach us until about the first of September, which is some apology for the lateness of reports coming in. This year I think that our Inspectors' reports will show that the compulsory enactments of the last Legislature have been beneficial; though there has been within my knowledge no forcible appeal to the law, nevertheless it has had its influence upon many families that needed its promptings.

The work of education is of the most vital importance, and no educator can look upon it with proper views, and feelings, from a mere business stand-point. It involves interests compared with which gold has no intrinsic value.

In conclusion, I assure you of my desire for your happiness and success in the field you have so long occupied. Though you may not sustain the relation which you have so long and usefully filled, your heart and hands will, I know, be still employed in the work of education.

Our greatest deficiency lies in the want of systemized plans of operation in the *theory* and *art* of teaching. Many of our teachers have no advantages beyond those of a common district school education. Though they are quite good in a knowledge of the rudiments to be taught, they have had no training in the manner and mode of *teaching*. These defects I have painfully felt, and labored to remedy so far as my limited time would allow. We need the "Normal School" training, and if we cannot avail ourselves of these advantages, the Institute for teachers would improve us. But our remote condition, and the great expense involved in attending, place even these out of our reach. We are hopeful, however, for the future. The railroad is approaching, and with it we hope for better facilities in educational instruction, occasioned by sending of them by express by a route that gives us only one boat weekly, and in stress of weather only comes tri-monthly, and with no

express office within thirty miles. Upon writing several times to the office, I finally received two packages with charges demanded of *one dollar and thirty-five cents*.

There have been several new districts added to the thirty-seven reported last year. We have at present, I think, forty-four. The Indians, who have heretofore depended upon government schools, have organized districts within themselves. Two schools have been taught this summer of purely Indian children, and by Indian teachers. They have made commendable progress in reading, spelling, and arithmetic.

I have visited all of the schools in the county, and most of them twice, and some more than this.

May your successor, whoever he may be, come into the field which has been so zealously cultivated and prepared by previous labor, and, with his numerous co-laborers, achieve still greater results.

LENAWEE COUNTY—W. STEARNS, SUP'T.

Not much change has been made in the boundaries of districts, the number remaining the same as last year. Two or three small fractional districts have been abolished, and in some cases new districts have been formed.

The condition of the schools has, as a general rule, been highly satisfactory, and I think that the improvement in school management during the past year has been marked and decided. The supply of good, well-qualified teachers is by far too limited for the demands of the county.

Examinations have been held twice in each township, and on Saturdays of each week at the office. These examinations have been both oral and written, and confined almost entirely to the common branches, and I have made it a practice to close each examination with a few remarks to the teachers

upon the subject of school management ; their duties, and their legal rights. I have had occasion to revoke several certificates because of incapacity, or of immoral conduct.

A large number of new houses have been built during the year, and a number of districts contemplate erecting houses the coming summer.

The graded schools are all in a flourishing condition, and the reports from the union schools of Hudson and Adrian are highly flattering to their respective superintendents.

I have visited, during the year, every school but four in the county while the school was in session ; though but one school in the county has not been visited during the year ; the other three not being in session when the visits were made. The whole number of visits made during the year was 295.

Number of certificates issued 346, as follows : 1st grade 14, 2d, 116, 3d, 216. Number of teachers examined, 521 ; rejected, 170. Number of normal graduates teaching, 2.

My relations with teachers and officers of schools have been of the most friendly nature, and the support and sympathy given me in my work, cordial and hearty.

The board of supervisors have provided every thing asked to enable me to meet with success, and have paid all bills incurred for printing, postage, stationery, etc., and allowed my expenses for holding institutes. There have been four institutes held during this fall, each continuing one week. The attendance was, in the aggregate, 175 ; there being over 80 in attendance at Adrian, and 50 in Hudson.

The "compulsory act" is a dead letter, and I find no one enforcing it, or even paying it any attention, farther than to post the annual notices, and I cannot say that has been done in all of the districts.

Taken as a whole, I consider the schools of Lenawee county in as flourishing condition as could reasonably be expected, and I trust gradually and steadily growing better ; and will compare favorably with those of any other county in the State.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—P. SHIELDS, SUP'T.

In making my annual report to the State department of public instruction, I take pleasure in saying that school work in this county during the past year has resulted in no slight degree of success, and I rejoice to believe that there is here a growing public sentiment in favor of our educational interests.

There are 133 different schools in the county (six of these are graded—one of 8, one of 4, one of 3, and three of 2 department each), requiring, when all in session, 148 teachers.

There were granted during the year 5 certificates of the first, 17 of the second, and 223 of the third grade; and 29 applicants were rejected as unqualified. Short certificates were granted in the majority of cases, because frequent and thorough examination is found to be a good means of inducing teachers to prepare themselves and progress with the profession.

As soon as I learned the need of a higher state of culture on the part of our teachers, I sent out a circular setting forth what would be required on examination, and what would be expected of the teachers before again taking charge of the schools; and I was gratified at the cordial manner in which the teachers co-operated with me in my efforts to raise the standard of efficiency in school work, and as the result, I have been relieved of the unpleasant duty of rejecting many applicants while on my last tours of inspection through the county, nearly all having made special preparation for their work.

The following statistics may vary somewhat from the truth, on account of some insufficient reports:

There have been reported 6,454 children of school age, and of this number 5,778 attended school during the year; but of these, many were so irregular as to derive little or no benefit. Indeed, this irregularity is so great in many instances that it

becomes almost a public pest, since it so far retards the progress of the public schools. The whole number of months of school during the year was 902, making an average of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ months for each district. The whole amount paid out during the year for teachers' wages was \$28,126 85, making an average of \$31 18 per month. The difference between the wages of males and females is gradually becoming less than heretofore.

The attendance during the winter and spring or early summer months was about 88 per cent, but during the months of July and August it decreased about 50 per cent. This shows the impropriety of keeping school during that portion of the year. Some of our schools have either adopted the three-term system, or arranged their terms so as to vacate during the hot season, and I would be glad to see a similar course pursued by all. About 200 visits were made during the year. My time is not sufficient to visit each school twice a year, as I would like to do. These visits result in much good; as they afford an opportunity for correcting any errors that may exist in the practical work of the school-room.

There was one State Institute held in the county during the year—at Howell—commencing October 16, 1871, and attended by 129 teachers. Since that time our institute work has been confined to normal classes and times of examination; and for this reason I have made fewer appointments for examination and remained longer at each, a practice which has given satisfaction to myself and the great majority of teachers and others interested, and objected to only by a few who regard time as thrown away when given in preparation for the important work of moulding characters and shaping the destinies of immortal beings. As my plan has been not so much to cut off our poorest teachers as to make them more efficient, I have encouraged the formation of teachers' classes in connection with our graded schools, as the best means of preparation within our reach; and I have given my time and attention largely to the training of these classes, especially at Howell,

where a large number of teachers were thoroughly drilled in all the branches of study required to be taught in the schools.

Several new and commodious school-houses were erected during the year, and a number of old ones have been notably repaired. There is, however, in a good many districts a tenacious opposition to all efforts made to replace old and almost worthless buildings by new ones more worthy the name of school-house.

In this connection I wish to correct an erroneous opinion, which prevails in the minds of many of our people with reference to the presence of so many foreigners in our midst, who are believed to endanger the existence of our institutions, because unwilling to educate themselves or their children into the habits and customs of the country of their adoption. However this may be in other places, it is not the truth in this county; for in the townships composed almost wholly of adopted citizens there are better buildings and as much interest every way in educational matters as in the townships otherwise composed.

The text books used in many of our schools are various, and behind the times. This last consideration is a great hindrance to educational progress, and as our teachers learn to teach subjects rather than text books I do not recommend any changes simply for the sake of uniformity, but I do favor all changes for the purpose of replacing the old by the new and improved text books of the present time.

Our county teachers' association is an important agent in stirring up enthusiasm and interest in educational matters.

In conclusion, I would say that our work here is generally characterized as harmonious; teachers, officers, and friends lending their hearty assistance to promote the onward progress of educational work. Many teachers have expressed their approbation of my efforts to raise the standard of work. They say it is right—that progression should be our aim; and many of them say they will find no fault if cut off from the list of qualified teachers if they fail to keep up to the standard.

I would not have it understood that there is no opposition here, for I sometimes find it necessary to thwart the wishes of those who manage *certain* "small schools;" "backward schools, which anybody can teach;" "schools unable to pay much wages;" "composed of small children;" when they urge me to license *certain* persons whom *they know* to be qualified to teach *their schools*; and since these people rarely stop to think or investigate, or to consider the circumstances or motives which govern the actions of men, they not unfrequently charge me with injustice, or with being influenced by prejudice, or personal considerations; and I usually fail when I attempt to convince these people that they particularly need good teachers, and that their schools are such as they are because of their management.

But, heedless of all this, I go on, conscious of having performed my duty, and I am happy to know that our schools, though not at present all that could be desired, are nevertheless steadily moving forward.

MACOMB COUNTY—SIDNEY H. WOODFORD, SUPT.

As school visitations are supposed to be one of the most important branches of the Superintendent's work, I naturally first allude to that. I have made one general visitation of the schools, and have succeeded in reaching every district in the county; although, in several districts whose schools were closed for repairs or other causes at the time of my visit, no actual visitations were made. When sickness has interfered with my visitations so as to endanger educational interests, I have engaged the services of the Rev. Mr. Baird, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whom the State Superintendent has appointed as my successor. In cases where I have considered it necessary, I have visited the same teacher two or three, and even four,

times. My rule has been, not so much to multiply formal visits as to have an actual supervision over all the teachers, and acquaint myself with their various excellencies and defects; and, as a matter of course, my visits have been more frequent to the schools in charge of less competent teachers. Although I have made nearly 200 visits during the year, I will mention that in the reports of some of the township inspectors I am reported as not having visited certain schools, some of which I have visited, even two or three times. Under ordinary circumstances I should return these reports and insist upon corrections of these errors, but the necessity of unusual expedition in the reports this year may be suffered to outweigh minor errors of this kind. I therefore forward the reports as they are.

I am very happy to be able to say that most of our teachers have been fully appreciative of the meaning of these visits of mine, and have taken the suggestions and advice I have been able to offer in the true spirit of desire for their own professional improvement, and in these cases the results of my visits have been gratifyingly apparent. Wherever incompetency in teachers has existed, it has had its cause in the immaturity and inexperience of youth. The necessity of employing these youthful teachers has been so frequently adverted to by writers upon the subject, that I simply give the facts without suggestions for their correction. Yet, with the large proportion of young teachers that we have, so faithful and competent have they generally approved themselves that I have discovered the necessity of revoking certificates in only two instances.

In the examination of teachers, I have required, as far as possible, evidence of successful work in the oldest teachers. Some have failed upon the application of this test, and I have, therefore, in a few instances, refused to license teachers who had held many certificates before. In all these cases, I have judiciously and kindly informed the persons beforehand of my conviction of their unfitness, and have warned them of the difficulty they were likely, in the future, to experience in obtain-

ing certificates, rather than revoke an existing one. I have also required, in the younger teachers, intellectual growth with the growth of years—believing that persons incapable of personal intellectual growth must be incompetent to train up the minds of others. I have plainly warned the young teachers that, unless I were able to discover evidences in them of this growing process from time to time, they would be dropped from the list of qualified teachers. This regulation I have consistently carried out, and it has had its designed effect much beyond my anticipations.

During the year I have issued 267 certificates: 10 of the first grade, 57 of the second, and 179 of the third. The whole number of teachers employed during the year is, males, 57, females, 179; total, 236. The total wages paid to teachers are: to males, \$14,055.50; to females, \$20,293.48; total, \$34,348.98.

Although we possess every variety of school building, from the absolutely disgusting and worthless ruin to the approximation to perfection, yet the whole may be divided into two classes—those belonging to a former generation, and those belonging to the present. I think these two classes are about equal. It appears to be the policy to allow a building to stand until it literally falls in pieces, and to rebuild only when it can be said that no school-house exists in the district. The past year has witnessed the collapse of three of these buildings, and I am happy to say that the collapsing point or period of many others cannot be far distant. When compelled to rebuild, it is but just to say our people usually vote for the best that can be had, under the limitation, of course, of absolute necessity. In our 112 districts there are 116 school buildings, 102 frame, 12 of brick, 1 of stone, and 1 of logs. The total valuation of this property is estimated at \$109,928.

No prosecutions under the compulsory law have come to my knowledge, although I know many cases of its violation. Where prosecutions have been threatened, the parties, either through ignorance or policy, have insisted upon understanding

the cases to be personal issues between themselves and the directors; and the officers, desiring to avoid neighborhood quarrels, have allowed the law to remain unexecuted. The number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty years is 9,961; the actual number of attendants at school during some portion of the year is reported at 6,892; showing a little less than 70 per cent of all the children as having attended the public schools. If we were to add to the number of attending children about 300 unreported attendants in the township of Clinton (from whose inspectors no reports have been received, and whose district reports are very defective), the above percentage would be a very little increased; so that we may say that the average attendance, as compared with the census enrollments, has for several years remained in *statu quo*. There are several large religious schools in the county, but I do not think a consideration of them can affect the above percentage in its relation to the compulsory law. From testimony that I regard credible, I am able to say that only sufficient English grammar is taught in our German schools to comply with the letter of the law, but not enough to benefit the pupils thus taught.

There are in the county 10 high or graded schools, but the majority of them are so only in law, not in fact. We have but three institutions where definite courses of instruction are established, and the other "graded" schools have been so organized for purposes of local benefit or convenience, and not for purposes under the intention of the law. Our three high schools proper, located at Mt. Clemens, Romeo, and Utica, are really institutions of great power and influence in the county, and send out a very large proportion of our qualified teachers. I understand that the high school at Memphis is, in the future, to be governed by a more enlightened policy than in the past, owing to the laudable exertions of its present laudably ambitious principal.

In conclusion, I desire to record my decided conviction in

favor of a system of county superintendency. I have been engaged in the work only long enough to discover what might be done by a wise system of this kind in the hands of competent and conscientious men. I can see where the superintendency has done enough for this county, even in my own weak hands, to compensate it for all the paltry expenditures it has made for it, and with our present system improved in a few important particulars, and with a more competent person to use it, I believe its good influence could hardly be over-estimated. I repeat, then, my (officially) dying conviction in favor of the permanency of the county superintendency.

MANISTEE COUNTY—JOHN W. ALLEN, SUP'T.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

In connection with the fall series of examinations I held two institutes, or, more properly, training schools. The attendance was fair, considering the small number of teachers in the county, and a good degree of interest was manifested. By familiar lectures and by practical illustrations I endeavored to present to them the most approved methods of instruction now employed in the best schools of this and other States. I found, on visiting the schools during the winter, that most of the teachers were endeavoring to carry out those methods, and in many schools there was a marked improvement. When I first commenced the work of the superintendency there were no schools outside of Manistee City in which the word-method was taught, and few in which there was any proper classification of the pupils, or any systematic order of exercises. I have introduced the word-method in combination with the phonetic, and a written programme of recitations, with other improvements.

In connection with the spring series of examinations I

devoted considerable time to a teachers' drill, which I made as thorough as possible. During the summer I called a meeting of the school boards of each township to consider the question of uniformity of text books, and other matters of vital interest to our schools. When I began my work it was found, owing to the scarcity of teachers, and the impoverished state of district treasuries, utterly impracticable to exact of every applicant for schools the qualifications required by law; but in all cases where I gave certificates to those imperfectly qualified, it was on condition that they should faithfully endeavor to make up their deficiencies by study, otherwise their certificates would be revoked. In the meantime I have gradually raised the standard of merit higher, and made my examinations more and more rigid, till now it is understood the requirements of the law must be fully met.

DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties attending the work of the superintendency in this very new and sparsely settled region of country are many. The most disheartening of these is the comparative poverty of the people. Schools can be built up but slowly in communities where all are engaged, as we are, in a hand-to-hand fight for mere bread and butter. We cannot command the best teaching talent because we cannot pay its market price. On the other hand our teachers, with the wages they receive, cannot afford the advantages of normal schools, or even, in some cases, of educational journals, those invaluable helps to the live teacher. Yet the only hope of our rural districts at present is from teachers raised on the soil; and how shall these teach with any degree of efficiency, unless they be first instructed themselves in the theory and practice of teaching? Having taught myself for many years in a region of the west comparatively remote from normal schools, my attention has been particularly directed to the training of teachers; and it was partly for the purpose of organizing a teachers'

class that I was induced to take charge of one of the public schools during the winter. Another difficulty, sometimes very serious to a man of impaired health, is the state of the roads in some portions of the county. Some districts are nearly inaccessible in winter. To reach the schools in the eastern part of the county I must travel some fifteen miles of unbroken forest by what is little better than a footpath, impassable in winter, or go round forty miles. Once, during the summer, on a tour of visitation in that quarter, I was lost in a labyrinth of "supply roads" leading to the logging camps on the Manistee river, and was compelled to spend the night on a couch of leaves far in the depths of the gloomy forest. Nor was this the first time I had been necessitated to "camp out" in the prosecution of my work.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

On the whole, it has been a year of progress. I have seen with pleasure an increased interest in the welfare of schools on the part of school boards and the people. In many of the teachers I observe a real love of their work, and a commendable ambition to be thoroughly qualified for it.

MASON COUNTY—J. EDWIN SMITH, SUP'T.

The labors of the county superintendent, since the date of last year's report, have occupied forty-five days. There have been 39 different schools in 22 districts, and 37 different teachers employed. I have visited these with two or three exceptions.

To note the effect of this continual change, I have only to compare the progress of schools under such circumstances, with one where the school officers have the means and the good sense to retain a good teacher. Still the question how to increase the number of annual schools in the county is a difficult one

to answer at present. Some of the districts are new, and the people paying heavy taxes to support such schools as they have, and more efficient teachers from other counties are not attracted by the wages offered here. But we hope, while our progress must be slow, it will be slow and sure.

Of certificates given during the year, 1 has been of the first, 9 of the second, and 26 of the third grade.

We have, not including Ludington, six frame school-houses, only three of which are finished. Some of the log buildings are quite comfortable, others are dark and gloomy, and cold in winter. I am happy to report that the people are generally making arrangements to build good school-houses where they are most needed.

In Ludington, at a school meeting lately held, arrangements were made to raise funds to purchase a block of ground in the village for a site for a union school building, such as the needs of the growing town require. While this important work is going on, the school occupies, besides the present school-house, temporary rooms erected for the purpose. The school has now three departments, and another will be added during the fall term.

A number of newly organized districts will have schools the coming winter. There is considerable unorganized territory in several of the townships. We expect our unoccupied lands will be settled as the railroads make progress in this direction, and our number of school districts will be largely increased. We trust future reports will show improvement in every department of educational labor.

MECOSTA COUNTY—H. C. PECK, SUP'T.

Since my last annual report the educational interests of this county have kept pace with the increase of population and material wealth.

There are now 56 organized districts, against 49 last year; fifty-three of these have maintained school the number of months required by law, and 39 more than this number of months. Two are graded schools—one in Big Rapids, and one in Morley—and already compare favorably with schools of like character in older parts of the State.

The increase in number of organized districts this year is 7; of scholars between 5 and 20 years of age 213, and in numbers attending school 426. But I think the largest net gain is in the real work done in the school-house. Teachers formerly claimed all the time except school hours to *themselves* and habitually went to the school-room without any special preparation for the day's work. It therefore frequently happened that time must be taken to investigate the subject matter of a lesson before the teacher was prepared to give proper instruction, and often it would have been as well if no instruction had been given. The necessity of thorough preparation for each day's work separately has been urged on the teachers, and most have complied or sought employment in other counties. Workers, therefore, are in sufficient demand to command wages that will justify them in giving all their time to their work.

Since my last annual report I have issued 91 certificates; of which 3 are of the first grade, 43 of the second grade, and 45 of the third grade. About 25 per cent of the applicants have been rejected. Of the 91 certificates, 72 have been for females and 19 for males, 5 of whom did not engage in teaching in this county.

I think the average qualifications of the females decidedly superior to those of the males.

The whole expenditure for school purposes this year exceeds that of last year by \$5,870 18, and the amount paid for teachers' wages this year exceeds that paid last year by \$7,733 02. The amount paid for male teachers this year is \$279 55 less than that paid last year, while the amount paid female

teachers this year is \$8,012 72 greater. The whole amount paid for teachers' wages last year was \$10,343 75. This year \$18,176 77. Last year 74.4 per cent of all the children between 5 and 20 years of age attended school; this year 88.5 per cent. Last year the average number of months taught by each teacher was 3.29-160; this year 3.85. One *very great* bane of our schools is the frequent change of teachers.

MIDLAND COUNTY—M. W. ELLSWORTH, SUP'T.

In submitting the following report, I beg leave to state that it is more a semi-annual than an annual report of the schools of this county, my duties as Superintendent dating from May 1st, 1872. Very little data was left by my predecessor; consequently my report will be less exhaustive than it would otherwise have been.

The superintendents in our northern counties labor under peculiar difficulties. As civilization pushes farther into the primal forest, new districts are being formed in sections sparsely settled and difficult of access, owing to the deplorable condition of the roads, some of which are utterly impassable for wheeled vehicles.

SCHOOLS.

There are now within the county, and attached territory, thirty organized districts, all but one of which have houses. Of these, seven have been organized within the present year. Several houses have been built. The one at Midland City, now approaching completion, is a fine three-story brick building, and will cost, when completed, something over \$20,000.

There is but one graded school, and I am able to report that one as in a flourishing condition. It contains, at present, three departments, but they will doubtless be increased upon the completion of the new building.

LIBRARIES.

The condition of the district libraries, with one exception, is deplorable, and devoid of all vitality—dead, I judge, beyond the power of any superintendent to resurrect it, is this same system of district libraries.

EXAMINATIONS.

There have within the last six months appeared for examination twenty-six applicants. Of these, twenty-four received certificates; two were refused. Of the certificates granted, one was of the first grade, three of the second grade, and twenty of the third grade.

There is a sad lack of properly qualified teachers. The standard is being raised from year to year, but progress is necessarily slow. No rapid advancement can be expected in our schools until teachers can be made to comprehend the necessity of improving themselves. But not alone upon the teacher can we throw the blame. Many times is the remark made by school officers: "Our school is very backward, and it don't require much of a teacher to teach it." The school never gets above the teacher, and the teacher, in too many instances, is but little above the school.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the cause of education is steadily gaining ground, and there seems to be a willingness on the part of school boards to do all within their means to further the interests of their various districts.

MONROE COUNTY—ELAM WILLARD, SUP'T.

There are at present in this county 128 school districts, employing 141 teachers. There are 169 persons holding certificates. Of these, 22 are not applicants for school the present winter, leaving but 147 teachers to 141 school rooms. The inspectors' returns show the following: Number of children between 5 and 20 years of age, 10,094; number attended school

during the year, 6,421; number months' school taught in the county, 876½; value of school-houses and lots, \$114,832; amount of teachers wages, \$33,576; number visits by county superintendent, 215: number visits by directors, 307.

The following represents the totals under the different heads mentioned, for the last four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Census.....	9,688	10,146	10,414	10,094
Attendance.....	5,816	6,003	6,371	6,421
No. months school.....	780½	831½	749 1-5	876½
Average teachers wages per month	\$23.37	25.88	25.90	26.84

In addition to the public schools there are ten denominational schools that employ about fifteen teachers, besides St. Mary's Academy at Monroe. As near as I can estimate, about 600 to 800 pupils attend these schools.

My labors in the direction of improving teachers have been principally as heretofore. I have encouraged them to improve themselves by pointing out the means at their command, and urging them to make use of those means, and I can assure you that we have now a goodly number of live, active, energetic, and *successful* teachers in this county. I have published a little paper the past year, distributing nearly 1,000 copies each quarter. The object has been mainly to keep teachers and school officers informed in regard to the school work being done in the county. I held evening meetings during last winter whenever convenient, and made an effort to secure better organization in the school-rooms, better methods of instruction in the primary branches, and the introduction of additional studies, especially some of the natural sciences. I have been able to note material improvement in many cases in the above respects. There have been nine brick school-houses erected, and two frame; some improvements made in the old houses, and the planting of shade trees, and otherwise improving school grounds has been commenced. District uniformity of text books has received considerable attention, and in some cases school apparatus purchased.

The State Teachers' Institute held at Dundee was regarded by all interested as a very successful and interesting one. There were ninety-two in attendance, and all expressed themselves as well satisfied. Nothing more need be said respecting the hospitality of the people of Dundee than that their doors were open for all present, and the attendance at each one of the evening lectures was all that the buildings could accommodate. I cannot more fittingly close this report, than by saying that in every respect the school interests of this county are in a healthy and progressive condition.

MONTCALM COUNTY—E. H. CROWELL, SUP'T.

As this is my first report, it will embrace the record of my official work from May 1st, 1871, to September 2d, 1872—a period of 16 months. I have devoted this time to the unceasing round of duties connected with the office with one great object in view—the raising of the schools of the county to the highest possible point of excellence. A large proportion of the taxes paid by the people is for the maintenance of schools; and they have a right to expect that the investment will return them a suitable dividend. My work to help secure this end has been as follows:

EXAMINATIONS.

These have been mostly written; but sometimes circumstances have warranted a resort to the oral plan. I have endeavored, in these examinations, not only to ascertain how well the candidate understood the various branches of study, but how well they understood *proper methods* of imparting instruction. I found that a large share of the teachers knew but little about *good* methods, or the *best* methods. All had some way; but must imitate their fathers in “putting a stone

into one end of the bag." My aim has been to find a class of teachers who were willing to study for improvement in methods of organizing, governing, and teaching; and in this I have succeeded fully as well as I could expect.

At my first regular series of examinations, fall of 1871, I was obliged to reject twenty per cent of the candidates. This I think had a good effect, and since then I have had to reject not to exceed ten per cent. I am well pleased with the progress that a large class of the teachers is making.

I have granted, in all, 198 certificates: 6 of the first grade, 44 of the second, and 148 of the third. In this connection I would say that I do not grant a certificate unless the candidate is intending to teach, and has a school engaged, or in view.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

The greater portion of my time has been devoted to visiting the schools of the county. There have been during the past year 96 schools in the county, employing a corps of 112 teachers. I have been over the county three times, visiting nearly every district that number of times. As must necessarily be the case, I have not always found the schools in session in the districts visited; but I have made it a point to find out how the school was progressing in each district. In most of the districts it was impossible to get any member of the district board to make a visit to the school with me, and in consequence I have adopted the plan of making a report of each visit in triplicate, using for this purpose the following blank, sending one copy to the director, and leaving one with the teacher. This plan seems to be working well, and shows some good results in stimulating teachers, and influencing school boards to "fix up" school-house and grounds:

BLANK "A."

REPORT OF VISIT TO THE SCHOOL IN DISTRICT NO., TOWNSHIP OF
.....187 .

(Key to marking: 1, perfect; 2, very good; 3, good; 4, imperfect; 5, bad.)

Pupils enrolled	Blackboard
Order	Apparatus
Cleanliness	Text Books
Present	Grounds
Deportment	Out-houses
Studiosness	Miscellaneous
House	Suggestions

That I might be enabled to time my visits to the various districts, so as to be there during the school term, I furnish each teacher with the following blank letter, with instructions to fill out and return to me soon after commencing the term:

BLANK "B."

.....187 .

MR. E. H. CROWELL:

DEAR SIR: I am teaching in District No., township
of..... The term of..... weeks commenced
.....and will close about.....

Yours, Respectfully,

.....Teacher.

The county requires me to devote all of the time to the schools, and this has enabled me to make 220 visits to schools when in session, each visit occupying from two to three hours. That much good has been accomplished by these visits I am not without hope, and I have had some positive evidence from parents and teachers that good results have followed some of the visits.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

I have held four local institutes in different sections of the county, doing the work of imparting instruction in methods of organizing, governing, and teaching, myself. This has been a laborious work, but I have been amply repaid for any extra work on my part by the increased zeal of, and desire for improvement manifested by the teachers, and a growing interest shown by the people in many of the districts in school matters.

In the township of Bloomer a teachers' association, as the result of an institute, was organized and kept up during last winter, and will be revived the coming winter. The schools in the greater portion of the county are so scattered that it is impossible for the teachers to get together for teachers' meetings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the three topics above, I have given a statement of the largest proportion of the work performed by me in the discharge of my official duties, but there is much of the superintendent's work that cannot be made a special matter of record; the hours consumed in answering questions that arise in the various districts; in hearing complaints from one party; in giving advice to another, and in showing some one else how some part of his work as a district officer should be performed. My experience proves that a great influence can be exerted by private conversation with school patrons as I visit the different sections of the county. I have also endeavored to awaken an interest on the part of the people by lectures wherever I could get them together to listen. But as this county is largely covered with pine forests, I find that the lumbering interests call forth all the energies, and consume all the time of the men during the lecture season, *i. e.*, winter. I have adopted the "Term Report," and "Card of Honor" plan used by many of the superintendents, and find good results arising from it.

Finally, as to my work, I would say that I am using all the means that come within my reach to further the one end of elevating the standing of the schools. I use the pen and the press, the two great educators of the people. I correspond with teachers and school boards, and, where general interests are to be subserved, I issue circulars. This I am enabled to do by the liberality of the board of supervisors, which allow reasonable accounts for postage, printing, and stationery, in addition to a salary of \$1,000.

RESULTS.

As to the results of the work specified above, I think I can say, without any desire to self-praise, that the schools are steadily improving. This may not be entirely the result of my personal effort; it may be that it is the result consequent upon this age of improvement, but this I know of a certainty, that "progress" is stamped upon the schools of Montcalm county. That this is true, may be inferred from the following facts: First, the increasing interest in having good school buildings. During the past year 12 new school-houses have been completed, or nearly so; one, a two-story brick building, two frame buildings two stories high, one frame building with two school-rooms, and eight other good frame houses. All of the buildings are substantial ones, costing from \$600 to \$3,000 each. Nearly as many more districts contemplate building during the coming year. An increasing call for apparatus, maps, globes, and better fixtures for the school-room is also recorded. Many district boards are adopting a uniform series of text books. No special effort has been made to adopt a *county* uniformity, but a *district* uniformity has been urged upon the attention of the several district boards. Still another indication of improvement is the fact that many of the districts are adopting the "three-term" plan, or so arranging the school terms that the school will not be in session during the hot, unhealthy, and busy months of July and August. The districts are turning their attention to fencing their school grounds, and setting out shade trees. Some have commenced the good work, and others are getting ready.

The greatest improvement is found in the demand for better teachers. Can you send us a good teacher, one who has had experience? is now the common inquiry. Many of the district boards are looking to me for teachers, and the questions now asked the applicants are: How long have you taught? What grade certificate do you hold? Are you acquainted with the improved methods of imparting instruction? These questions

indicate that teachers must study for improvement, and I think they are responding to the demand. This may be seen by entering the school-rooms and noting the neatness of the room, decorations on the walls, house plants in the windows, the quiet, orderly pupils busily engaged with their studies, the improvement in methods of conducting recitations, and the system that pervades all the exercises of the school.

Not that all the schools have attained to this degree of excellence, but all are approximating to it, and with persistent efforts on the part of those interested, much improvement may yet be made, and the true aims of education be developed in our common schools.

The compulsory law seems to be a failure; still a majority of the people think that the law is right; that, if they must pay taxes to support free schools, they have a right to demand that all shall avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the schools, thus giving their lives and property the safeguards that education secures to a community.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are three graded schools in the county. The Greenville union, with a corps of 13 teachers, Stanton union, with 4 teachers, and Carson City school, just graded, with 2 teachers. The Pierson school is employing two teachers, and is classified into two departments. These schools are sending out some good pupils, and it is from this source that the demand for teachers is met to a great extent. The supply of old teachers is constantly diminishing from various causes, but from these schools and our institutes I am able to keep the ranks full, mostly from among the young people of the county.

CONCLUSION.

Finally, I would say that the system of county superintendency seems to be growing in favor with the people of the county, and I am finding many hearty co-workers in the cause of education. The people desire to have good schools, and are becom-

ing more willing to pay for them. I am sure that the feeling among them is that they are paying well for the work performed, and that when they become convinced that more is earned, they will cheerfully pay the increase.

Allow me in this to express my thanks to my fellow-citizens throughout the county for the expressions of confidence and kindness which so many of them have manifested. They have cheered and encouraged me in the discharge of duties which must sometimes, necessarily, give dissatisfaction.

The final results of these months of toil in the cause I cheerfully commit into the hands of Him who ruleth over all, and whose mercies ever abound to those who seek them.

OCEANA COUNTY—A. A. DARLING, SUP'T.

There are 69 districts in this county. The schools are in better condition to-day than they have ever been—a better grade of teachers, and on the whole working with great success.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

During the past year—from November 1st, 1871, to November 4th, 1872—I have examined 126, and granted, first grade certificates 8, second grade certificates 47, third grade certificates 60 ; and 11 rejected.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Pentwater—principal, A. J. Wood, holding a State certificate, is a first-class teacher, and the school is under first best control. Hart union school—Seth Edson principal. He has been at Hart two years, and is a first-class teacher, and has a first-class school in every respect.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There have been some fine buildings put up the past year.

There are forty fair and good frame buildings in the county, and twenty-nine log and board.

I have held two institutes the past year: one at Hesperia, October 17th, 1871, and one at Pentwater, October 31st, 1872.

I have visited all the schools during the past year, but not all each term. There are a great variety of text books; but most of the schools have a uniformity of text books in the district.

A number of the schools have been supplied with globes, maps, and multiplication charts.

The wages of the county superintendent, as allowed by the board of supervisors for the past three years and a half, is four dollars per day. The township clerks have been very slow in some towns in sending in their reports.

OTTAWA COUNTY—CHARLES S. FASSETT, SUPT.

During the past year the schools of Ottawa county have been liberally supported, many good and comfortable school-houses erected, others repaired and reseated, and wall-maps, charts, and school apparatus provided in several districts. The importance of a uniformity of text books, and the advantages of the three-term system are being realized by many of our school officers, and a general good feeling seems to prevail.

One hundred and fourteen schools are reported in the county; of which number ten are union or graded, viz.:

Grand Haven, twelve departments; Holland, nine; Spring Lake, four; Coopersville, three; Berlin, two; Zeeland, two; Lamont, two; Vriesland, two; Eastmanville, two; Groningen, two.

The teachers, as a class, have manifested a commendable zeal, not only in the work of the school-room, but also in preparing themselves to meet more fully the responsibilities inci-

dent to their calling. Not far from ninety copies of the Michigan Teacher, and other educational magazines are taken in the county.

Teachers' classes were organized in the union schools of Grand Haven by Superintendent Albert Hardy, and of Spring Lake by Superintendent A. W. Taylor. The normal instruction at each place was good.

At the county institute held at Grand Haven in the month of April, nearly one hundred and twenty teachers were enrolled. Professors Ford, Goodison, and Whitney were present, and made the exercises entertaining and profitable to all.

In the month of October we held a three days' institute and examination at Coopersville. Our plan was to alternate with an examination upon one of the common branches, and a lecture or discussion as to the better methods of teaching the same.

Our regular examinations, as a rule, have been principally written, reserving, however, time for discussing the theory and practice of teaching.

During the year I have issued seven certificates of the first grade, twenty-five of the second grade, and two hundred and twelve of the third grade. Three teachers hold State certificates, and three are graduates of the State Normal School.

SAGINAW COUNTY—J. S. GOODMAN, Supt.

Another year of superintendent life has passed, and it once more becomes my duty to submit this, my annual report as county superintendent of common schools. This year, like those which preceded it since I entered upon the duties of this office, has brought with it its full share of labor, sometimes pleasing, sometimes otherwise. So far as the people at large are concerned, I desire here to re-assert my previous testimony

as to the unvarying courtesy with which I have been everywhere received. In fact, during the five and a half years that I have been endeavoring to discharge the duties of this office, I can now recall only a single instance in which this courteous treatment has not been accorded. The year has been occupied with the customary work of the county superintendent, in addition to which another class of labor has demanded considerable attention. At the time of making my last report the air was still thick with the smoke from many a burning tenement, many a burning barn, while the miles of fences and acres of forest over which the destroyer had passed with blackening footprints, were counted by the thousand. Long, very long, shall the month of October, 1871, be remembered by the dwellers in northern Michigan as the month of fire. Nor did the fire in its ravages spare our temples of education. In this county not less than eight school-houses were burned; seven in the October fire, and one later in the season. With scarce an exception these school-houses were located in the new and more sparsely settled sections of the county, and where the inhabitants, destitute of wealth, seemed little able to bear the burden of taxation which a re-building of these burned houses involved. At this juncture the State Relief Committee came most nobly to our aid, and by their generous donations so helped and encouraged our people, that to-day, in every district but one, the burned school-houses have been replaced by others whose aggregate value is nearly double that of those which were thus consumed. The amount thus appropriated by the relief committee was \$2,250, which was divided among the several districts in sums ranging from \$125 to \$375. In but one instance, and that in a district to which but \$125 had been allotted, was there any failure. By arrangement with the committee, the county superintendent was to exercise a certain supervision of this work of rebuilding, to the extent of conferring with the several school boards, and visiting each school-house at least twice during its erection.

So far as the examination of teachers is concerned, I have had during the year two hundred and ten applications for certificates, and have granted as follows, viz.:

Third grade or six months.....	170
Second grade or one year.....	17
First grade or two years.....	3

Thus it will be seen that the proportion of third grade certificates to those of second grade is as ten to one, while the proportion of third to first grade is nearly as fifty-seven to one. It will also be noticed that about ten per cent of the applicants have been refused certificates. I have had the same difficulty in finding qualified teachers during this year that has annoyed me during the previous years; and, not unfrequently, have been compelled to give certificates to parties that I felt were not qualified, simply because only thus could I prevent the school-houses from being closed,—an alternative I have never been willing to adopt.

During the month of April I held my usual teachers' class, which was attended by about forty teachers; and in conducting which, I received most efficient aid from Prof. Tarbell, superintendent of the schools of East Saginaw. The last week of the class was held by the State Superintendent, as a State Teachers' Institute, during which the numbers in attendance amounted to about eighty.

I have also made one hundred and seventy-five visits, and have endeavored to the best of my ability to encourage and aid the teachers.

Of the workings of the compulsory school law there is, so far as this county is concerned, but little to be said; the law itself, like too many others, remaining so far almost a dead letter upon the statute books. I hear, however, that attempts are to be made for its enforcement in some quarters during the coming winter, with what success time will show. In my outlook over the field to-day, the question which assumes the

greatest importance is that which pertains to the supply of *competent teachers*. And in the use of this adjective I design to embrace more than the mere knowing something of the subjects taught in our common schools. By *competent* teachers, I mean those who can *teach*, and not only *teach*, but *govern* a school. Often do I find myself asking, "Whence shall come such teachers, and in numbers sufficient to meet the ever-increasing demand?" But the answer I do not so readily find. Not yet have I been able, even in my own mind, to devise any satisfactory method of solving the problem thus proposed. Much less have I done so in my actual school work. I would that some one competent to the task would furnish us with a true, practical, and satisfactory answer to this confessedly difficult question.

SANILAC COUNTY—GEORGE A. PARKER, SUP'T.

In submitting this, my second annual report of the condition of the schools of Sanilac county, I have the honor to state that the past year has been one, not alone of labors and difficulties, but of marked progress and decided advancement; although there has been no general or excessive uprising in any particular part or direction—no great "tidal wave" of reform rolling over the county, obliterating every trace of wrong, or sweeping away all oppositions and hindrances to success, still there has been a sure, progressive march; much good and lasting work has been performed by scores of earnest and persevering laborers in the school-rooms; important results have been accomplished; parents and school officers have become more interested, and the prospects for the future welfare of the schools become more promising and encouraging than at any time in the past. An unmistakable indication of the increased interest of school officers, is the fact that competent, well

qualified teachers are more sought for this fall than ever before ; the amount of wages to be paid being generally regarded as of secondary importance. Many have applied to me for teachers, saying, "Send one you can recommend, and we will pay the salary asked." In fact, the demand has exceeded the supply. Another sure evidence of the elevation of public opinion to the importance of educational matters in their midst, is the extreme liberality with which many of the districts at the annual meetings this fall voted to raise funds for building school-houses, purchasing furniture and apparatus, and paying increased salaries to teachers.

In the village of Lexington, where their union school has heretofore been sadly cramped by the mistaken economy of the people, the school board were instructed to repair and re-furnish the building, to purchase all the apparatus needed, to secure the services of a thoroughly competent principal without regard to salary, to engage equally efficient assistants, and to organize other departments if deemed expedient. A move was also made towards the establishment a high school, which has almost become a necessity in the county.

Since making my last report, I have held 26 public, and the same number of office examinations, and have examined 150 applicants. Of these, 19 were rejected, and 131 certificates have been granted, as follows: first grade 3, second grade 30, third grade 98. I have endeavored to exercise great care in these examinations, not trusting to scholastic qualifications alone, but having regard to ability and success in teaching ; believing the school-room to be the best test of a teacher's ability. I have continued to raise the standard of qualifications, and tried to make the grade of scholarship better, although in some exceptional cases have felt obliged to grant certificates to unqualified persons, when my judgment did not approve of it. Teachers generally have appreciated the importance of their work, and are showing a greater anxiety to qualify themselves better for it. Several, whose labors do

not commence till the beginning of the winter schools, are improving the intervening time by attending the more advanced schools at Lexington and Port Sanilac.

I held three institutes in the spring, two of them being well attended, the members manifesting a commendable interest and performing cheerfully such work as was required of them.

There are now in the county 91 school buildings, of which 4 are brick, 69 frame, and 19 log. Thirteen have been erected during the year, as follows: Forester one, Delaware four, Austin three, Argyle one, Watertown two, and Greenleaf one. That built in Forester, for a district school-house, is a model of excellence, being of good design, superior workmanship, and complete in all its parts. The school-rooms are large and well arranged; warmed with a furnace; and, what seems to be the exception and not the rule in the construction of public buildings, *properly ventilated*. The furniture is of the most improved pattern, and of the best quality manufactured, while apparatus to correspond with the surroundings will be supplied at an early day. The buildings erected in the other towns mentioned, with one or two exceptions, are in the districts which lost their school-houses by the "great fire" of last fall. The new buildings are all frame, of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of their respective districts, and in every case better than those which were burnt, the majority being furnished with good seats and desks. These buildings have been erected principally with the assistance given by the State Relief Committee in their appropriation of money for rebuilding the school-houses burned in Sanilac and Huron counties in the fall of 1871. It is to be hoped that the school-houses thus erected will prove such a benefit and blessing to the hundreds of youth of those unfortunate districts, who will in them receive much of the teaching and instruction to fit them for the duties of after years, that they will look back with gratitude upon these places of their early education—sincere, heartfelt gratitude to the hundreds of generous men and women throughout

the land, who so nobly and promptly responded to the call for aid, by giving liberally of their substance to assist the many homeless and suffering ones, rendered destitute and dependent by that terrible conflagration. It was feared that it would require years to restore these schools to their former prosperity; but we see farm buildings being restored, families have returned to their homes, good crops have been harvested, school-houses have been rebuilt, and schools are all commencing again this fall, as fast as the services of teachers can be secured.

There are 95 districts in the county, and 5 graded schools, viz.: in Lexington two, Sanilac two, and Worth one. The inspectors, also, report 5,892 persons of school age: of whom about 73 per cent—exclusive of those districts in which there were no schools during the year—have been enrolled on the school registers. The average attendance has been greater than in preceding years; the increase being attributable, in part, to the compulsory law which, I believe, has not been enforced in this county.

The library interests are decidedly "below par;" and I can only add, that if the money invested in libraries had been appropriated in the purchase of school furniture and apparatus, much more good would have resulted from it.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY—E. J. COOK, SUP'T.

It is gratifying to me that I am able to report encouraging progress in the general condition of our schools during the past year. I can see an improvement, not only in the proficiency of teachers and their management of the schools, but also in the interest and co-operation of school officers and parents, which has enabled me to accomplish more than I otherwise could. Still there is much chance for improvement in

both particulars, and I very much regret that the great mass of our people know so little of the real workings of their schools. If the teachers succeed in pleasing the children, and controlling them, they are considered a success; otherwise a failure. Until the people realize the absolute necessity of school visitation on their part, we cannot hope for perfection on the part of teachers. Let them watch with one half the vigilance the persons they employ to teach their children that they do those employed in any other branch of their business, and there will be a much greater improvement, of which they will be able to judge, and ready to acknowledge.

I have visited each township twice during the year for the purpose of examining teachers, and held office examinations the first and third Saturdays of each month during a portion of the spring and fall, granting two hundred and ninety-seven certificates: one of the first grade, four of the second, and two hundred and ninety-two of the third. I have endeavored to raise the standard of examinations, but am obliged to use great caution in order to supply the schools. Many of our teachers will not qualify themselves beyond the demand made upon them. I therefore endeavor to stimulate them by gradually increasing the requirements. I find them most deficient in reading, spelling, and mental arithmetic.

During the year I have made two hundred and fifty-five school visits; usually spent a half day in each school, and have visited nearly all the schools in the county twice. A few had closed before I could reach them. The past summer the schools were doing better than at either of my previous visitations, and giving better satisfaction; still there is great want of improvement. Many of the teachers are not as conscientious as they ought to be in their work. They need the stimulus of being continually watched by the patrons of the schools, yet this is almost wholly left to the directors and county superintendent.

During my visits I have occupied my time as seemed to me best for the interests of the schools; sometimes in reviews and

examinations, or hearing recitations; at others, allowing the teacher to take his or her own course, while I acted the part of the interested spectator. I have endeavored to have officers and parents visit their schools with me, but with poor success, and with but one exception have never met them there without specially inviting them.

The State teachers' institute, held at Corunna the last of April, was very successful. Over one hundred teachers were in attendance, and were well pleased with the methods of instruction, and are practicing many of the suggestions presented.

The county association which was instituted during the term of my predecessor has been well maintained. Two meetings have been held which were well attended, and good programmes were ably executed. The real live teachers, as a general rule, will be found co-operating with, and working in these associations. They get broader views, better methods of instruction, and a much higher appreciation of the great responsibility of their profession.

A great deal of confusion has existed in many of the schools, on account of the multiplicity of text books in use. I am endeavoring to secure county uniformity, and my efforts are meeting with almost universal favor. Quite a number of districts have already taken the books recommended, others will do so as soon as their schools open, and the indications now are that very soon this great evil will be remedied. It will save teachers much labor, the people a large amount of money, and, in my opinion, greatly benefit the schools.

I have tried to persuade school officers to have three terms of school, with a vacation during the hot, busy season of July and August. Several districts have already tried it, and think it much the better way; others are commencing this fall. I hope, for the good of the schools, this plan may soon be universally adopted in our county.

My connection with the teachers of the county has been very

gratifying. I have continually received evidences of their kindly feeling, and they have heartily co-operated with me in all my undertakings, and have seemed anxious to receive all the benefits they could from my visits.

I have endeavored to prosecute my work earnestly and faithfully, and as far as possible correct the mistakes of the preceding year. I trust my efforts have not been wholly in vain. My thanks are due to all sections of the county for the kindness and support which I have so generally received.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY—W. H. LITTLE, SUP'T.

Another school year has passed swiftly by, and again I am permitted to glance over its work—this time, with far more satisfaction than I did that of the previous year. It has indeed been a year of progress among the schools of this county. Upon looking back over the labors performed there are a number of things that I see now which I could have bettered ; but the general result has far exceeded my expectations.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the spring examinations there were 219 applications for certificates. Of these, 10 were for the first grade, 40 were for the second, and 161 were for the third. There were 108 certificates granted: 4 of the first grade, 26 of the second, and 78 of the third.

At the fall examinations there were 129 applicants for certificates. Of these, 5 were for the first grade, 22 were for the second, and 102 were for the third. There were 97 certificates granted: 3 of the first grade, 16 of the second, and 78 of the third. In the first grade there were 2 failures, in the second 6, and in the third 24, making in all 32, or 25 per cent of the whole number of applicants. In the spring the number

of applications was 219; the number of failures 111, a little more than 50 per cent.

There are now 158 certificates in force in the county: 38 of first grade, 42 of the second, and 78 of the third.

The average standard of the teachers of the first grade is 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, in the second 82 1-7, and in the third 79 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of the 158 teachers in the county 61 are males and 97 are females. In the first grade there are 18 males and 20 females; in the second 28 males and 14 females; in the third 15 males and 63 females.

All the examinations have been both written and oral, and each certificate contains the per cent of questions correctly answered in each study, and also the average per cent.

Frequently my sympathies have been appealed to in the granting of certificates by needy applicants, who are often aided by strong influences; but believing, as has been remarked by a prominent educator, sympathy, if exercised at all, should be exercised in behalf of the pupils of the county, the precious hours of whose young lives have been committed to my charge, and not in behalf of an applicant lacking the proper qualifications, however much she may need the place, or however influentially her claims may be supported. Our schools can only be advanced to that state of excellence which they should attain by making merit, qualifications, and special fitness, the sole reasons for granting certificates. By making these the sole grounds for issuing certificates it has reduced the number of teachers very materially, and has also raised the wages of teachers. The latter has given rise to some fault-finding, but it has been made by those fossils who exist in all communities, and are known by their continued harping about "new-fangled ideas," "high taxes," etc. While we are progressing rapidly in nearly everything connected with the schools one thing seems to drag along slowly: but few female teachers receive a just compensation for the services they perform when compared with the compensation received by

teachers of the opposite sex. The woman who performs all the duties of the position she occupies as faithfully and successfully as her male predecessor, should, in all justice and humanity, receive an equal reward; and I hope the time is not far distant when this principle will be recognized by the school officers throughout the country, without any regard to the stern rules of supply and demand.

In my examinations this fall of teachers of the first and second grades I have required them to answer questions on the constitution and government of the United States; and in all the grades upon the principles of penmanship. It proved to be decidedly up-hill work, but nevertheless I think it will be of benefit in the end.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the teachers and those interested in the educational welfare of the county was called by me to assemble during the last week of August at the city of St. Clair. Invitations were sent to all the teachers and school officers of the county and many others. It was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this county, and I am pleased to report it as quite successful. Nearly all the prominent educators of the county were present, and either read papers, delivered lectures, or assisted in the normal department. Public addresses were delivered by the Hon. Duane Doty of Detroit, the Rev. Wm. Stowe of Port Huron, and Prof. Miles H. Carleton of Marine City. A permanent organization was formed, under the name of the "St. Clair County Association," which holds its next meeting at Port Huron, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of April, 1873. About 200 teachers and school officers were present at the meeting in St. Clair, which speaks well for them and the interest they take in their work.

The subject of a county uniformity of text books was taken up and a list adopted by the association, upon the report of a committee who was appointed for that purpose.

A strong interest was manifested by the teachers throughout the entire proceedings of the association, and they separated with the best of feelings and many new ideas of what is necessary to become a successful teacher.

VISITATIONS.

During the year I have striven to visit every school in the county, but have been compelled to omit a few of them. In some cases they were closed before I got to them, and in the southern portion of the county the small-pox was prevailing to such an extent that the schools were closed. With these exceptions I have visited all the schools of the county under my charge once, and some of them twice. In many instances I have published in the several county papers reports of their condition and wants. These reports have caused the correction of many errors in the methods of teaching, and have also aroused the people in many instances, either to the repairing of their school-houses or the erection of new buildings.

UNION SCHOOLS.

The union schools of Port Huron and St. Clair cities are in a flourishing condition: The citizens of Port Huron point with pride to the fine edifices they have erected in their city for the education of their youth. Under the supervision of Prof. John C. Magill the schools of this city have attained a degree of perfection they never before reached.

In St. Clair, Prof. James T. Aulls is superintendent of the city schools, and has conducted them for the past two years in a manner that meets the entire approbation of their patrons, and does himself much credit.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are four graded schools in the county outside of the cities. They are at Marine City, Algonac, Capac, and Ft. Gratiot. The principal at Marine City is Miles H. Carleton; at Algonac, R. Frank Hartford; at Capac, George Cox, and at

Ft. Gratiot, Frederick Garbutt. All of them are industrious workers in their profession, which brings with it success wherever they are employed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements in school buildings and grounds are gradually taking place as fast as intelligent enterprise overcomes ignorant prejudices, and the resources of the different districts will permit. With the hearty aid of enlightened school officers and earnest teachers, it has been my pleasure to see many school buildings erected, fences built around the school property, and many other beautiful and useful improvements perfected the past summer. A number of old school-houses, which have heretofore been the object of jesting remarks by the traveler, have disappeared, and new ones have arisen in their stead, which must excite his admiration and add to the good reputation of the neighborhood in which they exist.

STATISTICAL.

Below we give a carefully prepared table of the condition of the schools in each of the townships of this county as ascertained from the inspectors' reports, hoping it will be of some benefit in the way of comparison with those of future years:

TOWNS AND CITIES.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children Between the Ages of 5 and (under) 30 Years.	Number of Children Between the Ages of 6 and (under) 14 Years.	Whole Number of Children that Attended School during the Year.	No. Attending School under 5 or over 30 Years of Age.	Average Number of Months Scholars Attended School.	Number of Months School during the Year by a Qualified Teacher.	Number of Volumes Added to Libraries during the Year.	Number of Volumes in District Libraries.	Paid for Books.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES, AND MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION.		
											No. of Brick.	No. of Frame.	No. of Log.
Berlin.....	10	439	337	377	15	3.73	70.00	4	193	\$0 00	.....	8	3
Brockway.....	7	651	369	519	18	4.20	65.50	.....	182	.....	.....	4	2
Burichville.....	4	333	150	158	9	3.77	29.00	.....	45	.....	.....	4	1
Casco.....	7	789	341	439	8	3.99	47.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
China.....	9	688	378	366	7	3.03	54.50	4	147	7 00	.....	9	.....
Clay.....	9	496	211	407	1	3.47	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Clyde.....	7	430	196	300	12	3.70	50.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Columbus.....	8	470	226	393	9	3.15	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Cottrellville.....	2	593	363	430	17	3.60	47.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
East China.....	2	107	41	68	.....	4.37	18.00	1	162	1 35	1	1	.....
Emmet.....	6	469	309	385	11	3.62	42.00	10	44	.....	.....	1	4
Fort Gratiot.....	7	514	218	402	7	4.08	51.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Grant.....	4	376	200	335	6	3.80	30.35	.....	15	.....	.....	3	1
Greenwood.....	6	419	243	391	9	3.34	43.50	.....	53	.....	.....	2	4
Ira.....	3	599	344	390	5	3.33	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Kenockee.....	6	556	303	400	10	3.35	53.50	13	111	16 20	.....	5	.....
Kimball.....	5	416	190	334	5	4.30	39.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lynn.....	3	180	74	147	1	3.53	25.00	.....	57	.....	.....	2	1
Mussey.....	2	425	136	186	5	3.03	43.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Port Huron.....	4	341	130	247	8	3.06	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Port Huron City.....	1	2,415	1,335	1,683	8	2.86	280.00	1	18	6 00	1	8	.....
Riley.....	1	479	285	370	.....	4.53	63.25	.....	250	.....	.....	1	1
St. Clair.....	8	780	333	527	14	3.14	72.25	.....	237	.....	.....	7	8
St. Clair City.....	10	331	591	594	15	3.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Waia.....	1	504	247	416	25	2.93	53.00	10	226	7 55	2	8	.....
Totals.....	145	14,600	7,056	9,933	223	4.06	1349.60	42	1,745	\$47 10	8	123	21

TOWNS AND CITIES.	Number of Districts.	Number of Pupils who Can be Seated.	Value of School-Houses and Lots.	Number of Graded Schools.	Number of Visits by County Superintendent.	Number of Visits by Directors.	No. Qualified Teachers Employed.		Ave. No. Months Taught by All Teachers Employed.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berlin.....	10	887	\$8,150	1	10	94	6	18	22.00	48.00	\$740 50	\$899 30
Brookway.....	7	375	1,185	1	7	30	4	7	25.50	39.00	959 50	1,104 85
Burcheville.....	4	525	1,000	1	4	15	3	7	10.00	30.00	480 00	537 00
Casco.....	4	526	3,170	1	3	22	4	9	14.75	32.50	627 50	768 00
China.....	9	459	3,750	1	11	27	5	13	31.00	42.66	848 00	797 00
Clay.....	6	642	12,050	1	9	11	3	7	17.50	45.50	1,020 00	1,094 00
Clyde.....	2	830	3,040	1	10	12	2	9	4.00	46.50	418 00	998 00
Columbus.....	7	899	2,875	1	4	18	2	10	8.00	47.00	270 00	638 80
Cottrellville.....	7	738	18,780	1	6	87	9	9	18.50	64.00	1,195 00	1,667 00
East China.....	2	104	2,900	1	3	4	1	1	4.00	9.00	200 00	160 00
Emmet.....	6	549	709	1	5	16	4	6	21.00	21.00	638 00	514 00
Fort Gratiot.....	1	462	7,150	1	7	80	1	14	9.00	62.25	600 00	1,518 35
Grant.....	4	315	2,450	1	5	11	4	4	16.35	14.00	764 50	408 00
Greenwood.....	6	450	1,985	1	8	21	1	11	9.00	42.50	360 00	1,017 00
Ira.....	8	175	2,800	1	2	20	1	8	2.00	12.00	560 00	488 60
Kenockee.....	6	850	1,757	1	9	31	3	9	16.50	36.00	960 90	1,046 40
Kimball.....	5	370	3,375	1	6	23	1	4	9.00	14.50	432 00	712 00
Lynn.....	8	160	775	1	3	4	1	4	4.00	21.00	128 00	593 00
Mussey.....	7	398	8,210	1	6	23	1	13	13.00	45.25	1,536 25	1,536 25
Port Huron.....	4	806	5,600	1	4	12	1	8	36.50	36.50	2,500 00	881 93
Port Huron City.....	1	1,280	90,000	1	11	45	3	31	30.00	197.00	2,500 00	6,800 00
Riley.....	8	405	2,100	1	11	45	1	16	4.00	59.25	80 00	1,217 50
St. Clair.....	10	695	2,695	1	11	28	3	16	12.00	60.25	448 00	1,047 88
St. Clair City.....	1	670	25,000	1	1	30	1	7	10.00	70.00	1,000 00	1,860 00
Wales.....	8	360	1,440	1	9	33	3	18	10.00	48.00	804 00	860 50
Totals.....	145	11,025	\$200,652	6	150	868	57	222	251.10	1185.64	\$14,633 90	\$29,290 15

CONCLUSION.

In closing this, my second report, justice demands that I should make some mention of those expressions and actions of confidence and kindness which many of my fellow-citizens have manifested towards me in my rounds among the many schools of this county. These kind words of cheer, given amid the discharge of duties which of necessity become monotonous and tedious, have been fully appreciated by me, and have aided very materially in the accomplishment of disagreeable and yet necessary work, which has generally been caused by some misunderstanding between the people of a district and their teacher, or between two factions of the people themselves.

As I look back over the work of the year, I can see far more to rejoice over than to regret, and with strong hopes for the prosperity of the future I close this report.

TUSCOLA COUNTY—M. M. JARVIS, SUP'T.

By appointment from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Superintendent S. N. Hill, I have had the honor of filling the office from Jan. 1st, 1872, until the present date. There has ever been a strong feeling of discontent among the people of this county against the office of county superintendent of public schools. Many reasons have been assigned for their antipathy, some of which were giving certificates indiscriminately to such an extent that the old system of inspection was deemed preferable; want of benefit from visitations, large wages, etc., etc.

Some of our worthy officials have endeavored to crowd the office out of existence without giving the system a fair opportunity to speak for itself. At the October meeting of supervi-

sors in 1871, that worthy body placed the wages and time of my predecessor at the minimum point, \$3 per day, and 135 days per annum. This was virtually crowding the officer from the situation. My acceptance of the residue of the office was more to gratify curiosity and try an experiment than pecuniary considerations of 40 cents per day for myself, horse, and buggy after expenses are deducted. I have experimented!

Although I could not devote much time to the business, only getting 92 days' work accomplished, I feel that I have not worked in vain.

I have held regular examinations in all the townships that I deemed it probable would contain any material to manufacture teachers of. Some of the examinations held in villages at central points have been for 2 days each. I have endeavored to be as thorough as possible; have required a general average of 75 per cent, and not less than 50 per cent on any one branch. I have given, in all, 157 certificates: 2 first grade, 22 second grade, and 133 third grade. I have refused 33 applicants, and revoked 2 certificates; one for misrepresentation to procure a certificate, the other for drunkenness. This fall I found a much better grade of teachers; the teachers themselves relishing the close ordeal of examination, and much preferring hard work to earn a certificate, to a loose, slipshod manner of huddling the worthy and unworthy in a bundle together, and sowing them broadcast upon the community without designation or distinction.

School officers like to have a criterion to go by in the hiring of a stranger for a teacher, and justly require their certificate as proper authority and informant of qualification.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors this fall the wages were increased to \$3.50 per day, and the time to 150 days per annum. This shows a better feeling is commencing to manifest itself, and I shall endeavor the coming winter, by hard work and complete devotion to the cause, to make the superintendency so felt for good that the next term of the office

may open with fewer clouds hovering over it than the past has been. We have a prohibition paper started in our county; the editor thereof kindly invites me to contribute what I can educationally to its columns. We have three county papers besides, all of which are generous enough to give place for anything I may offer. This, combined with what visits, lectures, and private talks I can work in during the winter, will, I hope, add somewhat to the vigor of the schools of our county. But we are doing well, notwithstanding opposition from some quarters. We have 4 graded schools: Vassar, Caro, Watrous-ville, and Unionville. Several others are talking of the graded system. Several new houses have been built during the summer which are an honor to the districts to which they belong. Money is voted lavishly for the support of the schools, and, all things considered, we are doing well for a new county that has just emerged out of war, wilderness, and fire.

VAN BUREN COUNTY—HENRY J. KELLOGG, SUP'T.

My labors during the past year have been laborious, having the supervision, as I do, of two hundred and one school departments, and extending over an area of over 600 square miles. I have visited all the schools in the county once (except those having short terms and closing before I reached them), and many of them twice. I am happy to say that the schools of Van Buren county, in my opinion, are second to those of no county in the State, and are in a highly prosperous condition. I can speak in the highest terms of praise of scores of living, practical, energetic teachers, who make teaching a profession, and are an ornament to their calling. A deep and increasing interest is manifested in our schools by all classes, and the institutes and conventions are very largely attended. I adopted the plan one

year ago of holding a teachers' convention every two months, and it has been attended with abundant success. The exercises consist, in general, of class drills for the especial benefit of teachers. Early in the year I began to agitate the question of county uniformity of text books, but met with great opposition. However, I continued to keep the subject before the people by giving lectures and writing articles for the press, until at length public sentiment had become so educated and enlightened that I ventured to call a convention of teachers, and all interested, to take into consideration the positive demand for a county uniformity of text books. We had a large attendance of teachers from every township in the county, and they appointed a committee of five to examine the books then in use in the county, and all the new and modern books of the different publishing houses in the country. One month was occupied by this committee in a faithful and impartial examination and selection of a uniform list of books. I then called a convention of school officers, to be composed of one officer as delegate from each district in the county. This convention met at Lawrence, August 3d, and unanimously adopted the report of the committee on uniformity, and pledged their hearty and undivided support in introducing the books into the schools. And to-day I have the pleasure of saying to you that the uniform system of text books is approved by nearly every one, and the books are finding their way into all our schools. And now, Brother Hosford, while I give the credit to able teachers and warm supporters, I feel that the result is glory enough for one year. During the year fifteen beautiful houses have been erected, and two more are now in process of erection. South Haven and Maple Grove districts have each remodeled and greatly improved their school-houses. I challenge any county in the State to produce a better or more costly class of school buildings than Van Buren county. The wages of teachers are constantly increasing, ranging, for males, from \$45 to \$50 per month, and for females, nearly the same

for experienced teachers. I require U. S. history and civil government to be taught in all the schools. The standard of qualification of teachers and of schools is being elevated, and I am justly proud of the schools under my charge. I have examined during the year 537 persons, and licensed 409. Of first grade certificates I have granted 13; of second grade 34; and of third grade 362. I think that full two hundred of the teachers are readers of the Michigan Teacher. If my health would admit I would give you a more extended and definite report. My entire time is devoted to the duties of the office. I am under deep and lasting obligations to the board of supervisors for their aid, influence, and generous support.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Primary School Fund is derived from two sources: from the sales of primary school lands—the 16th section in each township—and one-half of the amount of cash sales of swamp land. The former pays interest at seven, and the latter at five per cent. The primary school lands are sold at the uniform price of four dollars per acre, while many of them are worth from ten to thirty dollars per acre.

A re-examination of the books in the land office during the past year gives a different exhibit of the amount of the primary school land fund, and less by several thousand dollars than heretofore. The account is as follows:

In the hands of the State, as per Auditor General's report...	\$1,989,416 87
Due from purchasers, as per report of the Land Office.....	727,846 16
Total.....	<u>\$2,716,763 03</u>
The amount reported last year was.....	\$2,601,819 54
Sales the past year.....	174,241 63
Total.....	<u>\$2,775,561 16</u>
Discrepancy.....	\$58,798 13

We are assured at the land office that the examination of its books has been as thorough as the nature of the case admits. The commissioner reports accounts with 6,210 purchasers of part paid lands. The land is charged to each individual, the quarter payment credited, and credits given for future payments of interest or principal as they are made. The total amount due at any time can only be told by obtaining the aggregate of the balances of these accounts, and it appears that no book has been kept for that purpose.

We must, therefore, take the last amount reported as the most reliable one.

The swamp land school fund, last year, was reported at... \$218,462 02
One-half of cash sales the past year..... 83,447 29

Total..... \$251,909 31
Primary school land fund as above..... 2,716,363 03

Total school fund Sept. 30th, 1872..... \$2,968,272 84
Interest on the same..... 202,740 87

About 400,000 acres of the primary school lands are yet unsold; when sold, an increase to the fund of one and a half million dollars may be expected, and if properly graded, and sold according to value, double that amount.

No estimate can be made of the future increase from the swamp lands; but if the future sales for cash should be in the same proportion as in the past year, the present fund from that source will probably be doubled.

The following table will show the amount of Primary School Interest Fund apportioned for the past eleven years, the amount per child, and the number of children upon which the apportionment was made:

YEARS.	Amount per child.	Apportion- ment.	No. of children.
1863.....	50 cts.	\$126,464 10	252,796
1863.....	50 "	180,978 50	261,417
1864.....	50 "	186,862 00	273,607
1865.....	48 "	184,537 92	280,320
1866.....	46 "	186,550 00	296,780
1867.....	45 "	149,787 59	318,909
1868.....	45 "	151,680 50	336,396
1869.....	47 "	165,895 12	351,556
1870.....	48 "	179,848 74	373,042
1871.....	49 "	186,495 94	380,540
1872.....	48 "	187,852 64	390,318

*APPORTIONMENT of Primary School Interest Fund, May 1872, at
forty-eight cents per child.*

The following table shows the amount of Primary School money apportioned to the several counties in May, the whole number of children in the counties, and the number upon which the apportionment was made. A comparison will show the number of children in the districts failing to have a legal school:

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	No./bn which Apportionment was made.	Amount Apportioned.
Alcona.....	285	244	\$117 12
Allegan.....	11,171	11,054	5,805 92
Alpena.....	655	655	314 40
Antrim.....	601	596	286 08
Barry.....	7,605	7,583	3,642 24
Bay.....	4,965	4,897	2,350 56
Benzie.....	706	673	322 04
Berrien.....	12,098	12,098	5,804 64
Branch.....	8,140	8,140	3,907 20
Calhoun.....	11,685	11,685	5,608 80
Cass.....	7,075	7,075	3,396 00
Charlevoix.....	421	383	182 84
Cheboygan.....	591	584	276 32
Chippewa.....	388	383	182 84
Clinton.....	7,821	7,821	3,754 08
Delta.....	420	419	201 12
Eaton.....	8,212	8,129	3,901 92
Emmet.....	277	277	132 96
Genesee.....	10,690	10,680	5,126 40
Grand Traverse.....	1,522	1,522	723 00
Gratiot.....	4,166	4,166	1,999 68
Hillsdale.....	10,701	10,701	5,126 48
Houghton.....	3,724	3,624	1,739 52
Huron.....	2,878	2,674	1,282 52
Ingham.....	8,571	8,448	4,055 52
Ionia.....	9,219	9,187	4,409 76
Iosco.....	815	745	357 60
Ishabella.....	1,447	1,399	671 52
Jackson.....	10,829	10,797	5,183 56
Kalamazoo.....	10,651	10,555	5,066 40
Kalkaska.....	189	189	86 72
Kent.....	16,915	16,849	8,037 52
Keweenaw.....	602	602	288 96
Lake.....	145	145	69 60
Lapeer.....	7,642	7,614	3,654 72
Leelanaw.....	1,458	1,458	697 44
Lenawee.....	14,495	14,489	6,945 12
Livingston.....	6,560	6,516	3,127 68
Mackinac.....	645	645	309 60
Macomb.....	9,645	9,645	4,629 60
Manistee.....	1,585	1,585	756 80
Manitou.....	224	444	212 12
Marquette.....	4,056	4,000	1,920 00
Mason.....	880	683	327 84
Meosota.....	2,085	1,976	943 48
Menominee.....	871	871	418 08
Midland.....	1,065	910	436 80
Monroe.....	10,488	10,383	4,960 96

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	No. on which Apportionment was made.	Amount Apportioned.
Montcalm	4,700	4,697	\$2,254 86
Muskegon	4,338	4,214	2,092 73
Newaygo	2,819	2,295	1,101 60
Oakland	12,875	12,768	6,128 64
Oceana	2,369	2,287	1,078 76
Ontonagon	947	947	454 56
Osceola	862	807	387 26
Ottawa	9,464	9,265	4,495 20
Presque Isle	100		
Saginaw	12,098	12,041	5,579 68
Sanilac	5,676	5,688	2,706 84
Shiawassee	7,192	7,180	3,422 40
St. Clair	14,137	13,966	6,708 68
St. Joseph	8,550	8,608	4,181 84
Tuscola	5,098	5,062	2,429 76
Van Buren	9,805	9,805	4,706 40
Washtenaw	12,988	12,854	6,169 92
Wayne	42,225	42,225	20,268 00
Wexford	185	185	88 80
Total	396,275	390,818	\$187,352 64

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund was reported last year at	\$565,083 31
September 30th, 1872, the Auditor General reports in the hands of the State	327,728 73
At the same date the Commissioner of the Land Office reports due from purchases	115,065 77
To which add amount which was never placed on the Auditor's books, but upon which the State pays interest	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$542,794 49

This has, like the primary school fund, shrunk in the Land Office \$22,288 82.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

In the hands of the State, September 30th, 1872..	\$48,314 70
Due from purchases	20,969 84
	<hr/>
	\$69,284 54

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The Auditor General reports in the hands of the	
State September 30, 1872.....	\$73,783 46
Due from purchasers, as per Land Office report..	81,184 75
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Total.....	\$154,968 21

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The number of organized counties from which reports have been received is 70 ; an increase of three. The new counties are Clare, Missaukee, Schoolcraft.

The number of townships and cities is 902. This is an increase of 19 ; but seven towns, last year reporting 737 children, have not been heard from.

The number of districts reported is 5,375, an increase of 76.

The number of districts reporting no school is 50 ; and the number of children in the same, 1,403.

The number of children between five and twenty years of age is 404,235. If we add to this the 737 above, not yet reported, it is 404,972. Not including these, the increase is 10,960. The increase in 1871, as reported, was 8,721 ; and in 1870, 9,780.

The number of children reported, between eight and fourteen years of age, is 174,934 ; or 158 less than the previous year. A slight examination of the census lists, as returned by the directors, shows them in this item to be full of inaccuracies, and we have not time to go over four hundred thousand names to correct them. The number must be taken only as approximately true.

The number of children reported attending school is 303,537. But 263 districts, with 16,630 children, fail to report any attendance. If we estimate their attendance at three-fourths, we have the whole attendance at 316,006. This is an increase over the attendance the previous year, based on

the same estimate of the number unreported, of 14,720. An increase of attendance in the same ratio as of the whole number of children would be 8,365. Therefore, as nearly as can be ascertained, the proportional increase of attendance over the increase of the whole number is 6,355.

This is a gratifying result, and every one for himself may consider how much of it is attributable to the quiet influence of the law for compulsory attendance, or how much from other causes. In 1869 the reported attendance was 72 per cent; in 1870, $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in 1871, $76\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and the past year, a trifle over 78 per cent. Our belief, from a survey of the whole field, is that the County Superintendency has had as much to do with this increase as has any other influence.

The number under five and over twenty years of age, attending school, was 6,865.

The average time of the schools was seven and a half months; an increase of half a month over the previous year.

The number of months in which all the schools were open was 37,436.

The whole number of months teaching by males was 13,017, and by females, 38,217. Total, 51,234.

The number of male teachers reported was 3,035; female, 8,624. This, of course, is much more than the number of different persons employed; as whenever a teacher taught in two districts, the same is counted twice. The increase of male teachers was 64, and of females, 321.

The average wages per month was to males, \$49 11; females, \$26 72; a decrease of 81 cents to males, and 49 cents to females; and 61 cents to males, and \$1 70 to females, more than the average for the past five years.

The following table will show the number of months of teaching, and the average wages for several years past:

YEAR.	No. Months by males.	No. Months by females.	Av. month- ly wages of males.	Av. month- ly wages of females.
1883.....	6,917	26,181	\$28 17	\$12 44
1884.....	6,618	26,071	34 00	16 68
1885.....	5,049	29,046	41 77	17 54
1886.....	6,819	29,242	48 58	18 44
1887.....	7,681	29,729	44 08	19 48
1888.....	8,090	29,919	47 78	21 92
1889.....	9,021	30,443	47 71	24 55
1890.....	11,415	34,155	48 04	24 78
1891.....	12,472	36,954	49 92	27 21
1892.....	13,016	38,218	49 11	26 73

The total amount of wages the past year was : To males, \$639,282 18 ; to females, \$1,020,943 93. Total, \$1,660,226 11. Increase over the previous year, \$131,114 53. This, it must be remembered, is not for an increase of wages, but for an increase of 1,778 months of teaching.

The number of visits to the schools for the past three years is as follows :

YEAR.	Visits by County Superintendents.	Visits by Directors.
1890.....	6,621	12,521
1891.....	6,850	14,385
1892.....	6,610	14,395

The first year under the County Superintendency, the visits by Directors numbered 7,432. Where shall we look for the stimulus that has thus doubled their diligence ?

The following table shows the number, character, and value of school-houses for the past five years :

YEAR.	No. of Stone.	No. of Brick.	No. of Frame.	No. of Log.	Total.	Value.
1868.....	73	416	3,609	618	4,715	\$4,308,478
1869.....	74	459	3,767	621	4,921	5,881,774
1870.....	78	588	3,868	627	5,111	6,284,797
1871.....	77	570	4,024	629	5,300	6,755,995
1872.....	79	595	4,158	591	5,418	7,470,830

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes reported in town and district libraries is 158,025 ; an increase of 7,915. The number of volumes added was 15,424. Of the whole number, 108,281 are in the district, and 49,744 in the town libraries. Of the additions, 12,356 were in the district, and 3,068 in the town libraries. The former paid \$11,287 86, and the latter, \$4,244 83 for books.

The amount reported voted from the two-mill tax, is \$2,069 63 ; from fines, \$20,323 77 ; or \$6,860 71 more than was used as the law requires.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The Inspectors report 136 new districts organized, 1,533 meetings of Inspectors, 142 select schools, with 8,189 pupils, and \$4,507 26 paid for Inspectors' services. If the Inspectors had all attended the meetings reported, the amount must have been nearly double what is reported. While 136 new districts are reported, the actual increase of districts is but 76, owing, it is supposed, to the consolidation of districts.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Receipts for 1872.

On hand at commencement of the year.....	\$530,260 28
Two-mill tax.....	421,971 29
Primary school fund.....	182,095 97
Tuition of non-resident scholars.....	28,580 47
District taxes for teachers' wages, etc.....	1,384,079 03

Other district taxes.....	\$593,680 90
Tax on dogs.....	23,673 65
From all other sources.....	485,717 17
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Total.....	\$3,563,479 03

Expenditures for 1872.

Paid to male teachers.....	\$639,401 13
Paid to female teachers.....	1,010,087 63
Paid for building and repairs.....	625,843 61
Paid for all other purposes.....	746,253 55
Amount on hand at close of year.....	560,222 00
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Total.....	\$3,563,479 03
Indebtedness of districts.....	1,234,686 35
Indebtedness less funds on hand.....	674,464 35

The last sum represents the full real liability of the State on an investment of over seven million dollars ; for this indebtedness is almost wholly on account of school buildings.

If any one has the curiosity to add up the receipts and expenditures, as above, he will find a different total from either of those given. If he will then turn over to the abstracts by counties, he will see how we obtain the totals, and that the discrepancy is in the fact that the Directors fail to carry out correctly their totals. It would require at least two months' labor to correct their reports so as to make their accounts prove. Directors often carry out the total of their receipts and expenditures alike when the items would in fact foot up quite differently, and the office of Public Instruction has not wisdom enough to correct their errors. When we have done all, we are obliged to confess that the statistics abound with errors ; although the result is sufficiently near the truth for the practical purpose for which their publication is designed,

The following table will show what progress has been made in the details of school affairs during the past eight years:

YEAR.	No. Townships.	No. Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.		No. of Children between 5 and 14 years.	Whole No. Children that attended school during the year.	No. attending school under 5 years of age.	Av. No. months in school.	No. volumes in town libraries.	No. volumes added to District libraries.	No. vols. in district libraries.	Paid for books.
			Males.	Females.								
1864.....	708	4,426	\$24 00	\$16 63	280,772	215,786	8,216	6.2	58,924	8,327	95,408	\$10,283 16
1865.....	718	4,474	41 77	17 54	298,607	223,929	7,925	6.3	58,658	9,109	96,577	7,578 90
1866.....	725	4,625	43 58	18 44	321,166	243,957	7,908	6.3	64,043	9,116	79,504	6,714 23
1867.....	774	4,744	44 08	19 48	338,344	248,181	6,432	6.2	52,883	6,169	87,606	8,753 09
1868.....	790	4,855	47 78	21 92	354,738	250,990	6,637	6.2	46,819	7,037	87,287	7,689 40
1869.....	828	5,032	47 71	24 35	374,774	269,867	6,569	6.3	40,324	7,685	96,560	10,738 61
1870.....	868	5,108	48 04	24 78	384,554	278,636	6,404	6.9	48,725	8,877	97,101	11,285 86
1871.....	868	5,299	49 92	27 21	393,275	292,466	7,644	7.	48,470	8,058	101,760	10,181 72
1873.....	903	5,375	49 11	26 72	404,285	303,587	6,965	7.5	49,744	12,856	103,281	11,357 86

YEAR.	No. of School-Houses and Material of Construction.				No. of pupils seated.	Value of school-houses and lots.	No. of Graded Schools.	No. of visits by County Supts.	No. of visits by Directors.	No. Qualified Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. Months Taught by All the Qualified Teachers.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.	
	No. Stone	No. Brick	No. Frame	No. Log.						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,085,879	123	.....	.....	1,816	7,000	6,618	96,071	\$210,081 16	\$381,204 17
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,365,932	185	.....	.....	1,826	7,468	5,049	29,046	210,961 81	509,849 74
1866.....	67	829	8,876	723	.....	2,504,990	165	.....	.....	1,687	7,495	6,819	29,243	278,784 19	608,115 18
1867.....	73	875	8,509	665	.....	3,881,567	179	2,884	7,433	2,107	7,877	7,631	29,729	388,208 84	579,930 17
1868.....	73	416	8,609	618	.....	4,808,472	206	5,238	9,640	2,095	7,535	8,090	29,919	386,131 61	635,848 97
1869.....	74	459	8,767	631	.....	5,331,774	236	5,744	10,670	2,854	7,895	9,021	30,448	480,389 86	747,458 50
1870.....	78	593	8,967	627	.....	6,234,737	231	6,691	12,531	8,231	8,231	11,415	34,163	548,431 53	844,007 07
1871.....	77	570	4,024	699	874,760	6,755,965	264	6,850	14,335	9,971	8,808	12,473	36,964	603,187 59	976,923 69
1873.....	79	585	4,153	581	882,107	7,410,569	293	6,610	14,276	2,035	8,634	13,016	38,218	689,268 18	1,030,943 98

FINANCIAL REPORTS—RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	By rate- bill.	Moneys on hand at commence- ment of year.	Two-mill tax.	Primary School Fund.	Tuition of Non-resi- dent Scholars.	District taxes to pay teach- ers and tuch- mental ex- penses.	Other Dis- trict taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all other sources.	Total Re- sources for the year.
1864.....	\$50,803 80	\$109,880 91	\$250,880 67	\$185,989 14	\$14,406 67	\$189,458 86	\$174,704 19	.....	\$82,884 97	\$1,009,818 88
1865.....	90,664 00	142,884 09	281,170 74	187,854 98	16,414 00	178,189 24	280,769 49	.....	94,418 24	1,242,648 94
1866.....	108,161 07	188,981 96	388,680 03	148,948 81	22,178 09	284,189 21	800,819 10	.....	192,242 85	1,867,488 95
1867.....	107,170 81	192,809 09	289,867 68	142,818 25	21,537 93	382,842 18	841,462 05	.....	381,082 65	2,011,286 01
1868.....	51,680 50	289,877 87	800,219 88	151,046 50	22,818 21	444,918 00	628,418 58	\$25,312 92	24,329 00	9,487,889 61
1869.....	84,728 85	326,446 98	828,246 18	165,960 51	24,659 00	571,504 11	787,954 67	.....	490,076 18	9,771,608 98
1870.....	.....	800,477 81	408,111 64	177,818 79	26,064 14	1,084,788 77	707,190 10	.....	25,883 81	8,154,231 28
1871.....	.....	487,889 88	409,541 20	182,992 25	26,047 40	1,187,549 48	591,838 48	.....	489,506 05	8,867,988 81
1872.....	.....	580,260 28	421,971 29	192,085 97	28,580 47	1,884,079 08	596,680 90	.....	483,717 17	9,568,479 08

EXPENDITURES.

YEAR.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for building and repairs.	Paid for other pur- poses.	Amount on hand at the close of the year.	Total Expendi- tures for the year, includ- ing amount on hand.	Total indebted- ness of the Districts.
1864.....	\$209,049 88	\$371,478 65	\$184,504 28	\$154,080 97	\$140,272 24	\$1,011,848 45	\$161,885 90
1865.....	208,890 78	492,610 88	175,471 82	170,600 56	195,067 42	1,242,824 78	221,708 45
1866.....	269,589 95	524,216 96	899,690 71	274,810 28	216,481 85	1,867,104 12	288,786 26
1867.....	386,084 98	572,284 08	545,487 80	287,701 66	868,156 00	2,011,025 58	489,476 88
1868.....	892,689 04	648,880 90	806,705 58	309,188 80	818,731 11	2,487,560 82	648,991 49
1869.....	480,901 81	728,259 05	776,074 00	465,988 60	888,542 87	2,771,608 92	917,027 87
1870.....	549,708 81	842,088 80	862,123 62	545,629 55	470,289 46	3,154,282 94	861,409 94
1871.....	601,889 18	916,879 50	662,806 11	648,842 09	597,198 52	3,987,568 81	1,146,509 14
1872.....	689,401 18	1,010,087 68	625,642 61	746,238 55	560,221 99	5,068,479 08	1,284,686 85

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The following table of statistics of graded schools comprises 300 districts. They include all the districts in which more than one teacher was employed at the same time, some of them having less than 100 children. It will be seen that less than one-tenth of the whole number of districts in the State have 38 per cent of the children, (155,740) own 64 per cent. of the whole value of school-houses, and pay 47 per cent of the aggregate wages to teachers; and yet, for each child between five and twenty years of age, the expense for teachers' wages was two cents per month less than in the State at large; it being in the State 55 cents per month, and in the graded schools 53 cents. The most expensive school was in the village of Lawrence, Van Buren county, \$1 48; and the cheapest in No. 4, Springwells, Wayne county, 13 cents. The former, with 172 children in the district, had an attendance of 200, and reports \$594 96 tuition received from non-resident pupils. Deducting this, the expense stands at \$1 13 per child. The Springwells district had 410 children, and an attendance of 130.

The attendance in all is reported at 110,096; but eighteen careless directors or teachers fail to report any attendance. These districts had 4,390 children, and the actual attendance may be estimated at 114,000. The average length of the graded schools was almost two months above the average of the State.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of Houses and Lots	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Allegan.....	768	685	10.0	\$12,000	1	11	\$1,200 00	\$3,255 00	\$0 58
Fillmore, No. 1.....	163	121	9.5	850	2	1	497 00	180 00	39
Fillmore, No. 2.....	192	140	5.3	650	1	1	270 50	180 00	40
Gen Plain, No. 2.....	410	407	9.8	15,000	2	8	1,100 00	1,889 60	73
Laketown, No. 1.....	126	120	8.0	500	1	1	160 00	214 00	38
Otsego.....	332	339	9.0	10,000	1	7	1,000 00	1,514 00	84
Saugatuck, No. 2.....	331	296	10.0	10,500	2	5	1,380 00	1,320 00	81
Saugatuck, No. 3.....	236	182	10.0	8,000	1	4	800 00	641 00	61
Wayland, No. 2.....	500	180	9.0	1,300	1	3	548 50	538 25	60
Alpena.....	606	400	10.0	18,000	2	9	2,100 00	3,580 00	70
Elk Rapids.....	145	103	10.5	1,350	1	3	737 50	330 50	73
Nashville.....	187	182	10.0	2,500	1	1	475 00	350 00	44
Hastings.....	485	402	9.0	30,000	1	6	700 00	2,000 00	53
Prairieville.....	97	90	8.0	1,000	1	2	140 00	200 00	44
Middleville.....	288	-----	9.8	1,000	1	2	585 00	627 00	58
Weona.....	546	441	10.0	25,000	1	7	1,200 00	2,400 00	66
Bangor, No. 2.....	352	200	10.0	9,000	1	2	472 00	800 00	36
Bay City.....	2,428	1,948	10.0	100,000	6	25	5,675 00	10,427 75	66
Hampton, No. 3.....	158	130	11.0	5,000	-----	2	-----	634 25	37
Portsmouth.....	557	430	10.0	12,800	1	4	1,140 00	1,100 00	40
Millburg.....	134	120	7.00	4,000	1	1	325 00	177 50	38
Benton Harbor No. 5, fractional.....	148	114	8.0	3,000	1	1	360 00	256 00	53
Benton Harbor No. 9, fractional.....	466	337	9.0	25,000	1	5	720 00	1,250 00	47
Galen.....	186	97	10.0	1,800	1	2	438 00	248 75	37
New Buffalo.....	198	164	10.0	3,000	2	1	795 00	620 00	68
Niles.....	1,624	987	10.0	75,000	3	18	1,674 00	6,329 15	49
Barrien Springs.....	241	221	10.0	2,500	1	2	614 25	700 00	55
St. Joseph.....	350	553	9.0	45,000	1	11	1,200 00	3,096 71	55
Three Oaks.....	240	169	9.0	900	-----	3	-----	945 00	44
Coloma.....	157	120	9.0	2,000	1	2	510 00	315 00	58
Watervliet.....	150	145	8.2	3,000	1	1	453 75	247 50	57
New Troy.....	192	127	9.8	6,000	3	2	559 00	352 50	48
Brownson.....	308	272	9.0	3,000	1	4	790 00	870 00	57
Coldwater.....	1,257	1,110	10.0	60,000	1	19	1,300 00	6,809 00	64
Quincy.....	821	280	9.0	18,000	2	5	792 00	938 00	61
Union City.....	810	232	10.0	3,000	1	3	1,100 00	960 00	66
Albion.....	692	448	10.0	40,000	2	6	1,155 00	1,650 00	41
Athens.....	111	122	9.0	4,000	1	3	420 00	335 00	75
Battle Creek.....	1,566	1,525	10.0	160,000	1	32	1,700 00	10,527 07	78
Bedford.....	122	110	10.0	3,300	-----	3	-----	652 00	53
Barlington.....	166	170	8.5	4,000	1	3	422 50	186 00	43
Ceresco.....	115	105	10.0	800	1	2	420 00	267 60	60
Homer.....	218	211	10.0	6,000	1	2	750 00	685 00	67
Marshall.....	1,612	1,069	10.0	125,000	2	20	1,900 00	6,905 00	51
Tekonska.....	150	127	19.0	700	1	2	210 00	280 00	33
Cassopolis.....	290	227	10.0	8,000	1	3	1,000 00	1,080 00	73
Edwardsburg.....	144	-----	9.0	4,000	1	2	450 00	337 30	64
Vandalia.....	145	129	8.5	400	1	4	240 00	336 00	46
Potsgon.....	114	95	9.0	500	-----	4	-----	436 00	47
Dowagiac.....	526	579	10.0	28,000	1	9	1,300 00	3,600 00	91
Vollia.....	87	102	8.0	1,650	1	2	500 00	152 00	98
Cheboygan.....	192	149	8.0	600	1	1	560 00	313 75	59
Bath.....	117	113	10.0	800	1	2	120 00	272 50	34

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
St. Johns.....	599	866	10.0	\$18,000	1	7	\$1,200 00	\$3,140 00	\$3 56
DeWitt.....	169	183	8.0	10,000	1	1	523 50	283 50	56
Elsie.....	178	150	9.0	2,255	1	2	200 00	607 25	54
Maple Rapids.....	165	101	9.0	4,500	1	4	900 00	1,274 00	74
Ovid.....	824	9.0	16,000	1	5	750 00	900 00	46	
Kscanaba.....	898	257	9.0	4,500	1	2	677 44	840 00	65
Belleveue.....	259	175	9.0	4,000	2	5	488 00	520 50	67
Pottersville.....	119	114	9.0	5,000	2	1	1,600 00	3,145 80	75
Charlotte.....	696	686	9.0	24,000	3	10	1,200 00	1,820 00	55
Eaton Rapids.....	461	872	10.0	28,000	1	4	900 00	600 00	56
Grand Ledge.....	299	10.0	4,000	2	8	700 00	800 00	58	
Vermontville.....	163	155	9.8	10,500	1	3	1,840 00	2,180 00	59
Olivet.....	167	140	8.0	1,400	1	1	540 00	445 00	60
Goodrich.....	108	124	10.0	8,500	1	2	8,585 60	6,474 40	46
Fenton.....	684	669	10.0	80,000	2	8	480 50	807 80	68
Linden.....	181	180	9.0	1,200	1	2	502 56	570 00	63
Flint.....	2,191	1,888	10.0	23,000	4	24	872 00	834 00	54
Flushing.....	180	169	6.2	7,000	1	2	860 00	407 50	55
Otisville.....	174	92	10.0	4,500	1	4	339 50	95 00	43
Gaines Station.....	181	180	10.0	1,000	2	8	500 00	200 00	50
Mt. Morris.....	205	188	9.5	1,800	1	8	1,000 00	1,050 00	74
Pine Run.....	128	84	8.0	700	2	1	422 50	472 50	56
Clio.....	189	154	10.0	800	1	1	889 84	862 00	44
Traverse City.....	876	268	10.0	2,000	1	2	120 00	278 00	46
Alma.....	155	10.0	5,000	1	8	252 50	332 25	30	
Ithica.....	160	10.0	1,000	2	4	180 00	235 40	76	
St. Louis.....	123	90	7.0	1,000	1	2	1,200 00	2,184 00	69
Allen.....	174	160	9.2	12,200	3	2	1,750 00	3,700 50	51
Cambria.....	96	98	7.0	5,500	2	1	525 00	364 00	66
Jonesville.....	434	428	10.0	50,000	1	10	600 00	734 80	66
Hilledale.....	1,074	920	10.0	52,000	2	14	87 00	668 00	43
Osceo.....	121	112	9.0	5,000	1	2	2,250 00	4,800 00	65
Litchfield.....	225	196	9.0	8,000	1	4	1,200 00	1,000 00	43
Moscow.....	125	8.0	1,200	1	4	1,800 00	3,860 00	78	
Reading.....	205	150	8.5	1,500	1	4	1,000 00	500 00	25
Calumet.....	1,078	906	10.0	7,800	2	8	796 00	800 00	84
Hancock.....	507	261	10.0	8,000	1	2	1,000 00	1,150 00	76
Portage.....	720	662	10.8	24,500	1	10	800 00	915 30	59
Quincy.....	432	223	10.0	18,000	1	1	1,400 00	8,800 00	60
Port Crescent.....	142	110	9.0	2,000	2	1	900 00	980 00	57
Port Austin.....	238	241	10.0	7,000	1	8	180 00	153 00	50
Dansville.....	194	10.0	7,000	1	8	800 00	900 00	57	
Lansing.....	1,358	1,307	10.0	40,000	1	22	900 00	980 00	57
Leslie.....	329	305	10.0	15,000	1	4	1,200 00	1,687 67	62
Okemos.....	106	85	6.0	8,800	1	1	523 50	250 00	34
Mason.....	465	461	10.0	25,000	1	9	197 50	128 30	43
Williamstown.....	255	9.0	2,500	1	2	558 50	603 00	46	
Orange.....	96	81	7.8	700	1	2	1,800 00	3,440 00	61
Saranac.....	326	267	8.5	2,000	1	8	600 00	240 00	64
Ionia.....	855	600	10.0	30,000	1	9	565 00	616 50	51
Pewamo.....	140	128	10.0	2,500	1	1	940 00	1,025 00	54
Muir.....	284	184	9.0	1,800	1	5	497 50	390 00	53
Lyons.....	258	193	9.0	8,500	1	6	285 00	304 00	63
Hnbardston.....	182	149	8.8	2,000	2	2			
Otisco.....	94	82	10.0	1,200	1	2			

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of House and Lots.	No. qualified male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid male Teachers.	Paid female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Smyrna	105	109	8.5	\$2,000	1	2	\$ 500 00	\$ 268 00	\$0 85
Portland	895	230	10.0	3,500	2	4	1,276 00	1,184 65	69
Palo	108	96	9.0	1,500	2	2	440 50	155 50	54
East Tawas	281	149	10.0	8,000	3	1	960 56	895 00	50
An Sable	179	180	11.0	2,500	1	2	680 00	146 00	89
Tawas City	172	168	10.0	4,300	1	2	1,000 00	750 00	1 02
Mount Pleasant	117	120	9.0	1,500	1	2	647 00	183 00	79
Brooklyn	195	174	10.0	12,000	1	3	890 00	690 00	75
Concord	177	184	9.5	7,000	1	2	750 00	480 00	78
Grass Lake	246	-----	10.0	15,000	1	5	1,000 00	1,240 00	91
Jackson, No. 1	2,221	1,680	10.0	75,000	3	26	4,800 00	18,278 75	79
Jackson, No. 17	1,067	840	10.0	35,000	1	11	1,700 00	4,100 00	54
Napoleon	169	174	10.0	7,000	2	2	1,058 80	814 20	81
Parma	245	268	10.0	15,000	1	4	1,000 00	1,100 00	86
Climax, No. 1, fri.	108	96	9.2	2,500	-----	5	-----	585 50	63
Galesburg	245	256	9.2	15,000	2	5	739 00	588 00	74
Kalamazoo	3,184	2,000	10.0	100,000	3	40	4,000 00	10,990 00	48
Augusta	183	180	9.2	1,000	1	2	786 25	642 50	85
Schoolcraft	298	267	8.0	22,000	1	5	800 00	1,195 00	86
Brady	910	-----	10.0	5,600	1	6	622 00	507 60	54
Ada	169	118	8.0	7,000	1	1	524 80	-----	89
Rockford	252	-----	9.0	20,000	2	4	731 25	910 00	72
Alaska	147	144	10.0	1,000	1	1	800 00	280 00	78
Cannonsburg	128	108	8.0	3,000	1	1	200 00	150 00	37
Grand Rapids	5,906	3,905	10.0	225,500	6	48	7,297 22	12,486 72	45
Grattan	115	85	9.0	4,000	1	2	240 00	457 50	67
Lowell	537	625	10.0	2,500	1	6	1,000 00	2,160 00	54
Cedar Springs	817	210	10.0	80,000	2	4	640 00	860 00	80
Paris, No. 1	118	100	8.5	1,500	-----	4	-----	422 00	48
Sparta Center	145	98	7.5	500	1	2	120 00	168 00	27
Grandville	295	210	9.0	11,000	1	7	450 00	912 00	51
Houghton, No. 2	268	126	10.0	5,000	1	1	960 00	200 00	41
Sherman, No. 1	278	285	9.0	1,200	2	-----	1,080 00	-----	48
Almont	345	408	10.0	19,000	1	5	1,800 00	1,600 00	84
Attica	207	185	7.0	1,500	2	2	217 50	100 00	20
Dryden	149	178	9.0	5,000	1	2	700 00	540 00	89
Hadley	184	108	10.0	1,200	1	2	448 00	192 00	43
Imley City	208	176	9.0	5,000	1	4	440 00	848 00	48
Lapeer	784	618	10.0	16,000	1	9	1,500 00	2,920 00	56
Mayfield, No. 2, fri.	110	101	9.0	1,000	1	2	100 00	800 40	52
Thornville	145	180	7.0	2,500	1	4	200 00	824 00	52
N. Branch No. 2, fri.	169	138	10.0	250	1	1	450 00	80 00	31
Leonia	180	88	8.0	500	1	2	180 00	240 00	40
Northport	152	78	9.0	2,600	-----	2	-----	510 00	37
Adrian	2,901	1,585	10.0	155,000	3	28	3,675 00	10,294 00	48
Blissfield, No. 1, fri.	282	180	9.2	5,000	2	3	655 27	590 00	59
Blissfield, No. 2, fri.	150	131	9.2	6,000	2	3	898 75	868 00	54
Clinton	288	277	10.0	6,000	2	5	1,059 50	728 00	63
Deerfield	911	142	9.0	850	1	5	216 00	858 00	29
Hudson, No. 5	300	252	9.0	3,500	1	4	730 00	887 00	59
Hudson	454	445	10.0	8,000	1	6	1,100 00	1,920 00	62
Clayton	184	150	9.0	6,000	1	2	720 00	406 00	68
Palmyra	162	132	10.0	5,000	1	3	200 00	826 00	82
Addison	114	96	9.0	2,000	1	4	650 00	348 00	97
Morenci	361	296	9.0	3,800	1	5	950 00	839 50	55

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of House and Lots.	No. qualified male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid male Teachers.	Paid female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Tecumseh	580	548	10.0	\$25,000	1	11	\$1,200 00	\$3,842 50	\$0 78
Brighton	215	177	9.0	15,000	1	4	720 00	855 25	81
Fowlerville	208	189	9.0	8,000	1	2	875 00	168 00	80
Hartland	81	-----	10.0	4,000	1	2	618 00	208 00	1 01
Hartland, No. 9, fri	70	78	8.0	2,000	1	8	240 00	227 00	83
Howell	550	-----	10.0	40,000	1	7	1,500 00	2,154 00	66
Pinckney	183	170	10.0	1,000	2	1	545 00	800 00	46
Mackinac	346	248	9.0	5,000	1	8	675 00	610 00	41
Armada	191	214	10.0	4,000	1	3	696 50	578 00	67
Romeo	571	453	10.0	14,000	2	7	1,900 00	2,015 00	69
New Baltimore	852	299	9.0	-----	1	8	890 00	747 00	48
Mt. Clemens	701	405	10.0	15,000	2	7	1,671 00	1,597 00	46
New Haven	195	170	9.0	2,000	1	3	-----	512 00	29
Memphis	292	253	10.0	8,000	1	3	900 00	560 00	46
Richmond	158	150	9.0	500	1	4	188 00	414 00	86
Utica	271	220	10.0	10,000	1	7	800 00	1,801 81	78
Washington	91	78	8.5	2,000	2	1	827 50	105 00	56
Manistee	882	600	9.8	25,000	1	12	975 00	4,882 90	62
Humbolt	188	187	10.0	-----	1	1	564 00	700 00	67
Champion	301	167	10.8	1,800	2	1	927 00	700 00	52
Ishpeming	938	774	10.0	14,800	3	8	8,400 00	4,890 00	68
Marquette	1,299	1,015	10.0	40,000	1	12	2,000 00	7,240 00	71
Negaunee	925	550	10.0	9,000	1	7	1,700 00	4,850 00	65
Ludington	860	807	10.0	4,000	2	5	916 00	820 00	48
Morley	105	88	9.0	1,692	1	1	495 00	288 75	38
Big Rapids	518	480	10.0	7,000	1	8	1,200 00	2,907 00	79
Menominee	810	223	9.0	6,000	2	2	660 00	450 00	40
Midland City	838	281	10.0	800	1	2	600 00	879 00	44
Lambertville	100	97	9.0	2,000	1	4	-----	490 00	54
Dundee	280	160	9.0	4,000	1	2	567 00	415 00	47
Erie	215	175	9.0	8,000	1	4	-----	720 00	87
Monroe	1,571	470	10.0	16,000	1	4	1,000 00	1,250 00	14
Petersburg	247	180	9.0	11,000	1	8	390 00	528 00	41
Carson City	184	117	7.5	2,800	1	2	180 00	190 00	86
Greenville	684	671	10.0	35,000	1	12	1,800 00	4,264 75	96
Pierson	165	182	7.5	1,750	1	8	-----	816 80	26
Stanton	240	200	9.0	2,500	1	8	550 00	1,004 00	73
Muskegon	1,983	1,265	10.0	46,817	1	18	1,800 00	7,024 00	44
Whitehall	384	215	10.0	2,000	1	6	850 00	1,200 00	61
Newaygo	816	157	10.0	7,000	1	4	1,200 00	1,158 00	75
Rochester	288	225	10.0	2,750	1	2	500 00	547 50	47
Birmingham	261	239	10.0	20,000	2	6	1,554 00	1,816 80	1 10
Commerce	114	102	8.5	600	2	2	410 00	255 00	68
Farmington	170	151	10.0	800	1	2	1,000 00	481 25	67
Holly	449	418	10.0	26,000	1	6	1,100 00	1,690 00	81
Clarkston	181	200	10.0	1,200	1	8	900 00	644 00	85
New Hudson	91	92	8.8	8,000	2	2	484 00	140 00	78
Milford	301	351	10.0	8,000	1	6	1,200 00	1,812 20	88
Orion	110	94	9.0	5,000	1	1	400 00	72 00	48
Oxford	165	155	10.0	2,500	1	3	600 00	410 50	61
Pontiac	1,143	1,132	10.0	90,000	3	15	8,500 00	5,496 00	79
Royal Oak	181	150	10.0	4,500	1	3	255 00	620 00	49
Davidsburg	103	98	10.2	1,000	3	1	293 75	64 00	84
Hart	115	91	10.0	3,500	1	2	750 00	250 00	67
Pentwater	443	350	9.0	7,500	2	7	561 50	1,228 75	45

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of Houses and Lots,	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Ontonagon.....	260	199	10.0	\$3,500	4	7	\$1,365 00	\$762 00	\$0 78
Rockland.....	496	-----	10.0	3,000	1	4	1,000 00	1,250 00	45
Hersey.....	112	103	9.0	2,000	1	1	450 00	288 00	29
Lisbon.....	137	154	9.0	3,000	2	1	566 66	806 00	71
Grand Haven.....	1,311	978	9.0	60,000	1	14	1,800 00	5,232 00	64
Holland.....	909	588	10.5	6,000	2	8	1,850 00	2,732 16	43
Eastmanville.....	83	88	8.5	2,500	-----	3	-----	532 50	71
Coopersville.....	153	181	9.0	5,000	1	3	675 00	539 00	85
Spring Lake.....	426	407	10.0	10,000	2	4	1,200 00	1,400 00	61
Lamont.....	126	97	8.5	2,000	2	2	538 00	228 00	71
Berlin.....	183	163	9.0	1,000	1	2	645 00	255 00	53
Zeeeland.....	275	185	12.0	1,400	1	1	525 00	275 00	24
Vriesland.....	220	150	11.0	900	1	1	495 00	176 00	23
Bridgeport.....	155	145	9.0	5,000	1	1	550 00	250 00	57
Carrolton.....	231	174	6.4	2,500	1	1	854 02	143 25	34
Chemung.....	156	157	9.0	12,000	1	4	620 00	441 00	75
East Saginaw.....	3,594	2,438	10.0	141,000	5	30	5,700 00	12,569 88	51
Saginaw City.....	2,474	1,656	10.0	135,000	6	22	6,100 00	8,575 00	59
South Saginaw.....	542	490	10.0	12,000	1	6	1,000 00	2,064 00	57
St. Charles.....	173	160	9.0	3,000	1	3	400 00	336 00	50
Ellwaukee.....	261	189	7.0	4,000	1	6	300 00	275 00	33
Lexington.....	298	256	10.0	3,000	1	2	700 00	660 00	46
Davisville.....	130	104	9.0	1,000	-----	3	-----	598 00	51
Sanilac No. 2.....	223	140	8.0	400	1	2	220 00	328 00	31
Port Sanilac.....	258	207	10.0	3,000	1	2	360 00	460 00	32
Worth No. 1.....	115	88	8.0	900	1	1	400 00	100 00	54
Byron.....	155	200	10.0	6,000	1	3	770 00	512 00	32
Corunna.....	450	422	10.0	32,000	1	6	1,800 00	2,030 00	74
Owosso.....	800	790	10.0	51,000	4	13	2,020 00	3,554 00	70
Latinsburg.....	190	-----	8.8	2,000	1	3	600 00	567 00	70
Newburg.....	98	92	9.0	1,500	1	1	450 00	135 78	66
Vernon.....	174	-----	8.7	4,000	1	2	536 25	332 25	57
Algonac.....	318	259	9.5	9,500	1	3	760 00	769 00	51
Marine City.....	439	236	9.5	16,000	1	4	1,085 00	960 00	43
Fort Gratiot.....	301	225	10.0	4,500	1	2	600 00	560 00	39
Capac.....	187	157	9.0	1,400	-----	2	-----	666 00	39
Marysville.....	106	100	8.0	2,500	-----	3	-----	868 00	42
Port Huron.....	2,415	1,538	10.0	90,000	2	21	2,500 00	6,800 00	39
St. Clair.....	931	584	10.0	25,000	1	7	1,000 00	1,390 00	31
Burr Oak.....	256	247	10.0	20,000	2	6	1,001 55	668 23	65
Colan.....	199	-----	9.0	1,500	1	1	630 00	360 00	55
Constantine.....	443	556	10.0	40,000	1	6	1,200 00	2,090 00	74
Three Rivers.....	573	526	10.0	20,000	2	3	1,560 00	2,620 00	73
Mendon.....	317	320	8.8	2,700	2	6	776 00	856 00	53
Centreville.....	303	256	10.0	2,000	1	3	875 00	924 00	39
Stargis.....	430	500	10.0	30,000	2	10	1,700 00	2,332 00	54
White Pigeon.....	375	230	10.0	18,000	1	4	1,200 00	1,066 00	60
Unionville.....	118	74	6.0	2,500	2	1	250 75	112 00	56
Caro.....	243	203	10.0	6,000	1	3	800 00	816 00	67
Watrousville.....	111	118	10.0	500	1	2	550 00	169 50	65
Worth.....	118	100	9.0	1,500	1	2	200 00	200 75	37
Vassar.....	304	298	10.0	5,000	1	3	1,100 00	920 00	66
Mattawan.....	125	136	9.0	4,000	-----	3	-----	924 00	39
Lawton.....	370	330	10.0	12,000	2	4	1,099 00	1,200 00	61
Baigor.....	154	105	9.0	2,500	2	2	465 00	250 00	51

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. months School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Average cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Bloomingtondale.....	102	87	9.0	\$1,000	---	2	\$.....	\$421 50	\$0 46
Breedsville.....	116	110	9.0	1,200	4	2	505 00	281 00	75
Decatur.....	467	480	10.0	16,000	2	8	1,016 00	1,967 40	64
Hartford.....	170	170	9.0	800	1	5	282 00	348 25	38
Keeler.....	98	92	9.0	3,500	1	1	540 00	112 75	74
Lawrence.....	172	200	10.0	15,000	1	4	1,850 00	1,242 24	1 48
Paw Paw.....	487	441	10.0	45,000	2	6	2,100 00	2,610 00	1 08
South Haven.....	426	817	10.0	4,000	1	4	900 00	1,840 00	58
Ann Arbor.....	2,250	1,840	10.0	188,000	5	81	4,998 00	11,745 17	74
Manchester.....	480	876	10.0	20,000	1	5	1,100 00	1,640 00	57
Saline.....	298	250	10.0	25,000	1	5	1,400 00	1,680 00	1 05
Dexter.....	488	873	10.0	10,000	2	6	1,016 00	1,428 00	56
Chelsea.....	820	869	10.0	5,000	1	4	800 00	1,280 00	65
Milan.....	158	181	9.0	4,000	1	1	840 00	183 00	84
Ypsilanti.....	1,565	1,280	10.0	60,000	8	14	8,288 00	5,181 00	54
Flat Rock.....	204	175	7.8	14,000	2	4	465 00	476 00	59
Dearborn.....	818	158	9.0	8,000	1	2	680 00	495 00	40
Detroit.....	80,280	16,178	10.0	500,000	8	171	11,900 00	76,288 00	29
Hemtramck.....	841	145	10.0	5,000	1	1	700 00	800 00	80
Trenton.....	244	180	8.0	1,500	1	1	496 00	200 00	36
Wayne.....	858	815	10.0	21,687	1	4	1,000 00	1,040 00	57
Plymouth.....	402	-----	10.0	4,000	1	4	1,000 00	1,075 00	51
Northville.....	276	250	10.0	11,000	1	4	1,000 00	1,060 00	75
Springwells No. 1.....	856	198	9.2	4,540	1	1	570 00	818 66	27
Springwells No. 4.....	410	184	10.0	2,800	1	2	250 00	282 00	18
Belleville.....	208	171	10.0	11,000	1	2	600 00	560 00	56
Wyandotte.....	1,204	887	10.0	54,000	1	8	1,000 00	2,750 00	81
Total.....	155,740	110,096	9.4	4,784,141	404	1672	276,684 82	506,851 10	\$0 58
Total in 1871.....	145,289	102,899	9.5	4,416,080	376	1506	248,058 65	444,115 79	58
Total in 1870.....	184,684	91,692	9.8	8,895,287	351	1880	287,326 78	878,151 57	48
Total in 1869.....	127,678	85,098	8.8	8,159,067	304	1245	188,872 78	884,728 96	46

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY AND INCREASE OF WAGES.

The charge upon which the opponents of the county superintendency most rely, and upon which, probably, the greatest prejudice is created, is that it has greatly increased the wages of teachers; and that, without any corresponding benefit. A consideration of the preceding statistics, which had not been summed up when the former part of my report was written, suggests a few reflections upon the subject in this place.

It is true that teachers' wages have increased in the last ten

years about 70 per cent; but that the county superintendency has had any hand in it, except in a slight degree indirectly, as it has increased the efficiency of teachers, we think is not true. The average wages of male teachers the past year was 61 cents per month more than the average of the five years since the system went into operation, and the average wages of females was \$1 70 more.* Now, if the system has raised the wages of females, why has it not of males in a like ratio? The fact is, it has raised neither further than, as above suggested, it has raised the qualifications of female teachers, and they have consequently been doing better and higher grades of work, which higher grades have ceased to be a monopoly of male teachers. Hundreds of positions in the high and grammar departments, where until recently it was generally thought only a man (strong enough to shake the big boys) could succeed, are now filled by females, and that with most ample success. Of course, as they prove to school boards their ability to "do a man's work," their wages will approximate to man's. Hundreds of positions formerly held by men at from six to ten hundred dollars per year, are now filled by ladies at five to seven hundred per year. Thus, while it is true the aggregate number of male teachers has slightly increased, their increase has been from increase of population, and in no proportion to that of females. The increase of the former the past year was 64; of the latter, 321. And we attribute the comparative decrease of the average wages of males in the State to the fact that a larger proportion of them than formerly are in the country schools; and we have not a doubt that if we could compare the wages of male teachers in the rural districts the past year with previous years, it would show an increase. At the same time it is doubtless true that the increased ability of female teachers as a class, and the increased confidence of the public in their "ability to teach,"

* The average wages for 1870 was erroneously given in the report, as \$52 63 for males, and \$27 81 for females. It should have been \$48 04 and \$24 75.

together with denial of certificates to so many cheap, because incompetent, teachers, and the disuse of the boarding-around abomination, have combined to raise the wages of females in the rural districts. And as far as this has been effected by the county superintendency, we regard it as one of its chiefest glories. From many years constant survey of the field, and from the universal judgment of the county superintendents, as well as leading teachers, we do not hesitate to express the unqualified opinion that, as a whole, the ability of teachers and the efficiency of the schools have much more than kept pace with the increase of wages. Exceptional cases doubtless there may be ; teachers who promise well on examination sometimes make wretched failures ; superintendents are sometimes obliged to give certificates to persons below the desired standard to secure teachers enough for all the schools ; and so, for various causes, we must expect more or less unfortunate results.

The good farmer gets the best seed he can obtain, and even then some of it will not grow ; but he does not therefore say, "I will buy cheap seed next year." Does he not sometimes pay \$2 a bushel for potatoes when he might buy for 50 cents ? Does he not sometimes pay \$10 for a sheep when he could buy a heavier one for \$3 ? And, if he deems it wise to "get the best," though at greater expense, for his stock and field, will he deem it wise to reverse the argument in hiring a person to mould the mind of his children ?

But we hear it sometimes urged, "She taught us a good school, and gave universal satisfaction, and now the County Superintendent refuses her a certificate. Away with such a system." Well, without denying that such a case may occur, we suggest, who is the best judge of a teacher's success ? Is it the educated man, who has carefully examined her in the studies to be taught, and visits her school to see what her ability and tact are, to impart her knowledge to others, as well as to govern and to mould the moral and social character of

her pupils? or is it the parent, perhaps of limited education, who, within sight of the school-house where his children are trained six months of the year, never was seen inside of the school-room, and could not tell—possibly does not care—whether the teacher sits on a three-legged stool or a cushioned chair—whether she herself understands what she is teaching—whether she teaches by rote or by reason?

It might be well to inquire upon what data such persons often form their opinions of the teacher's ability. With some, if a school is well governed they call it success; when, for aught they know, the teacher may be wholly incompetent to *impart instruction*. But, say they, "Though it is true I have never visited the school, I know that my children have 'got along' well with their studies." And here, again, they may be greatly deceived. Their children may have learned some things, but they have no means of knowing how much error has been taught them by a teacher destitute of general information as well as of special culture. Is it not true that hundreds of teachers acquire a good reputation with their patrons simply and solely by their ability to please their pupils? If the children "like the teacher," the parents look no further; and if the County Superintendent, after careful examination, finding perhaps her highest ability only an ability to please the children, refuses to renew a certificate, they cry out in indignation, "Why, she has taught our school three terms with perfect satisfaction!" and three-fourths of the district, perhaps, will sign a petition for a State certificate, where the County Superintendent refused one of the third grade. A case not unlike this but recently occurred, and in which the written examination of the teacher, forwarded by the County Superintendent, was full of blunders.

Good government, and a faculty to secure the good will of the pupils, are highly desirable—almost absolutely essential to success; but that *alone* will ensure real failure; and parents ought to be very sure of their position before condemning the

County Superintendent, whose means for arriving at a just conclusion are far greater than theirs.

These remarks have grown out of the question of increase of teachers' wages; and the object is to show that, as far as the question has been affected by the county superintendency, such influence has been not objectionable, but beneficial. But the belief is, after all, that the system has had but very little to do with it. If it has raised the wages of females, why has it not raised the wages of males in a like ratio? I have shown that the average wages of male teachers the past year was but 61 cents per month more than the average since the county supervision commenced; while of females it was \$1 70. If "like causes produce like effects,"—and certainly the county superintendency has made no distinction between the sexes—how is it that the wages of one has increased in the aggregate since the system went into operation, three-fold that of the other? It belongs to those who denounce the county system as the cause of increased wages to solve the problem.

We think a reason can be given. Under the township system almost any girl who could read in "easy words of two syllables" could get a certificate. This was the rule, of course, with exceptions. The result was, the whole thing was a farce; and a certificate was no evidence whatever of fitness to teach. Incompetent teachers—especially the young—stood about as good a chance for employment as the competent; and districts could find teachers almost at their own price. Under such a state of things, what encouragement had teachers to make improvement? Is it strange that people thought young women could teach only summer schools, backward schools, infant schools? A school of any size, or with pupils of fifteen years of age, must, it was thought, have a man. So cheap females were employed to teach the cheap schools.

This state of things has gradually changed. It matters not here, from what cause. Female teachers have, as a class, become more competent; their improvement has been appre-

ciated by school boards ; they have shown ability to govern as well as to teach ; and hundreds of winter schools in the rural districts, as well as graded schools, that formerly employed male teachers, now have females. Thus we have the past year an increase of 321 female teachers, and but 64 males. The former have come more in competition with the latter ; and while they have, by the increased confidence of the people in their powers, secured an increase of wages, the competition with their brother teachers has tended to diminish the wages of the latter.

But the above is not the sole cause of the advance of wages of female teachers. An advance would doubtless have taken place had no such improvement or no rivalry occurred. The past few years has been significant for a gradual advance in wages of females in almost every department of labor. A careful examination will show that the wages of teachers have increased hardly more than the average of other paying occupations of the sex. Two years ago we paid the woman in our kitchen \$2 00 a week ; last year we paid \$2 25 ; and now we are paying the same person \$2 50, or an increase in two years of just one cent per month more than of wages of female teachers. And so we find everywhere an advance in women's wages. We have no fault to find with it. Just in proportion as woman demonstrates her ability to do any given work as well as a man can do it, her wages will approximate ; and the schools, as well as all other employers, must accept the situation.

Men who wish to put their children into the hands of incompetent teachers because they will engage for low wages, may, with consistency—I do not say with reason—complain of the county superintendency, as far as it has thwarted their purpose ; but men of more liberal views will be likely to regard it as one of its excellencies.

But again, if the county superintendency has raised wages, what raised them under the old, peaceful system of town super-

vision? In *five* years, under county supervision, the wages of males increased \$5 08 per month; in *four* years previous, from 1863 to 1867 (as far back as the reports give the average wages), the increase was \$15 86 per month. In the last *five* years the wages of females increased \$7 24 per month; and in the four previous years, \$7 04.

These figures are suggestive; but they do not suggest that county superintendence has had much to do with the advance of wages. Under county superintendence the wages of males increased in five years less than one-third as much as they did in four years under township superintendence; and that of females but a fraction more in the last five years than in the previous four.

In the light of all these facts, what becomes of the charge so persistently urged in some quarters, that the county superintendency has greatly increased the expense of the schools? The argument—and the probability—is all against it. The increase can be satisfactorily accounted for in other causes; and the charge entirely fails to be proved.

But supposing the charge still believed: The past year shows a *decrease* in the wages of both sexes, viz: 81 cents per month for males, and 49 cents for females. In the graded schools the decrease was five cents per month for each child, and in the State at large one cent per month for each child. We may take the objecter then on his own ground, and say the system is reducing expense, and therefore, merely as a financial measure, it ought to be retained; for that reduction, applied to all the months of teaching the past year, amounts to \$29,269 78. So, if the system has heretofore caused an advance of wages, it is now reducing them to the amount of nearly thirty thousand dollars in one year.

It were better not to attempt to make the county superintendency bear a responsibility it has not incurred. The "facts and figures" show conclusively that it is not increasing the expense of education, even including the salaries of superin-

tendents, to any considerable extent. The increase is mainly from the increase of children, the increased ability of teachers, and females taking higher positions, the disuse of the practice of "boarding around" (the increase from which is only apparent, the expense under that practice not being included in the statistics), and more than all, the increased expense of living, and of wages in every department of labor.

That the county superintendency has done much to elevate the standard of teaching, and promote the efficiency of the schools is, with those best informed, beyond a doubt. That it has wrought miracles, we do not claim. It is a defect that in many counties the Superintendent cannot visit the schools as much as is desirable. And yet, though he should not visit a given school during the year, his influence is felt in that school all the year. Who can calculate the influence it will have with the teacher to know that the man who holds her license in his hands is liable any day to make his appearance to inspect her work? Still, the Superintendent needs help in this direction. If, in the larger counties, he could have an assistant, competent to visit, with time to make his visits of the highest efficiency, and if the people would always select the best man in the county for Superintendent, there is no doubt the system may be made to accomplish much more than it has yet done. It is truly to be desired that the Legislature will make provision for the assistants, and that the people will make no mistake in their selection of men. And I may not only desire, but rationally hope, that neither Legislature nor people will take any backward steps in the great work of primary education.

ORAMEL HOSFORD.

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

BOARD OF REGENTS—THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

HON. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

In compliance with the requirements of law, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan herewith respectfully submit to you a report of the affairs of the University for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872:

No important changes have been made in the general administration of the institution. The year has been one of steady, earnest, and successful work. The number of professors, assistant professors, and instructors employed is thirty-five. Three others were absent by special permission of the Regents. The attendance of students upon the courses of instruction in each department was very large. It was as follows:

Department of Literature—Science and the Arts.....	517
Department of Medicine.....	354
Department of Law.....	353
Total	1,224

That was a gain of more than a hundred upon the attendance of the previous year. So many students were in attendance upon no other American college or university. Of the whole number, 577, or 47 per cent, are residents of Michigan. The number of women in attendance was 64, nearly twice as many as in the previous year; of these, 33 were in the Medical Department, 3 in the Law Department, and 28 in the Academic Department. The fact that no special embarrassments have

resulted from the admission of women, and the success with which they have prosecuted their studies, are attracting much attention throughout this country, and even in England.

In previous reports attention has been called to the attempt to establish an almost organic connection between the University and such of the high schools as are prepared to send up classes to us. Fifty freshmen were received this year, from six schools, on certificate of graduation in the proper courses, and their preparation proved satisfactory. It is believed that the judicious execution of the plan which has been adopted will bind the University and the preparatory schools more closely together, and be of essential service to both.

The work upon University Hall has been carried on as rapidly as our means would allow. The absolute necessity of additional lecture-rooms and recitation rooms has led us to make every effort to complete at least a portion of the building before the beginning of the next academic year. But the large hall cannot be completed, nor can the exterior of the building be stuccoed without the aid of an additional appropriation. It is hoped that the State, through the Legislature, will make it possible for us to finish the whole edifice at an early day.

For a detailed statement of our finances for the year reference is made to the accompanying report of the Finance Committee. It will be observed that, while our income has sufficed to meet our expenses, it is certain that at the end of the fiscal year, 1872-3, we shall have a serious deficit, and that henceforth our revenue will not equal our present annual expenses. Obviously, then, our resources must be increased, or the work of the University must be curtailed. To think of reducing our work, when our increasing classes and the general elevation of the standard of scholarship in our better American colleges are demanding an enlargement of our facilities for instruction, will, we trust, seem to the citizens of the State out of the question. We confidently hope that, while we must carefully study economy in the administration of the finances

of the institution, means enough may be placed at our disposal not only to prevent a decline of the University, but also to multiply its usefulness.

We beg leave to refer to the President's report, hereto annexed, for more detailed information on other points of interest.

E. C. WALKER,
GEORGE WILLARD,
THOMAS D. GILBERT,
HIRAM A. BURT,
J. ESTABROOK,
J. H. MCGOWAN,
C. B. GRANT,
C. RYND.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent Public Instruction :

I have the honor to present to you my report for the academic year, which is now drawing to its close. Our work during the last twelve months has been marked by no such important events as several which signalized the administration of my predecessor in office, acting President Frieze. The admission of women to our classes, the gift of the Parsons (Rau) Library, the establishment of our new relation with the high schools of the State, and the generous appropriation of the Legislature for the erection of our new building, render the two years during which Dr. Frieze discharged the duties of the presidency ever memorable in the history of the University. The influence of the scholarly enthusiasm, the ripe academic experience, and the happy mixture of caution with enterprise which he brought to his work, still abides with us as a helpful force.

The year has been one of quiet, earnest, and successful labor. The teachers have performed their duties with the greatest harmony and fidelity, and the students have, as a body, been exemplary and assiduous. The pervading spirit of the University has been that of cheerful, spirited devotion to the work in hand.

THE FACULTIES.

The following gentlemen were appointed, at the close of last year, or at the beginning of this year, and have performed the duties of their respective posts :

Theodore McGraw, M. A., M. D., Lecturer on Surgery.

P. R. B. De Pont, B. A., B. S., Instructor in French and Drawing.

W. W. Beman, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics.

Robert Harbison, M. A., Instructor in Modern Languages and Literature.

F. A. Blackburn, M. A., Instructor in Latin.

Marcus Baker, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics.

Edward L. Mark, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics.

Three of the faculty have been absent through the year by permission of the Regents; Professors Frieze and D'Ooge, in Europe, and Mr. Harrington on an expedition to Alaska. Prof. Frieze will remain abroad another year, engaged in higher philosophical studies. Prof. D'Ooge expects to resume his work in September. Acting Professor Elisha Jones, who has been occupying the chair of Greek during Prof. D'Ooge's absence, will be released from service here. It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the ability, scholarship, and industry which he has brought to his work. Mr. Harrington expects to be at home early in the next academic year. Dr. McGraw has resigned his lectureship on surgery. Mr. J. Burkitt Webb, who was appointed assistant professor of civil engineering in September, resigned his place in November. Since April 8th Mr. Charles S. Denison, C. E., has been employed as an assistant to the professor of civil engineering.

Death has recently struck an honored name from our faculty roll, that of Zina Pitcher, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics. Though he never gave instruction in the University, his fifteen years' of valuable service in the Regency and his specially important work in giving form to our medical school secure him a conspicuous place in our annals. Our faculties of instruction have this year consisted of thirty-eight men, twenty-eight of whom were employed in the academic department, four in the law department, and six in the medical department. Four gave instruction both in the academic and in the medical department. As three members of the academic faculty were absent, the

number of teachers actually on duty was thirty-five; two more than were employed in the previous year.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The total number of students in attendance during the year is 1,224, which probably exceeds by about one hundred the number who were present during the previous year. Our calendar this year gives the names of 1,207 actually in attendance prior to its publication. Seventeen students came afterwards. The catalogue of the year before shows an attendance of 1,110 before its publication. It may be interesting to compare the figures of each department for the two years as shown by the catalogues.

	1870-71	1871-72
Academic Department.....	488	509
Medical ".....	815	850
Law ".....	807	848
Total.....	1110	1207

The complete table of attendance for the whole year 1871-2 is as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Resident Graduates.....	9
Seniors.....	84
Juniors.....	78
Sophomores.....	97
Freshmen.....	168
In Selected Studies.....	46
In Pharmacy.....	40
Total.....	517

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Students.....	854
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DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors, 142—Juniors, 211; total.....	353
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Total in University.....	1,224
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It will be seen that there is a handsome gain in every department. The attendance upon the Law school is much

larger than that upon any other similar school in the country, and the total attendance in the University is, I think, greater than at any other American college or university. The gain in the Academic department is the more noticeable since the examinations for admission were more rigid than ever before. Nearly fifty applicants for admission, about twenty per cent of all, were refused. Yet the Freshman class was the largest which has ever entered the University. Their average age on entering was about 19½ years.

Of the entire number in attendance, 1,224, Michigan furnishes 577, or about 47 per cent. Last year her part was 46 per cent. Her proportion in the Academic department is nearly twice as great as in the professional schools, thus, in the former about 64 per cent of the whole, in the Medical department 35 per cent, in the Law department 34 per cent. Stated otherwise, the fact is that nearly twice as large a proportion of professional as of collegiate students come from other States. This would be expected in considering how great is the number of American colleges in comparison with the number of professional schools. Our students come from 28 States and Territories; from Ontario (Canada), New Brunswick, and the Sandwich Islands. Ohio sends us 134; Illinois, 124; New York, 87; Indiana, 56; Pennsylvania, 39. The New England States furnish us 37, as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 12; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 5. Ontario sends us 29. These simple figures give us impressive suggestions of the wide reach of the work of the University.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

The graduates in the several courses this year are as follows:

Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	5
Mining Engineer.....	1
Civil Engineers.....	10
Bachelors of Science.....	12
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	7
Bachelors of Arts.....	57

Doctors of Medicine.....	89
Bachelors of Laws.....	142
Masters of Science (in course).....	7
Masters of Arts (in course).....	10
Master of Arts (on examination)	1
Total.....	341

In one case two degrees, and in another three degrees, were conferred on the same person. The number of persons actually receiving degrees, were therefore, 338.

In addition, three honorary degrees were conferred : one of M. D., one of A. M., and one of LL. D.

THE CHOICE OF COURSES.

It is gratifying to see that there is an almost universal desire on the part of the undergraduates to pursue some complete course. It should be understood that of the forty-six students who are described in our calendar as pursuing selected studies, probably there are not more than ten who do not intend to earn a place in some one of our regular courses. Lacking for a time the proficiency in some study which is requisite for standing in the class with which they hope to graduate, they are placed in this category, for we mean that our calendar shall be rigorously honest and truthful, and we aim to place no man on the roll of a class until he is fully up with the work of that class. There is a very encouraging tendency among those who come to pursue selected studies, to become inspired by their life here with an aspiration to remain and complete some thorough course. It should furthermore be remarked that of those who are registered as pursuing selected studies there are always a few experienced teachers who have come to study some branch as a specialty.

As our students are permitted to elect their courses, it is instructive to observe the nature of their choices. We may group our several courses, (excluding the Pharmaceutical, which properly considered forms a special department by itself) under three general heads: one in which Latin and

Greek are both pursued; another, in which only one of the ancient tongues (and that is almost without exception, the Latin) is studied, and the modern languages, mathematics, and the sciences receive more attention than in the first; and a third, in which the ancient languages are not taken up at all, but modern languages, mathematics, and the sciences receive chief attention. The Engineering courses, and the course in Analytical Chemistry, are included in this. These various courses are of equal length, four years, and as the studies are now arranged, the scientific studies are certainly not less laborious than the others. Calling them, the first, the Classical, the second, the Latin and Scientific, and the third, the Scientific, the students in the four classes this year are divided as follows*: Classical 194 (46 per cent); Latin and Scientific, 81 (19 per cent); Scientific, 147 (35 per cent); total, 422.

On comparing these figures with those in the catalogue of 1867-8 I find that the percentage of the scientific students is almost exactly the same to-day as it was then. At that time it was 36 per cent. In 1861-2 it was 28 per cent. In 10 years there has been a gradual, but not a very rapid, relative increase of scientific students. I may remark in this connection that there is a constant tendency for a certain proportion of the students, who enter upon the Scientific course, to make special preparation and pass over to the Classical or the Latin and Scientific course, and for a certain proportion of those who enter upon the Latin and Scientific course, to transfer themselves to the Classical. Those timid friends of classical learning who have feared that it would be abandoned in our colleges if scientific studies were admitted to equal honor with the classical, and those scientists who suppose that there is no real and intelligent demand for classical training, especially in the West, may with equal profit scrutinize these figures.

*The select students are excluded from this classification.

THE WORK DONE.

For details of the work done in the various departments, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Deans of the Medical and Law Faculties, and of the professors in the department of Literature, Science and the Arts. You will find there the record of a year's faithful and successful labor. The Faculties have given themselves with earnestness to their duties. The students have been very punctual in attendance, and as a whole have met the demands upon them with fidelity. A good number of the examinations in the Academic Department have been made, I think, somewhat more rigorous than heretofore, and it would be well if still others were made more searching. As a result of the examinations at the close of the first semester twenty students failed so badly in some one study that they are required to take it again with the next class behind them. Eighty-two were so deficient that they were "conditioned," that is, required to sustain a re-examination on one or more studies on a special day in the next semester, and nine showed so little knowledge of their studies that their parents were requested to withdraw them. Six of these were Freshmen, and three were pursuing selected studies. The failure of most of the Freshmen was due in some degree to inadequate preparation, and they may be permitted on due preparation to enter the next class. Three other Freshmen had, by advice of the Faculty, been previously withdrawn to extend their preparatory studies.

As a result of the examinations held in the second semester, seventy-six were "conditioned," and eight "failed to pass" on some study.

No student has subjected himself to the gravest censure of the University. The connection of one student with the Institution was indefinitely suspended for neglect to attend his classes, and that of two others was suspended for a year on account of their prolonged absence without permission.

As I have not before been accustomed to see college classes

working without a "marking system," I may properly say that I am fully convinced by what I have seen here, at least of the uselessness of such a system for students like ours. I have never seen a better average of class-work than I find here in the classes of the teachers, who insist on having good work done by their pupils, and who possess, in a fair degree, the power of inspiring them with enthusiasm.

Some of our professors, in addition to their class-room labors, have this year reflected honor upon the University by making valuable contributions to the literature of their respective departments. Professor Wood has published a treatise on The Strength of Materials, and professor Olney a School Algebra and a treatise on Geomety and Trigonometry, to be followed by other mathematical works. Both the work of Professor Wood, and those of Professor Olney, have met with a hearty reception in a very large number of the better colleges and schools of the land. Dr. Cocker has delivered to the students a course of his lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, which were listened to by large audiences, and have been published by the senior class. He has also in press an elaborate work on Christianity and Modern Thought. Acting Professor Jones, in connection with Professor Boise of Chicago, has prepared a text-book to guide pupils in writing prose.

THE OBSERVATORY.

Professor Watson's report explains the nature of the work which has been done at the Observatory. It will be observed that the Professor has discovered three planets this year, making fourteen in all, which are credited to our Observatory since he took charge of it.

It is greatly to be desired that the Observatory should be furnished from some source with the moderate endowment required for its wants.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

It has already been intimated that the examinations for admission were more rigid and exacting last year than they had

been before. We are also gradually demanding a larger range, as well as a better quality of preparatory work. At the coming examination for admission into the Latin and Scientific course we are to ask a year's previous study of French. Next year we shall require the same acquaintance with French, and a knowledge of the elements of Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geology and Zoology, as the condition of entering the Scientific course. In the following year more Latin than is now required is to be asked of those who take the Classical course. This is in accordance with the general plan to raise the grade of our work as rapidly as the preparatory schools can raise theirs. We keep up constant communion with the superintendents and teachers, to determine how far they can readily carry their students before they transfer them to us. They show a most praiseworthy desire to push up the scale of their work. I cannot use too strong language in expressing the indebtedness of the University to these faithful instructors in the High Schools of the State, who are striving with zeal and wisdom to lift the grade of work in their schools, and so to enable us to begin our University work on a higher plane. Of course we must take care not to raise our requirements more rapidly than the schools can raise their work with the hearty approbation of the people whose taxes support them.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

It is with great pleasure that I refer to the first year's experience in forming a *quasi* organic connection between the University and the High Schools. It will be remembered that if the Faculty, on the report of a Committee of Inspection, approve the work of a school, then the University receives without examination the graduates of that school, provided their certificates from their school board or superintendent declare that they have successfully pursued all the studies required for admission to our Freshman class. This promise to receive the graduates of the schools binds the University only

for the year in which the inspection is made. Last year we received 50 Freshmen on certificates, viz.: 3 from the Detroit High school, 8 from Flint, 7 from Jackson, 3 from Kalamazoo, 1 from Adrian, and 28 from Ann Arbor. We see nothing in the result of the experiment to deter us from repeating it.

Those who predicted the filling up of the Freshman class with poor material, or the lowering of the standard of scholarship in consequence of this step, have proved false prophets. Of the Freshmen, who were "conditioned" or who "failed to pass" at the examinations of the past year, a decidedly larger percentage is found in that portion of the class which entered on examination than in that portion which was received on certificate. This is only one test, it is true. But the indication which it furnishes that the students who entered by certificate were on the whole better prepared than those who entered after examination, is in accordance with the general impression, which the daily class-room work has made on the instructors of the class. There is the very strongest evidence that the effect upon the schools which stand in this new relation to the University has been most helpful. It has lent a new stimulus to the scholars, teachers, and friends of the school. The visits of the Committee of Inspection have been received as gratifying proof of the interest of the University in the schools. The conferences with the teachers and superintendents, have been instructive both to them and to us. We have frankly and kindly suggested methods of improving their work, where suggestions were needed, and they have enabled us to see exactly what is possible for them to do. We are thus able to co-operate wisely and intelligently for the same end, the most thorough preparation of students for our classes. The schools become thoroughly identified with us in our work. When the High Schools generally in the State shall have so far advanced that the University can establish this relation with them, we shall have a completely graded system of substantially free public education stretching from the primary

school through the University to the completion of a professional course.

Committees of the Faculty have this year, in compliance with invitations, visited the schools at Ann Arbor, Adrian, Jackson, Flint, Kalamazoo, and Pontiac. The faculty have voted to receive graduates this year from all the above named schools save that at Pontiac, which has no class ready for us this year. If the quality of teachers in that school next year is as good as at present, it will doubtless earn a place by the side of the best schools. Other schools announce that they will be prepared to invite inspection next year. Though our plan is still subjected to some criticism, I am convinced that if it is executed with discretion and prudence, it can be made productive of great good to the schools, the University, and the State. There is hardly any feature of our work which seems to me more interesting than this.

THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

The number of women who are availing themselves of the opportunity to study at the University is nearly twice as great as it was in year 1870-71. The number registered then was 34, viz: 2 in the Law Department, 18 in the Medical Department, and 14 in the Academic Department. This year the number has been 64, viz: 3 in the Law Department, 33 in the Medical, and 28 in the Academic. These last are distributed in the classes as follows: Seniors, 2; Sophomores, 7; Freshmen, 13. In select courses, 6. Of those in the regular courses, eight are Classical students, nine Latin and Scientific, and five Scientific. Five of those in the select courses are giving their attention chiefly to scientific studies and modern languages and literature; the sixth to classical work. Six women graduated in April with the medical class, one with the law class, and two now graduate in the Academic Department. In the Medical Department the women have received instruction by themselves, except in chemistry. In the other Departments all instruction is given to both sexes in common.

It is manifestly not wise to leap to hasty generalizations from our brief experience in furnishing education to both sexes in our University. But I think all who have been familiar with the inner life of the University for the past two years, will admit that, thus far, no reason for doubting the wisdom of the Regents' action in opening the University to women has appeared. Hardly one of the many embarrassments which some feared, has confronted us. The young women have addressed themselves to their work with great zeal, and have shown themselves quite capable of meeting the demands of severe studies as successfully as their classmates of the other sex. Their work so far does not evince less variety of aptitude or less power of grappling even with higher mathematics than we find in the young men. They receive no favors and desire none. They are subjected to precisely the same tests as the men. Some of them, like the men, have stumbled at examinations, but nearly all of them have maintained a most creditable reputation for scholarship in every branch of study which has awaited them in their course. Nor does their work seem to put a dangerous strain upon their physical powers. They assure me that they never enjoyed better health, and their absences by reason of sickness does not proportionately exceed those of the men. Their presence has not called for the enactment of a single new law, or for the slightest change in our methods of government or grade of work. If we are asked still to regard the reception of women into our classes as an experiment, it must certainly be deemed a most hopeful experiment. The numerous inquiries which are sent to me from various parts of this country, and even from England, concerning the results of their admission to the University, show that a profound and wide-spread interest in the subject has been awakened. Cornell University has recently decided to open its doors to women, and it can hardly be doubted that other conspicuous Eastern colleges will soon follow the example. The Alumni and Trustees of at least

four prominent New England colleges are formally considering the subject.

THE MUSEUM.

Professor Winchell's report will describe in detail the additions to our scientific collections. We have received some valuable accessions. Especially noteworthy are the objects collected by Mr. J. B. Steere on his expedition across the South American continent. We have already received from him 1205 entries, 4538 specimens, and several boxes are now on the way here. Mr. Steere, having traversed South America, now goes to New Zealand.

A few contributions of value have been made to the Art Gallery, the most valuable being the marble medallion portrait of the distinguished sculptor, Randolph Rogers, who so long resided here, and who is represented in our gallery by two of his works, the "Nydia" and the "Ruth Gleaning." This medallion, from the chisel of the sculptor Cushing, is the gift of Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, who has so often testified his deep interest in the welfare of the University.

I cannot think it untimely to direct the attention of the friends of the University, who take a just pride in our collection of works of art, to the importance of having a more commodious gallery constructed with special reference to the preservation and exhibition of such works. I am confident that if we had such a structure, fire-proof, and properly lighted, we could easily procure every year numerous additions to our collection. It need not at present be large or expensive. If we should erect a new hall for our library, it might be added as a wing. It is evident that the rooms now occupied for the purpose will soon be needed for scientific collections. The erection of such a gallery would do much to stimulate that study of the fine arts to which we should speedily give attention in the University.

THE LIBRARY.

It appears by the Librarian's report that the library has been increased during the year by the addition of 883 volumes, and 181 pamphlets. Of these 249 volumes and 171 pamphlets were presented. A hundred and seventy-four reviews, magazines, and newspapers are on the tables. Sixty-five of them are furnished by the Students' Reading-Room Association. Considerable progress has been made in the cataloguing and binding of the Parsons' Library. It is with peculiar pleasure that I inform you of the thoughtful generosity of the graduating class in making a subscription of more than \$1,100 for a library fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the purchase of books. There is reason to hope that this may become the nucleus of a large fund to be given by the Alumni and other friends of the University.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Great prosperity attends both of these schools. Still greater results could be achieved by them if we could secure higher preparatory training in the students. How to secure this is not easy to say. It is evident however, that the gradual and rapid elevation of the work in our public schools is doing much to relieve the difficulty. I think the proportion of college graduates in the law school this year was greater than ever before, there being 61 in the class of 350. In the medical school, however, there were only 14 in a class of equal size. This is a subject which deserves most serious consideration. I am not prepared at present to make any recommendations about it.

I beg, however, to express my hearty approval of a plan proposed by the Medical Faculty, through their Dean, for extending the course of lectures from the present term of six months over one of nine months, thus securing more thoroughness of instruction. The execution of the plan will, however, probably ultimately entail an additional expense of \$3,000 annually,

though I am informed that the professors would be willing to give these longer courses without additional recompense for the present, or until the treasury of the University may be in a condition to increase their remuneration. I hope we may ere long see our way clear to add a Dental Department to our Medical School. The increased expense would be so slight, and the patronage would probably be so large, that it is not improbable that it could be conducted without much, if any, cost to the University.

It is of great importance that we enlarge our hospital accommodations at the earliest practicable day. The present hospital has been of essential service to us. But the time has come for a vigorous effort to secure through private or public benefactions a large hospital for the treatment of special diseases, or a State hospital for the treatment of the sick, who are now in the various almshouses of the State. I cannot but think that the enterprise will commend itself to the medical profession of Michigan, and to the favorable consideration of the public.

I venture to commend the needs of the Law Library to the consideration of all who are interested in the highest success of our flourishing Law Department. This Library is the only apparatus which this department asks to be supplied with for its large and important work. As no other department brings so large pecuniary return to the University in proportion to the expense it entails, it is but just that the library be supplied with liberality. The deficiencies upon its shelves are serious.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

University Hall, the corner stone of which was laid on last Commencement Day, has been pushed on toward completion as rapidly as the means at our disposal would allow. Had the whole appropriation instead of half of it been available last February, the new hall might have been occupied for Commencement exercises this year, and the remainder of the interior would have been now nearly completed. It is our expec-

tation that the lecture rooms, and perhaps the chapel, will be ready for use at the beginning of the academic year in the coming September. And that will not be too soon. We were much embarrassed last autumn in accommodating our large classes. It would be impossible to find room for our students in our old recitation rooms next year, if the coming Freshman class should be as large as the last. But our new building will furnish us the needed relief. It will provide us with eleven new lecture rooms, offices for the Regents, the President, the Faculty, and the Steward, a waiting-room for the ladies, and a spacious and elegant hall, which will contain sittings for twenty-five hundred or more hearers. As there was no hall or church in town which would accommodate the audience often in attendance upon our public exercises, an auditorium of this kind was almost as urgently needed as our new lecture rooms. The most rigid economy has been practised in erecting the new building, but the legislative appropriation will probably not quite suffice for its completion. May we not hope that our generous patron, the State of Michigan, to which we are indebted for the means of carrying the structure so near to its completion, will furnish us the little that is now required to finish the work? University Hall, with its front of 347 feet, and its dome rising to a height of 140 feet from the ground, is one of the most imposing college edifices in the land.

It would add greatly to the interest of the services in the new chapel, and of many of the exercises to be held in the large hall, if these rooms were furnished with organs of suitable size. They are so obviously needed that we cannot but hope that some friend of the University may furnish them to us. I have ascertained on inquiry that in Germany two organs suitable for these halls, respectively, can be procured for about \$3,000.

OUR NEEDS.

A prosperous institution of education always desires, and generally needs, some things which it has not. We are fulfill-

ing that condition of prosperity. Our very successes compel us to ask for the means of achieving higher success. Our enlarged numbers, the constant elevation of our scale of study, the widening range of instruction in all the better colleges and universities of the country, are calling for larger facilities and larger work in this institution.

Our rapidly increasing classes imperatively demand an increase in the number of our instructors, even if we do not expand the range of our work at all. I think we greatly need another instructor at once in the rhetorical department, who should teach elocution and do some rhetorical work with the Freshman and Sophomore classes, both of which should have more practice in writing under critical direction.

The Professor of History also requires help in conducting his numerous classes. One instructor might, perhaps, for the present be employed to divide his labors between these two departments.

We should also have, at an early day, a Professor to give instruction in Political Economy, Political Philosophy, and International Law. The very brief course in Political Economy has been conducted by the Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, who would prefer to confine himself to his own special work, and it has not been offered at all to the classical students. I have this year given twenty familiar lectures on International Law to about two-thirds of the Senior class. But provision should be made by which every student should be able to take a generous course in the Political sciences.

I have already spoken of the importance of a gallery for works of Art.

A large and well-appointed gymnasium would, in my opinion, be of great service, especially during that large part of the year in which out-door games cannot be resorted to for exercise. I believe that the moral, as well as the physical effect, would be salutary and marked.

But there is another and greater need which cannot long remain disregarded without serious detriment to our good name. We must have the means of enlarging the facilities for certain kinds of scientific work, or peril our honorable position among the better institutions of the land, and come short of our duty and opportunity as a University. Our deficiencies are most marked in our provisions for instruction in Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Physics, Metallurgy, and Assaying, though our means of illustration in Civil Engineering and in Zoology are not adequate to our needs.

The Professors, by their assiduity and ability, have done excellent work with the means at their command. But the kind and amount of work in these branches, which were satisfactory a few years ago, are no longer so. Larger attainments are desired by an increasing number of students who are training themselves for the actual technical application of some of the sciences, or for chairs of instruction in science. Nearly all the stronger colleges have been vigorously striving for the last few years to meet this acknowledged demand for more extended training in science, and several schools have been founded, with large endowments, for the sole purpose of imparting that sort of instruction.

I desire to commend to the careful attention of the friends of the University the report which Prof. Wood, Professor of Civil Engineering, made on this subject to the Regents at their March meeting. He estimates that the cost of such a building as we need for enlarged scientific work, and the requisite apparatus, and of the endowment of the new Professorships required, will be \$373,500. Whether that plan or some other is adopted to secure the end, at least that sum of money will be needed, and half a million of dollars could be used without extravagance. Is there not some citizen of Michigan who will leave in our grounds an enduring monument to his memory, and a fountain of perpetual blessing to the State and the nation, by founding such a department and erecting such a building?

But the execution of such a plan is the work of time. Some of the minor wants, however, in these branches of work ought to be supplied at once.

The department of Physics is in pressing need of apparatus. The Adjunct Professor asks for a moderate appropriation, which I hope can be furnished at this session.

Professor Winchell's department (Geology, Zoology, and Botany) needs thorough reorganization and expansion, at an early day, in accordance with suggestions in a report from him, which I herewith submit. But he should have at once an assistant to aid in giving instruction. I recommend that Mr. M. W. Harrington, who has been proved to be a capable scholar and instructor in that department, be named Instructor in Geology, Zoology, and Botany. I think that the employment of a taxidermist, who can be procured for a small sum, would be economical for the University.

But after all, our first and greatest need is such an increase in our revenue as will enable us to meet the deficit with which we are threatened at the close of the next fiscal year. While we seem to be absolutely under the necessity of increasing our expenses, we find ourselves confronted with the stern fact that our income must be less after next June than it has been for the last two years. I believe that it will be difficult to find a college in the land in which more work is returned for every dollar of outlay. The most careful economy is employed in every department. The most searching scrutiny upon this point may be challenged. May we not then look with confident expectation of relief from our impending embarrassment to the generosity of the State, which has never failed to appreciate and supply our most pressing wants?

JAMES B. ANGELL, *President.*

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee submit herewith a statement of the financial condition of the University at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

The receipts into the treasury have been as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1871.....	\$21,049 08
(Of this amount \$11,687 50 was due that day for salaries, leaving actual balance belonging to the University, \$9,961 58.)	
Received from State Treasurer during the year on account of "University Interest Fund".....	88,850 00
Received of State, being annual appropriation.....	15,000 00
Received for students' fees and diplomas.....	22,905 00
Received from Treasurer for interest on University funds in his hands.....	447 53
Received for amount refunded from Building Fund.....	4,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$102,551 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries, Janitor's wages, etc., for last quarter of previous year, and first three quarters of current year.....	\$65,689 16
For account of General Library.....	1,100 00
For account of Medical Library.....	400 00
For account of Law Library.....	400 00
For contingent expenses.....	15,562 28
Am't on hand to credit of General Fund.....	19,400 21
	<hr/>
	102,551 60
Of the above balance of \$19,400 21 to the credit of the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, there was due that day for the salaries of the last quarter of the previous year, the sum of.....	14,828 68
Due Secretary of the Board.....	557 56
	<hr/>
	\$15,386 89

Leaving as an actual balance in the treasury, \$4,018 82, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Board the sum of \$347 44 unexpended balances of former appropriations.

The aggregate amount appropriated during the year for contingent expenses, was \$15,562 23. An itemized statement of this account, marked A, accompanies this report.

STATE AID FUND.

The amount in the treasury belonging to this fund on June 30, 1871, was.....	\$3,521 49
From which has been expended:	
For balance of repairs on President's house.....	\$754 11
To complete new fence.....	559 27
To complete steam heating apparatus in Law Building and Library.....	677 86
	<hr/>
	1,791 24
Balance.....	<hr/>
	\$1,730 25

RESERVE FUND.

This fund is a part of the money received for lands sold in Detroit, and is invested as follows:

In Michigan 7 per cent bonds.....	\$7,000 00
In East Saginaw 10s.....	6,500 00
In Ann Arbor 7s.....	3,200 00
In Manchester 10s.....	1,500 00
In Midland City 10s.....	1,000 00
Cash.....	60 06
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$19,260 00

The Board have adopted the policy of appropriating the most of the income of this fund to the use of the Libraries, adding a small amount annually to the principal, until it amounts to \$22,000, that being the sum for which the property in Detroit was sold.

The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, we estimate as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1872.....	\$19,400 21
From the State, for interest on University Fund.....	38,000 00
Annual State Aid.....	15,000 00

Students' fees and diplomas.....	\$21,000 00
Rents.....	250 00
Interest on Treasurer's account.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$94,150 21

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries due June 30, 1873.....	\$14,828 83
For salaries of the first three quarters of the current year.....	60,088 00
For Annual Catalogue.....	1,500 00
For insurance.....	1,800 00
For fuel and lights.....	4,000 00
For libraries.....	2,500 00
For alterations and repairs.....	1,500 00
For Regents' expenses.....	500 00
For improvement of grounds.....	400 00
For other expenses.....	4,000 00
For salaries for the last quarter of the current year, due and payable June 30, 1873.....	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$107,066 83
Deficit.....	<hr/>
	\$12,916 62

By reference to the report of the Finance Committee made to the Board one year since, it will be observed that our present financial condition was predicted, but it has been impossible to reduce our expenses in any way without seriously impairing the efficiency and usefulness of the University. It has been deemed the best policy to keep pace with the demands of the times in all matters pertaining to the best interests of the University and the cause of education in the State, trusting to the Legislature to afford the necessary aid. It will be the duty of the Board to present the claims of the University for the consideration of the Legislature at an early day of the next session.

It will be necessary to provide for the deficit of \$13,000 in the revenues of the current year, and for a gradual increase of the income of the University.

The annual report of ex-Treasurer McIntyre and his vouch-

ers have been received, examined, found correct, and are herewith returned to be placed on file.

The accounts and vouchers of the steward have been examined and found correct.

The accounts and vouchers for receipts and expenditures in the Laboratory have been examined by the Steward and reported correct.

The expenses of the Hospital have been considerably reduced, and a gratifying improvement in its general management is apparent. It promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the course of study in the Medical Department.

THOS. D. GILBERT, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF VISITORS.

Hon. Oramel Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Your Board of Visitors to the University would respectfully report that in view of the full reports of the Regents, and of Dr. Angell, the President of the University, there is little left to be said by us.

The general management of the University meets our cordial approval. Its defects result more from a want of means than from either the lack of ability or efficiency on the part of its managers. The State, as the trustee of the liberality of the General Government, established the University, and, in its broadest sense, it belongs to the State. Its future capacity for usefulness must depend mainly upon the interest taken in its welfare by the citizens of the State. No selfish policy should be tolerated, either by the State or the people. Every citizen has a direct and positive interest in its prosperity, and its management should be such as to inspire confidence in the people, and constantly cement more and more closely the bonds which connect the masses with it.

To this end, we are glad to notice that a union between the High Schools of the State is being gradually formed with the University. This is a move in the right direction. If faithfully carried out, the influence cannot but be salutary, both upon the people and the University. It will bring both into closer relations, and the benefits to each will be incalculable. Those who patronize and attend the various High Schools throughout the State will feel, sooner or later, that they have a positive interest in that higher education acquired only at

the University; and the influence of this reciprocity will be felt in the High Schools, in elevating scholarship, and bringing the people into more intimate relations with our school system.

The effect of such a course must tend to create a thirst for knowledge among the masses, and to fill our primary and higher schools with earnest workers. It is to be regretted, however, that some school boards object to the teaching, in the High Schools, many of the branches necessary to an admission into the University. It is to be hoped that this narrow policy will defeat itself. If it is based on a want of statute authority, the law should be forthwith amended, and the means of acquiring a higher education than is now furnished in our lower grades of schools, should be tolerated by positive enactment.

We also note with pleasure that the standard of admission to the literary department of the University is being gradually raised. A thorough preparatory preparation on the part of the student can alone secure his success; without it, his course will be one of doubt and uncertainty. While there are manifest signs of progress in the literary department, we are not quite so certain that the same is true of the other departments. The applicant for admission into the medical department is required to have some knowledge of the English language and its literature, with the art of composition; and to possess a fair knowledge of the natural sciences, and a smattering of the Latin language. But we look through the catalogue in vain for the requirements of any preliminary qualification to enter the law department. If the applicant presents the evidence of a good moral character, and is eighteen years of age, that is sufficient.

We think that in neither of these departments should a student be admitted who has not a good academic education—such an education as is prescribed for, and which can be acquired in our better High Schools.

Mere numbers may be a defect rather than an advantage. The world at large will come to judge our University not so much for its quantity as its quality. Neither of the departments, in our judgment, is the proper place to learn either the fundamental rules of arithmetic, or the science of English grammar. And yet, in one of the departments, if age and character do not disqualify, the applicant need not despair, no matter how ignorant he may be in all the branches taught in our primary schools. This should not be. A diploma from either department should be some evidence to the world that the graduate has some knowledge of the branches taught in the course pursued by him. This cannot well be expected when no educational standard is prescribed as a pre-requisite for admission. No argument is needed to show that in the end, with such a policy, the University must suffer in the good opinion and esteem of the truly educated of all classes and professions. A high standard for admission might temporarily decrease the number of applicants, but in the end it would result in a great benefit to the University and the State.

In our opinion there should be established at Ann Arbor, near the University, a general hospital, as a means of furnishing clinical instruction to the medical classes. The medical department will not be complete without such an institution. The student now spends his time with text-books and lectures, and is left to apply his knowledge to practice after graduation, and when mistakes may prove troublesome, if not fatal to both doctor and patient. Most other institutions of the kind have in close proximity a general hospital, where the student can become conversant with the various forms of disease, and with the advice and assistance of a corps of skilled professors to aid him in applying the knowledge gleaned from books and lectures.

There are many persons in our county poor-houses, and in our larger cities, charges upon the counties or the State, who might be greatly benefited, and, in many cases, cured in such

a hospital, and at the same time materially aid the medical student in preparing himself for the practical duties of his profession. Such an institution would invite not alone the poorer, but would be the resort of the richer classes, so that when once fairly established it would be self-sustaining. Our railroad facilities are such that Ann Arbor is as easy of access as any other city in the State.

The need of such an institution must be apparent, and we earnestly hope that the next Legislature will feel its necessity and make a liberal appropriation for the erection of a suitable building.

If the University shall maintain its present proud position it must receive the fostering care of the State. It wants more room; it needs a more liberal policy towards its professors. It must have the best apparatus and the most skilled instructors, and all this requires money. The growth of the University should compare with the growth of the State, and the State should see to it that her sons and daughters may have within her own borders the means of acquiring a finished and complete education.

In our judgment, the Legislature will respond to any and every reasonable demand, and will do its part in making the University not only the pride of the State, but an ornament to the world.

DWIGHT MAY,
E. P. CHRISTIAN,
J. H. McCARTY,

Board of Visitors to the University of Michigan.

July 22, 1872.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Board of Education :

SIR—I respectfully submit through you to the Honorable Board of Education the following report of the State Normal School, for the year ending June 20th, 1872, embracing the 38th and 39th terms of the school's existence.

It has been our earnest aim during the past year, to make the professional work the leading characteristic of the school. In addition to the special instruction given by the Professor of Elementary Teaching, and that by myself, in the application of the principles of psychology to the science of teaching, each class has been conducted with particular reference to the best methods of teaching the branches pursued in the class. So that the subject matter taught has been made the means of illustrating the best modes of teaching it. We have sought to keep before the minds of our pupils at each recitation, and in the preparation of every lesson, the fact that they are preparing to become the teachers of children and youth. Thus the year has been one of study and constant advancement, in all the departments of the school, in an earnest, professional spirit.

ATTENDANCE.

The whole number in attendance in the Normal Department during the year has been two hundred and ninety-six (296), one hundred and twenty of whom were gentlemen, and

one hundred and seventy-six were ladies. Eighty-four pupils availed themselves of the privilege of free tuition granted by the Board of Education, by securing appointments from Representatives to the Legislature. Pupils from thirty-four different counties have thus received free instruction in the school. All students received into this department have signed in good faith a declaration of intention to teach in the public schools of the State.

GRADUATES.

Forty-seven young ladies and gentlemen graduated from the various courses of study, at the close of the year, as follows:

From the Classical course (four years).....	12
From the Modern Language course (four years).....	10
From the Full English course (three years).....	12
From the English Common School course (two years)....	13

Several who graduated from the shorter course have pursued some of the advanced studies, and intend, after teaching a year or two, to return and complete one of the longer courses.

A good degree of public confidence in the success of the Normal School has been shown in the very large demand there has been for graduates and undergraduates to engage in teaching in different parts of the State. The demand has been much larger than we could possibly supply. Our graduates have had no difficulty in securing good situations. Four of them are receiving twelve hundred dollars each, for their first year's services; one receives *two thousand*; one, eleven hundred; five, *one thousand* each; one, nine hundred; and several receive each eight hundred dollars.

Fourteen of the young gentlemen have taken charge of Union graded schools, and several of the young ladies have become preceptresses and assistant teachers in High Schools. Many former graduates also are in charge of Union Schools in the State, in which are employed from five to fifteen subordinate teachers, and are doing most excellent work; notwithstanding the statement made by a superintendent of one of

our schools, that but a single teacher was at the head of any important school, and he an alumnus of the University. A graduate of the class of '65, after having taught with great success for several years in this State, and having been in charge of two important Union Schools, has recently been appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in the Normal School in Emporia, Kansas. Another is Superintendent of the Public Schools in Alton, Illinois; another is Superintendent of the Public Schools in Erie, Pennsylvania. Large numbers of undergraduates are doing good service all over the State, of whom we hear excellent reports. Measures have been taken to secure from County Superintendents and Principals of Union Schools reports of the success of our students in the different localities where they *have* taught and *are* teaching. From the character of the reports already received, I judge we shall be able to present an array of facts that will put to silence all the carping of jealous and narrow-minded critics. More than one hundred and fifty of the pupils in attendance last year, including graduates, are teaching the present year.

Our course of study has been so much increased in the department of ancient languages that those who complete it will be qualified to take charge of our larger Union and High Schools, and do the work successfully of preparing students for college. There has hitherto been a deficiency in the amount required in this department, that has proved a hindrance to our graduates securing the higher positions in our preparatory schools, but which is remedied by this change.

OUR WANTS.

The Laboratory is quite meagerly furnished with apparatus for illustrating the branches of natural science, now made quite prominent in our curriculum of study. No important additions have been made for several years past. Five hundred dollars expense in this department would add largely to the interest with which branches of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy would be pursued.

The Library is quite inadequate to the wants of the school. It contains only about one thousand two hundred volumes. Several subjects are taught in such a way as to require the use of the best books of reference for teachers and pupils. We are greatly lacking in the best standard works of literature, science, and art. Five or six hundred dollars judiciously expended, would meet a very pressing necessity.

There has been a large increase of pupils the present year over those in attendance last year at the same time. The number already enrolled exceeds the entire enrollment of the past year. The indications are that we shall need an assistant teacher the next term. There are at present in both departments about four hundred pupils. Eleven teachers are doing the entire work. Some of the classes are extremely large, numbering from sixty to one hundred. No teacher can give the individual attention to each pupil that the highest good of all demands. A good lady teacher could be employed for eight or nine hundred dollars, who could render the assistance needed. I am happy to report that the school is in a most prosperous condition.

SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE.

During the first term of the year a High School grade was organized in this department, into which all students sufficiently advanced were admitted, who did not intend to become teachers. The public schools of the city abandoned their High School, and made an arrangement by which the pupils of that grade were taught in the school of Observation and Practice, for which they paid the same tuition as students from abroad. An arrangement was also made with the Board of Education of the city schools, by which certain departments of those schools were used for purposes of observation and practice teaching. Though this arrangement worked quite satisfactorily, the distance of the schools apart rendered it quite inconvenient. It was abandoned at the close.

NORMAL COURSES OF STUDY.

ENGLISH COMMON-SCHOOL COURSE—Two YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Arithmetic.	1. Physiology.
2. Geography.	2. U. S. History.
3. English Grammar.	3. English Analysis.
4. Drawing, Writing, and Book-Keeping.	4. Reading and Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Elements of Psychology; 2d, General Principles of Elementary Teaching; 3d, General Methods and Practice Teaching.	3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Special Methods; 2d, School Organization, Government, Disci- pline, etc.; 3d, Practice Teaching.
4. Vocal Music, half term.	4. Vocal Music, half term.
Physical exercises, and exercises in Speaking, Composition, etc.	

FULL ENGLISH COURSE—THREE YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Elements of Psychology; 2d, General Principles of Elementary Teaching; 3d, General Methods and Practice Teaching.	3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Special Methods; 2d, School Organization, Government, Disci- pline, etc.; 3d, Practice Teaching.
4. Vocal Music, half term.	4. Vocal Music, half term.

SECOND YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Physical Geography and Zoology.	2. Zoology and Geology.
3. Rhetoric.	3. Science of Government.
4. Natural History (Lectures).	4. English Literature (Lectures).

THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Psychology.	2. Psychology, applied.
3. Chemistry.	3. Moral Science.
4. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, History of Education; 2d, General Principles of School Government. Discipline, Organization, and Classification; 3d, Practice Teaching.	4. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, School Laws and Systems, in general and of Michigan; 2d, Relations of Teachers to parents, pupils, society, and each other; 3d, Practice Teaching.
5. Philosophy of History (Lectures).	
Exercises in Reading, Speaking, Composition, etc., throughout the course.	

CLASSICAL COURSE—FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Latin—Harkness' First Latin Book to page 114.	3. Latin,—Harkness' First Latin Book completed; Selections from Latin Reader.
4. Professional studies the same as in corresponding term of Full English Course.	4. Professional studies the same as in corresponding term of Full English Course.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Physical Geography and Zoology.	2. Zoology and Geology.
3. Rhetoric (Lectures).	3. English Literature (Lectures).
4. Latin,—Selections from Lat. Reader, First Book Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War.	4. Latin,—Second and Third Books of Cæsar's Commentaries, Hark. Introduction Lat. Composition, pp. 50-109.

THIRD YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Chemistry.	2. Science of Government.
3. Latin,—Fourth Book Caesar's Commentaries, Three of Cicero's Orations, Lat. Comp., pages 102-123.	3. Latin,—Three of Cicero's Orations, Latin P. Comp., 123-166.
4. Greek,—Boise's First Lessons in Greek, to paragraph 46.	4. Greek,—Boise's First Lessons completed; two Chapters of First Book of the Anabasis.

FOURTH YEAR.

1. Latin,—First Three Books of Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> , Prosody.	1. Latin,—Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth books of Virgil; Mythology. Anc't History and Geog.; Lectures on Methods.
2. Psychology.	2. Psychology, applied.
3. Greek,—First Book of Boise's "First Three Books of the Anabasis," Arnold's Greek Prose Composition begun.	3. Greek,—Boise's First Three Books of Anabasis finished, Arnold's Greek Prose finished; Lectures on Methods.
4. Professional Instruction the same as first term of last year of the Full English Course.	4. Professional Instruction the same as last term of the last year of Full English Course.

COURSE IN MODERN LANGUAGES—FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Latin,—Harkness' First Latin Book to page 114.	3. Latin,—Hark. First Latin Book, completed: Selections from Lat. Reader.
4. Professional studies the same as in corresponding term of Full English Course.	4. Professional Studies the same as in corresponding term of Full English Course.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Physical Geography and Zoology.	2. Zoology and Geology.
3. German.	3. Science of Government.
	4. German.

THIRD YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. German.	2. German.
3. French.	3. French.
4. Chemistry.	

FOURTH YEAR.

1. German.	1. German.
2. French.	2. French.
3. Psychology.	3. Psychology, applied.
4. Professional Instruction same as first term of last year of Full English Course.	4. Professional Instruction same as last term of last year of Full English Course.

SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH COURSE—THREE YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Algebra.	1. Algebra and Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. English Language and History.	3. Physiology.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Rhetoric.	2. English Literature.
3. Nat. History and Physical Geography.	3. Science of Government (Lectures).

THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Mental Philosophy.	2. Moral Science (Lectures).
3. Chemistry.	3. Geology.
	4. Astronomy.

Exercises in Reading, Vocal Music, Speaking and Composition throughout the entire Course.

COURSE IN LANGUAGES—FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Algebra.	1. Algebra and Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Latin.	3. Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Rhetoric.	2. English Literature.
3. Latin or French.	3. Science of Government (Lectures).
4. Natural History (Lectures).	4. Latin or French.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Latin or French.	1. Latin or French.
2. Greek or German.	2. Greek or German.
3. Higher Algebra.	3. Astronomy.

FOURTH YEAR.

1. Latin or Mental Philosophy.	1. Latin or Moral Philosophy.
2. Greek or German.	2. Greek or German.
3. English studies reviewed.	3. English studies reviewed.

Exercises in Reading, Vocal Music, Speaking, and Composition, throughout the Course.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils are not received for less than an entire term; and, excepting graduates of the Model School, must, if ladies, be not less than sixteen (16), and if gentlemen, not less than eighteen (18) years of age. The Principal, at his discretion, may admit pupils at an earlier age, upon evidence given of maturity or advancement in study.

All pupils must sign, in good faith, a declaration of intention to teach in the schools of the State, and if unknown to the faculty, must present testimonials of good moral character before they can become members of any of the Normal Classes.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

"We, the subscribers, hereby declare that it is our intention to devote ourselves to the business of teaching in the schools of the State, and that our object in resorting to the Normal School, is the better to prepare ourselves for the discharge of this important duty."

Pupils, before they can enter the English Common School Course, must possess a *good common school knowledge of Arithmetic—intellectual and written—English Grammar, Local Geography, Reading, and Writing.*

Pupils, before they can enter either of the other Courses, must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the first year of the English Common School Course, in addition to the branches above named.

All candidates for advanced standing must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies that have been pursued by the class they desire to join.

By the law establishing the Normal School, the Board must reject every candidate who, in their opinion, "will not make an apt and good teacher."

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

These are the *Normal Lyceum*, organized early in the history of the school, and the *Independent Lyceum*, which has been formed during the present year.

The objects of these societies are practice in extemporaneous speaking, and the acquirement of familiarity with the rules and usages of deliberative bodies. These associations, moreover, contribute largely to the general literary and social culture of all their members. Exhibitions and lectures are given from time to time, in deviation from the customary order of the regular meetings.

Beside the lyceums, there is a very useful and prosperous society called the *Normal Zealots*, whose object is to encourage the efforts of younger and less practiced speakers. This society also has its lectures and other public occasions.

Finally, a society called the *Pleiades*, organized and sustained by the ladies, occupies a prominent place among those

privileges of the school to which we are now referring. Its object, as stated in the constitution, is "the improvement of its members in literary composition, in an understanding of parliamentary rules and usages, and in a knowledge of the literature of the day." The last clause introduces, among the exercises, reviews of various literary productions, varied by essays, readings, orations, and discussions.

J. ESTABROOK,

Principal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ACCOUNT WITH E. W. HEMPHILL,
TREASURER.

1871.	No. of Order.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
June 29.	233,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	\$1,000 00
" 29.	234,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	1,000 00
" 29.	235,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	1,000 00
" 29.	236,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	1,000 00
" 29.	237,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	1,000 00
" 29.	238,	Miss Hopplin, salary.....	500 00
" 29.	239,	Miss Rice, salary.....	450 00
" 29.	240,	Miss Rorison, salary.....	350 00
" 29.	241,	Miss Webb, do.....	270 00
" 29.	242,	Frank Smith, sundries.....	21 68
" 29.	243,	Henderson & Glover, goods.....	4 50
" 29.	244,	Isaac Crane, sheepskins.....	3 50
" 29.	245,	Parsons Bros., lumber.....	4 67
" 29.	246,	Prof. Putnam, expenses.....	41 08
" 29.	247,	Hon. D. E. Brown, services, expenses.....	86 25
" 29.	248,	Hon. E. Willetts, services, expenses.....	25 25
" 29.	249,	Hon. O. Hosford, services, expenses.....	40 00
" 29.	250,	Ypsilanti Gas Co., gas.....	29 47
" 29.	251,	W. C. Hill, services in teaching.....	25 00
" 29.	252,	Prof. Estabrook, salary, expenses.....	400 00
" 29.	253,	G. S. Capwell, services in grading Normal School grounds.....	92 50
" 29.	254,	C. R. Pattison, printing.....	155 50
" 29.	255,	W. C. Hill, services in teaching.....	25 00
Oct. 2.	256,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	210 00
" 2.	257,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	190 00
" 2.	258,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	166 00
" 2.	259,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	166 00
" 2.	260,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	166 00
" 2.	261,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	166 00
" 2.	262,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	166 00
" 2.	263,	Miss Hopplin, salary.....	84 00
" 2.	264,	Miss Rice, salary.....	75 00

MO.	No. of Order.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2.	265,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	\$125 00
" 16.	1,	E. Hosford, furnaces, etc.	2,400 00
Nov. 1.	2,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 2.	3,	Prof. Putnam, (balance September) salary ..	85 60
" 3.	4,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	290 00
" 3.	5,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	284 00
" 3.	6,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	284 00
" 3.	7,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	284 00
" 3.	8,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	284 00
" 3.	9,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	284 00
" 3.	10,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	175 00
" 3.	11,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	116 00
" 3.	12,	Miss Rice, salary.....	105 00
" 22.	13,	Hon. O. Hosford, services, expenses.....	15 00
Dec. 1.	14,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 1.	15,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 1.	16,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 1.	17,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 1.	18,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	200 00
" 1.	19,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 1.	20,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 1.	21,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	150 00
" 1.	22,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 1.	23,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
" 7.	24,	Hon. D. E. Brown, services, expenses.....	26 35
" 1.	25,	G. S. Capwell, labor on N. School grounds..	44 50
" 1.	26,	Advertiser and Tribune Co., Printing.....	27 00
" 7.	27,	Detroit Free Press Co., printing.....	19 50
" 7.	28,	Detroit Daily Post Co., printing.....	14 37
" 7.	29,	Lansing State Republican, printing.....	8 50
" 7.	30,	Grand Rapids Eagle, printing.....	9 00
" 7.	31,	Jackson Daily Citizen, printing.....	12 00
" 7.	32,	Hon. E. Willits, services, expenses.....	17 50
" 7.	33,	Hon. O. Hosford, services, expenses.....	19 50
" 7.	34,	Frank Smith, store account.....	18 74
" 6.	35,	Frank Smith, Laboratory account.....	9 44
" 7.	36,	Normal Imp. Fund, Normal Improvement..	4,788 21
" 7.	37,	H. C. Camp, store account.....	237 47
" 29.	38,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 29.	39,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 29.	40,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00

1871.	No. of Order.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 29.	41,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	\$200 00
" 29.	42,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	43,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	44,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	45,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	150 00
" 29.	46,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 29.	47,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
1872.			
Jan. 31.	48,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 31.	49,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 31.	50,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	51,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	52,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	53,	Prof. Darrow, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	54,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	55,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	150 00
" 31.	56,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 31.	57,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
Feb. 29.	58,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 29.	59,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 29.	60,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	61,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	62,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	63,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	64,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	150 00
" 29.	65,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 29.	66,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
" 29.	67,	Hon. D. E. Brown, services, expenses.....	18 15
Mar. 13.	68,	Hon. E. Willits, services, expenses.....	18 50
" 13.	69,	Prof. Estabrook, traveling exp. attending B'd.....	9 00
" 13.	70,	Hon. D. E. Brown, services, expenses.....	20 85
" 13.	71,	Hon. O. Hoaford, services, expenses.....	33 50
" 29.	72,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 29.	73,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 29.	74,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	75,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	76,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	77,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	78,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	150 00
" 29.	79,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 29.	80,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00

1872.	No. of Order.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
Apr. 29.	81,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	\$250 00
" 29.	82,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 29.	83,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	84,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	85,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	86,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 29.	87,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	250 00
" 29.	88,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 29.	89,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
May 31.	90,	Prof. Estabrook, salary.....	250 00
" 31.	91,	Prof. Putnam, salary.....	225 00
" 31.	92,	Prof. Bellows, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	93,	Prof. McLouth, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	94,	Prof. Pease, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	95,	Prof. Bengel, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	96,	Prof. Vroman, salary.....	200 00
" 31.	97,	Miss Hoppin, salary.....	100 00
" 31.	98,	Miss Rice, salary.....	90 00
June 18.		Expense account as per bill of items and vouchers for same.....	2,895 80

\$38,762 28

One hundred and thirty-one vouchers surrendered.

Ypsilanti, June 18th, 1872.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ACCOUNT WITH B. W. HEMPHILL,
TREASURER.

1871.	No. of Voucher.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 11.	1,	A. H. Pierson, carpenter work, etc.....	\$65 00
" 13.		Insurance, Cutcheon & Allen.....	60 00
" 13.		Insurance, E. F. Uhl.....	13 29
" 13.	2,	Chas. Hicks, work cleaning school.....	1 50
" 13.	3,	Chas. Anderson, arranging seats, etc.....	1 50
" 15.	4,	E. Mofford, janitor's services.....	25 00
" 20.	5,	S. Warren, books for Normal Library.....	88 65
" 20.	6,	P. B. Rose, Laboratory expenses.....	2 75
" 20.	7,	M. Andrew Clark Wallace, 1 table.....	10 00
" 26.	8,	Freight bill and Cartage.....	2 78
" 27.	9,	B. E. Williams, on account cord wood.....	300 00

	1871.	No. of Voucher.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
Jan.	3.	10,	A. C. Clark, work on school building	\$3 80
"	5.	11,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	27 50
"	8.	12,	Parsons Bros., lumber	5 75
"	10.	13,	S. H. Dodge, cleaning clocks	2 25
"	10.	14,	E. B. Smith & Co., books and stationery	14 10
"	10.	15,	C. & G. Merriam, dictionaries	37 50
"	19.	16,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
"	19.	17.	L. McLouth, postage	1 95
"	22.	18,	Ginn Bros., music charts	27 25
"	24.	19,	Milton Bradley & Co., bill of sundries	9 55
"	29.	20,	B. E. Williams, balance of cord wood	504 25
Feb.	2.	21,	R. C. Hayton & Co., gas fittings, etc.	16 47
"	2.	22,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
"	5.	23,	W. Frazer, sawing wood	1 00
"	9.	24,	L. McLouth, telegraphing	2 24
"	12.	25,	Two freight bills and cartage	8 15
"	21.	26,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
"	23.	27,	Prof. Warren, salary	175 00
Mar.	4.	28,	J. E. Putney, mason work	5 31
"	4.	29,	C. R. Pattison, printing and advertising	6 00
"	11.	30,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	28 00
"	15.	31,	Mrs. Estabrook, salary	75 00
"	18.	32,	Mr. Bilsher, salary, teaching	24 00
"	20.	33,	Mr. Garlick, salary, teaching	6 00
"	22.*	34,	A. H. Pierson, carpenter work, etc.	33 25
"	22.	35,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	28 00
"	22.	36,	Anna M. Cutcheon, salary	70 00
"	22.	37,	School Publishing Co., advertising	15 00
"	29.	38,	Mr. Warren, book for library	4 80
Apr.	1.	39,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
"	8.	40,	Mrs. Estabrook, salary	60 00
"	8.	41,	Insurance premium in Etna Insurance Co.	60 00
"	8.	42,	Insurance premium in Hartford Ins. Co.	75 00
"	8.	43,	Ins. premium in International Ins. Co.	87 50
"	17.	44,	J. Wertman & Co., repairs of sundries	1 75
"	17.	45,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
"	17.	46,	Prof. Warren, salary	150 00
"	19.	47,	Miss Cutcheon, salary	70 00
"	22.	48,	F. K. Rexford, bill of goods	184 46
"	22.	49,	J. S. Davis, repairing piano	2 50
May	3.	50,	Weeks & Lawrence, bill of goods	1 88

1872.	No. of Voucher.	By Whom Drawn.	Amount.
" 8,	51,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
" 8,	52,	Miss Cutcheon, salary	70 00
" 8,	53,	Parsons Bros., lumber	4 52
" 15,	54,	R. C. Hayton, on ac't gas fixtures and work.	100 00
" 15,	55,	Foster, Perkins & Co., door springs.....	1 50
" 17,	56,	L. McLouth, postage.....	3 00
" 17,	57,	S. Warren, Cyclopedias.....	4 80
" 17,	58,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
" 20,	59,	O. E. Thomson, bill of goods	14 85
" 20,	60,	Mrs. Estabrook, salary.....	60 00
" 31,	61,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	25 00
June 5,	62,	Miss Cutcheon, salary	70 00
" 10,	63,	E. Mofford, janitor's services	20 00
" 17,	64,	Mrs. Estabrook, salary.....	60 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,895 80

Sixty-four vouchers surrendered.

Ypsilanti, June 18th, 1872.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ACCOUNT WITH R. W. HEMPHILL,
TREASURER.

DEBIT.

1872.

June 17.	To payments as per account rendered herewith.....	\$38,762 28.
" 18.	Balance to new account	897 18
		<hr/>
		\$34,659 46

CREDIT.

1871.

June 16.	By balance last account	\$2,820 31
" 30.	" warrant Auditor General.....	5,000 00
July 19.	" 7 diplomas, Prof. Bellows.....	21 00
Aug. 21.	" warrant Auditor General.....	2,000 00
Sep. 29.	" " " "	2,000 00
Oct. 16.	" " " "	4,000 00
Nov. 6.	" " " "	2,000 00
Dec. 8.	" " " "	2,000 00
" 13.	" lumber per Prof. Estabrook.....	28 40
" 13.	" " " "	22 00

1872.

Jan. 15.	By warrant Auditor General.....	4,000 00
Mar. 4.	" " " "	2,000 00
Apr. 5.	" " " "	2,000 00
May 3.	" " " "	2,000 00
June 5.	" " " "	2,000 00
" 18.	" tuition from June 16th, 1871, to June 18th, 1872, \$1,579 75; tuition district No. 4, \$700 00; tuition district No. 4, \$493 00....	2,772 75

 \$34,659 46

June 18. By balance brought down from old account..... \$897 18

Ypsilanti, June 18th, 1872.

ALBION COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

The past collegiate year closed June 27th, 1872. There were present during the year:

Resident Graduate.....	1
Seniors	7
Juniors	7
Sophomores	7
Freshmen	12
<hr/>	
Collegiate	34
In Preparatory Department.....	158
In Painting Department.....	11
In Music Department.....	53
<hr/>	
	256
Counted twice.....	40
<hr/>	
Total	216
<hr/>	
Ladies in College Classes.....	16
Gentlemen in College Classes.....	18
<hr/>	
	34
Ladies in Preparatory Department.....	76
Gentlemen in Preparatory Department.....	82
<hr/>	
	158
Ladies in Painting Department.....	8
Gentlemen in Painting Department.....	3
<hr/>	
	11

Ladies in Music Department.....	49
Gentlemen in Music Department.....	4
—	53

The institution is under the patronage of the Michigan and Detroit Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church.

The following named persons constitute its corporation:

ELECTED BY THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

Hon. Henry Fish, Port Huron, term expires 1874; Rev. J. S. Smart, Romeo, term expires 1874; David Preston, Esq., Detroit, term expires 1873; Rev. J. McEldowney, D.D., Detroit, term expires 1873; James W. Sheldon, Esq., Albion, term expires 1872; Rev. Seth Reed, Romeo, term expires 1872.

ELECTED BY THE MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

Hon. Chas. R. Brown, Kalamazoo, term expires 1874; Rev. M. A. Daugherty, Albion, term expires 1874; William Allman, Esq., Sturgis, term expires 1873; Hon. Hampton Rich, Ionia, term expires 1873; Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, Albion, term expires 1872; Orlando C. Gale, Esq., Albion, term expires 1872; President, Geo. B. Jocelyn, Albion, *ex-officio*.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Jas. W. Sheldon, President; David Preston, First Vice President; O. C. Gale, Second Vice President; John McEldowney, Secretary; M. A. Daugherty, Treasurer and Agent.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jas. W. Sheldon, M. A. Daugherty, David Preston, Geo. B. Jocelyn, J. McEldowney.

ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE.

E. J. Connable, Jackson, term expires 1880; E. G. Merrick, Esq., Detroit, term expires 1877; Hon. John Owen, Detroit, term expires 1874.

ALBION PROVISIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL.

Rev. A. M. Fitch, Chairman; James W. Sheldon, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Martin Haven, Esq., Jacob Anderson, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, Orlando C. Gale, Esq.

The Board of Instruction was as follows:

Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, D.D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. W. H. Perrine, D.D., Professor of History, Belles-Lettres and Art.

Rev. Eugene Haanel, A.M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Rev. J. H. Hopkins, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

M. W. Darling, A.B., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

J. H. Fassett, A.B., Professor of Mathematics.

Miss Rachel Carney,* M.S., Preceptress, and Professor of Modern Languages.

Mrs. W. H. Perrine, D.D., Preceptress, and Professor of Modern Languages.

Miss Juliet Bradbury, M.A.S., Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Eugene Haanel, Secretary of the Faculty.

M. W. Darling, Librarian.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The Classical Course of study is substantially that of the oldest and best colleges. The reasons must, indeed, be weighty that could justify a departure from it. It is extensive, thorough, systematic. Experience has proved it to be every way adapted to make sound, practical, and accomplished scholars; and by requiring a mental discipline which qualifies the student to be a close and vigorous thinker, it effectually secures the great end of education.

This course requires four full years exclusive of the Preparatory Course, which demands from two to three years.

The Scientific Course of study is so arranged as to meet a demand of the community, excluding the study of the Ancient

*Miss Carney resigned her position at the close of the second term, and Mrs. Perrine was appointed by the Executive Committee to supply her place until the close of the Collegiate year.

Languages, (except so much of Latin as is embraced in the Preparatory Course, and even that amount is excluded if desired, if an equivalent in English branches is given,) extending the course in Modern Languages, and devoting more time to those branches believed, by many, to be especially adapted to practical life. While it is recommended in preference to any irregular course of study, it is *not* advised when the student can pursue the Classical Course. It embraces four years of study, (exclusive of two or three years of the Preparatory Course).

The Faculty and Board of Trustees are fully persuaded, that, under proper discipline, ladies and gentlemen should be admitted to the college on equal terms, pursue the same studies, and receive the same collegiate honors; hence, they have no apologies to offer for not making what is usually termed a "Ladies' Course of Study."

DEGREES.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is conferred upon those who complete the Classical Course of Study and pass a satisfactory examination on the same.

The degree of *Bachelor of Science* is conferred upon those who complete the Scientific Course of Study and pass a satisfactory examination on the same.

The degree of *Master of Arts* is conferred upon those Bachelors of Arts of at least three years' standing who may give evidence satisfactory to the Faculty of literary proficiency.

The degree of *Master of Science* is conferred upon such Bachelors of Science of at least three years' standing as may exhibit satisfactory evidence of proficiency in general or special science.

No student will be admitted as a candidate for a regular degree later than the fall term of the Senior Year.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The nucleus of an Art Gallery, consisting of Plaster Casts,

Oil Paintings, Chromo-lithograph Engravings, etc., has been established, and placed under the charge of one of the Professors; thus affording increased facilities for those desiring to cultivate a knowledge of the Fine Arts.

The course of instruction, in this department, will cover all the essential branches of elementary art, viz: Outline Drawing, Linear and Aerial Perspective, Oil Painting and Modeling.

As mere pencil sketches have little or no intrinsic value aside from the fact that their production implies labor, time, and skill, the attention of the student is directed, from the first, only to those methods and principles which are essential to the highest and most valuable attainments in art.

In sketching, the pen is preferred to all other instruments, as it secures greater clearness, precision, and expression of outline; and in coloring, for equally weighty reasons, pigments in oil are alone selected. Their tints are not only beautiful, but imperishable.

The object aimed at in this department is not the production of a few "pretty pictures," for the ornamentation of parlors at home,—pictures too often expressive only of the skill of the teacher,—but the thorough cultivation of artistic tastes and the full development of artistic resources in the student himself.

Especial attention is bestowed upon Landscape Painting, and Sketching from nature.

In the DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC will be taught vocal music and music on the Piano and Melodeon.

LECTURES.

The various subjects in the departments of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, History, Natural Sciences, and the Languages are taught in part by lectures.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The exercises of each day begin with religious services in the College Chapel.

On Sunday morning all the students are required to attend public worship at such church as they or their parents or guardians may select, and each student is expected to be uniform in his attendance at the church of his choice. At 3 P. M. of each Sunday, a lecture upon some moral or religious theme is given by the President, or some other member of the faculty, in the College Chapel. Attendance upon these lectures is also required.

Prayer Meeting is held every Sunday, immediately after College Lecture, and every Thursday evening; and Class Meeting every Tuesday evening in one of the rooms of the College, to which all students are cordially and earnestly invited.

SOCIETIES.

There are five regular Societies connected with the Institution. The *Erosophian*, (formed by a union of the Clever Fellows' and Clever Girls' Societies,) *Eclectic*, and *Atheniædes Societies* afford the usual opportunities for improvement in composition, and for exercise in forensic and parliamentary usages. The *Missionary Society* is organized for the promotion of religious enterprises. A *Young Men's Christian Association* has been organized and is now in successful operation.

The Trustees have set apart two suites of rooms made out of the former Chapel in the third story of the north building, for the exclusive use of the Literary Societies. To the Erosophians—composed of ladies and gentlemen—the south suite; to the Eclectic and Atheniædes Societies—sustaining the relation of brother and sister societies—the north suite. Each suite consists of a Society Hall 48 by 21½ feet, and 15½ feet ceiling, and a Reception or Library Room 21½ by 21½ feet, 15½ feet ceiling. At much personal sacrifice on the part of the members, carpets, chairs, tables, chandeliers, etc.,—the furniture most needed,—have, been procured. These rooms are unsurpassed by any similar rooms in the West.

FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library contains about 2,000 volumes. A Reading Room, containing many of the first periodicals in the country, is fitted up in connection with the Library. Students have access at proper times to these rooms.

APPARATUS AND MUSEUM.

The Institution is furnished with apparatus for instruction in Chemistry, and classes in this department are taxed a small fee to cover the expense of the materials in experiments before them. It is hoped that arrangements will soon be made for the purchase of complete apparatus in this, as well as in the Department of Physics, so that these branches of experimental science may be taught in a thorough and successful manner.

The foundations for a good working Museum have been laid, by the generous donations of Prof. Alexander Winchell, Rev. L. C. York, Rev. J. H. Burnham, Prof. Newton Mitchell, Prof. J. H. Hopkins, Miss Clara Woolson (now Mrs. Prof. Darling), Rev. J. H. Peitzel, and Rev. E. H. Day. Four cases, comprising about 1,000 accurately labeled specimens, illustrating Lithology, Mineralogy, Palæontology, and Conchology, have thus far been placed at the service of the students in Geology. It is hoped that the Museum will soon satisfactorily fill the need of proper illustration in Geology and Mineralogy.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of all the classes are held at the close of each term. These examinations (which are both oral and written) are thorough, rigid, and extended, the aim of the instructors being to test the knowledge and proficiency of the students in the studies which have been pursued in the several departments during the term. The final examination of the Senior Class occurs four weeks before Commencement.

All the examinations are open to the public.

RECITATIONS.

Students will not be allowed to have more nor less than

three daily recitations without permission from the President. When the text admits of it, the old catechetical method of instruction is avoided as much as possible, and the student is required to give a connected view of the subject in his own language, thus cultivating the powers of memory, thought, and discourse.

GOVERNMENT.

Students, as far as possible, are thrown upon their own good behavior—appeal being made to their own sense of justice and propriety, their principles of honor, their consciences, and the word of God. Fully persuaded that a pure moral influence is essential to internal peace and prosperity, the officers and teachers will employ every reasonable effort to beget and preserve in all departments of the college a healthy state of moral feeling. The college has no monitors. Its laws are few, and such only as the interests of the students and correct discipline demand. Obedience to law and self-control are essential requisites of a proper education. If students are unwilling to yield obedience to necessary laws, or to make the requisite effort to govern themselves, their connection with the college must cease.

EXPENSES, ETC.

Tuition, (in the regular Preparatory and Collegiate studies).....	<i>Free.</i>
Incidental fee, (for fuel for public and recitation rooms, Janitor, etc.,) per term.....	\$5 00
Matriculation fee, (paid <i>once</i> by all college students, and also by any students who may enter a College Class, whether they intend to graduate or not,)..	5 00
Graduating fee.....	5 00
Fee for Master's Degree, (in course,).....	5 00
Fee for Honorary Degree.....	10 00
Music—On the Piano or Melodeon, per term.....	12 00
Use of Instrument, per term.....	3 00
Vocal Music in class, per term.....	2 00
Vocal Music in private lessons, per term.....	20 00

Fine Arts—Painting in Oil, per term.....	\$10 00
Drawing, per term.....	3 00

(Students who are only in Painting or Drawing will be required to pay, in addition to the above, \$2 50, one-half the usual Incidental Fee.)

Board, in College Hall, per week.....	2 50
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Rooms, in Ladies' Hall, unfurnished, except with stove and bedstead, will be rented at fifty cents per week; furnished rooms at \$1 00 per week for each student, payable at the beginning of each term.

Fuel, lights, and washing at cost. During the present year, washing and ironing has cost about 62½ cents per dozen.

All young ladies from abroad will be required to board and room in the College Hall, except such special cases as may be excused by the Faculty.

Gentlemen will be allowed to board in the College Hall, but will be required to room elsewhere.

Each furnished room will contain a stove, carpet, bedstead, spring-bed, mattress and pillows, bureau, washstand, table, looking-glass, chairs, ewer and basin, etc., but boarders will be expected to furnish their own towels, pillow cases, sheets, and blankets, and other bed clothing.

Each young lady must also be provided with a water-proof cloak, umbrella, and overshoes, so that, to those in health, the weather need not interfere with regular duties.

Young gentlemen may also obtain board (including room) in private families, at from \$3 00 to \$4 50 per week, exclusive of lights, fuel, and washing.

Many students make arrangements singly or in companies to board themselves. They hire a room suitably furnished, (or furnish it themselves,) purchase their own provisions, and employ some person or family in the neighborhood to perform such work as they can not conveniently do. By this means the cost of boarding is reduced about one-half.

LOCATION—HISTORY—DESIGN—PROSPECTS.

Albion College is located in Albion, a thriving village in the central portion of the Peninsular State. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The facilities of communication are all that could be desired, the Michigan Central Railroad and the Lansing division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad connecting it with all the principal routes of travel. The spacious grounds of the College (about 15 acres) are beautiful by nature, and have been much improved. Steps, however, are being taken to complete a process of ornamentation, by which it is hoped they may be made among the most attractive college surroundings in the West.

In 1843 the Wesleyan Seminary was opened in Albion. A few years later its charter was so amended that it enjoyed the powers and immunities of a Female College. February 15th, 1861, the charter of that which had been Albion Female College and Wesleyan Seminary was amended, and Albion College was founded with full collegiate powers, admitting both ladies and gentlemen to equal privileges, equal duties and equal honors.

Under the amended charter it is not the design to assume the duties of a University; but it is designed, by requiring students to prosecute thorough and systematic courses of study—such as are approved by the best educators in the country—to secure that mental discipline and development which alone are worthy the name of a collegiate education.

FINANCES.

The following exhibit shows the financial condition of the College at the close of the fiscal year, June 25, 1872:

ASSETS,—EXCLUSIVE OF ENDOWMENT FUND..

The assets of the College, (exclusive of endowment fund,) consisting of the real estate, buildings, furniture, fixtures, library, apparatus, etc., and bills receivable, amount to.....		\$76,436 90
Less bills payable.....		16,869 50
Value of assets, (other than endowment fund,) above liabilities.....		\$59,567 31

ENDOWMENT FUND.

1. In the hands of the endowment fund committee, funded, (John Owen, treasurer,).....	\$41,523 00
2. In the hands of David Preston, Detroit Confer- ence End. Fund Trustee—Centenary Notes —\$5,803 60, (less \$640 00 worthless,)....	5,163 60
3. In the hands of M. A. Daugherty, Michigan Conference End. Fund Trustee—Centenary notes and real estate—\$29,123 00, (less \$3,385 00, worthless,).....	25,738 00
4. In the hands of J. W. Sheldon, treasurer of the Albion local board of control, in cash, notes, bonds, mortgages, and subscriptions.....	25,000 00

Total endowment fund..... \$97,424 60

It will be recollected that David Preston, Esq., of Detroit, pledged himself to raise from the people, within two years, \$60,000 00, to be added to the endowment fund of the College, provided fifty persons or less would raise \$50,000 for the same purpose. The last of the 50,000 was pledged September 15th, 1871, and a large portion of it is bearing interest. Mr. Preston is perfecting his plans to meet his pledge, and he will pay to the endowment fund committee the \$60,000 by September 15, 1873.

At the close of the College year June 27, 1872, the vacancies which had occurred in the Faculty were filled, and the Board of Instruction is:

Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., Professor of History, Belles-Lettres and Art.

Rev. J. H. Hopkins, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

M. W. Darling, A. B., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

J. H. Fassett, A.B., Professor of Mathematics.

Wm. M. Osband, A.M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Mrs. Lucy A. Osband, A. M., Preceptress, and Professor of Modern Languages.

Miss Juliet Bradbury, M.A.S., Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Miss Kate A. M. Belknap, Teacher of Vocal Music.

CALENDAR FOR 1872-73.

September 4, 1872, Wednesday—First Term begins, 8½ A. M.

September 6, 1872, Friday—Examination of Contestants for the "Sheldon Prize" at 2 P. M.

September 7, 1872, Saturday—Examination of Contestants for the "Taylor Prize" at 2 P. M.

November 23, 1872, Saturday—Term Examinations begin.

November 27, 1872, Wednesday—Exhibition of Sophomore Class at 7½ P. M.

RECESS OF ONE DAY.

November 29, 1872, Friday—Second Term begins, 9 A. M.

December 20, 1872, Friday—Elocutionary Exercises of the Freshman Class, 7 P. M.

RECESS OF TWO WEEKS.

Commencing Saturday, December 21, 1872, and closing Friday, January 3, 1873.

March 8, 1873, Saturday—Term Examinations begin.

March 12, 1873, Wednesday—Exhibition of the Junior Class, 7:15 P. M.

RECESS OF SIX DAYS.

Commencing Thursday, March 13, and closing Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

March 19, 1873, Wednesday—Third Term begins, 8½ A. M.

May 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1873, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—Final Examination of Senior Class, 2 P. M. of each day.

May 23, 1873, Friday—Class Day.

June 12, 1873, Thursday—Annual Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

June 13, 1873, Friday—Term Examinations begin.

June 13, 1873, Friday—Anniversary Exercises of the Eroso-
phian Society at 8 P. M.

June 14, 1873, Saturday—Examinations continue.

June 14, 1873, Saturday—Anniversary Exercises of the
Eclectic and Atheniædes Societies at 8 P. M.

June 15, 1873, Sunday—Annual Love Feast at 9 A. M.

June 15, 1873, Sunday—Baccalaureate Sermon at 10½ A. M.

June 15, 1873, Sunday—Annual Lecture at 3 P. M.

June 15, 1873, Sunday—Annual Sermon before the Mission-
ary Society at 8 P. M.

June 16, 1873, Monday—Examinations continue.

June 16, 1873, Monday—Annual lecture before the Literary
Societies at 8 P. M.

June 17, 1873, Tuesday—Examinations continue.

June 17, 1873, Tuesday—Meeting of Committee on Finance,
10 A. M.

June 17, 1873, Tuesday—Business Meeting of the Alumni,
at 10 A. M.

June 17, 1873, Tuesday—Annual Meeting of the Board of
Trustees at 3 P. M.

June 17, 1873, Tuesday—Literary Exercises and Reunion of
the Alumni at 8 P. M.

June 18, 1873, Wednesday—Commencement Day.

Respectfully submitted

GEO. B. JOCELYN, *President.*

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—The condition of Hillsdale College during the past year has been one of marked prosperity. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1871, it was voted to invite the citizens of Hillsdale city and county to raise \$20,000 for the further endowment of the college, upon condition of an equal amount being pledged outside. In addition to this, the Alumni of the college, at their last reunion, resolved to undertake the endowment of an Alumni Professorship, upon which the sum of \$5,000 has been already pledged. As the results of these efforts, the amount added to the resources of the college during the year has been something over \$35,000.

The attendance of students during the year has been as follows:

College proper—gentlemen.....	102	
College proper—ladies	95	
		197
Preparatory Department—gentlemen.....	184	
Preparatory Department—ladies	240	
		424
Theological Department.....	13	
Commercial Department	206	
Music.....	73	
Art.....	26	

Total in all departments, deducting those counted more than once, 606.

The officers of the college are as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D.D., Chairman.

Term Expires June, 1873.—Daniel Beebe, Hillsdale; Wm. Calder, Harrisburg, Pa.; Henry J. King, Hillsdale; Rev. David L. Rice, Hillsdale; Charles T. Mitchell, Hillsdale; Rev. Charles B. Mills, Vassar; James W. Winsor, Hillsdale.

Term Expires June, 1874.—Rev. Oscar E. Baker, Wilton Junction, Ia.; Col. Frederick M. Holloway, Fayette; Hon. John P. Cook, Hillsdale; Caleb C. Johnson, M.D., Hillsdale; Hon. Daniel Dunakin, Homer; Leonard Olney, Hillsdale; Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, Hillsdale.

Term Expires June, 1875.—Horace Blackmar, Hillsdale; Rev. Ransom Dunn, Hillsdale; Rev. James B. Drew, Wixom; Hon. Samuel B. Philbrick, Chester, O.; Rev. Geo. T. Day, D.D., Dover, N. H.; Rev. R. L. Howard, Racine, Wis.; Rev. Albanus K. Moulton, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term Expires June, 1876.—Rev. Samuel D. Bates, Marion, O.; Rev. Chauncey Reynolds, Hillsdale; Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville; Rev. Samuel F. Smith, Postville, Iowa; Rev. Franklin P. Augir, Hillsdale; Nicholas Vineyard, Hillsdale; Hon. Henry Waldron, Hillsdale.

Term Expires June, 1877.—Linus Clark, Green Oak; Barber Perkins, Hillsdale; Rev. D. M. Graham, D.D., Hillsdale; Dan M. Harvey, Constantine; Col. Frederick Fowler, Reading; Prof. Spencer J. Fowler, Hillsdale; Franklin Mead, Homer.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Daniel M. Graham, Chairman; John P. Cook, James W. Winsor, Horace Blackmar, Caleb C. Johnson, Chas. T. Mitchell, Daniel Beebe, Henry Waldron, Henry J. King.

Lorenzo P. Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer.

Henry J. King, Auditor.

George McMillan, Librarian.

Jerome L. Reynolds, Steward.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D.D., President, and Professor of Mental Philosophy and Biblical Literature.

Rev. Ransom Dunn, A.M., Burr Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

Rev. Spencer J. Fowler, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

George McMillan, A.M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

F. Wayland Dunn, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.

Daniel M. Fisk, B.P., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Rev. John S. Copp, A.B., Instructor of Ecclesiastical History and Homiletics.

Miss H. Laura Rowe, A.M., Principal of the Ladies' Department.

Miss Mary A. Stratton, Assistant Principal of the Ladies' Department.

Mrs. Alma H. Fisk, Instructor in French and German.

Alexander C. Rideout, Principal of Commercial Department, and Professor of Commercial Law.

Warren A. Drake, Assistant Principal of Commercial Department, and Instructor in Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship.

George B. Gardner, Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

Melville W. Chase, Instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mrs. Olive C. Chase, Instructor in Cultivation of the Voice

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the College and preparatory departments, tuition is merely nominal, by the rental of scholarships not exceeding two dol-

lars per term, and in the theological course tuition is free ; all students have free use of the College library.

Considerable additions have been recently made to the apparatus and other means of illustration in the department of the natural sciences, and the library, by donations and purchase, is steadily increasing in value.

In addition to the usual college and preparatory studies, ample facilities are provided for commercial, telegraphic, and penmanship instruction ; also for drawing, painting and music.

It gives me pleasure to say that through the judicious management of its finances, the College has never lost a dollar of its endowment, and is wholly free from the embarrassment of indebtedness. With the liberal plans already entered into to increase the resources of the College, its prospects are highly encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL M GRAHAM,

President.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, December 5, 1872.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR—As required by law, I submit the following report of Kalamazoo College for the year 1872.

The board of trustees consists of the following persons:

Rev. T. Z. R. Jones, Rev. L. D. Palmer, Elon G. Huntington, Esq., I. S. Hamilton, M.D., Chauncey Strong, Esq., Rev. Geo. W. Harris, Hon. Caleb Van Huse, Caleb Ives, Esq., Rev. A. E. Mather, Rev. Alfred Owen, D.D., Rev. L. H. Trowbridge, Rev. H. L. Morehouse, Rev. Samuel Haskell, D.D., Rev. Henry Stanwood, Latham Hull, Esq., Charles Cooper, Esq., Hon. Henry C. Briggs, Rev. Ezra J. Fish, Rev. Samuel Graves, D.D., Rev. Thomas W. Merrill, Rev. H. B. Taft, Rev. John Fletcher, O. S. Gulley, Esq., Rev. Samuel Brooks, William Bair, Esq., Rev. P. P. Farnham, Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, J. W. French, Esq., Rev. T. B. Cressey, Rev. Kendall Brooks, D.D., M. S. Crosby, Esq., Rev. A. J. Frost, Howard G. Colman, Esq., Rev. J. S. Boyden, Rev. M. G. Hodge, D.D.

The members of the Faculty and other officers are as follows:

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D.D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Samuel Brooks, A.M., Professor of Latin and Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

Austin George, A.M. Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Lewis Stuart, A.B. Instructor in Greek.

Elias J. W. McEwen, Instructor in German and French.

William L. Eaton, Instructor in Penmanship.

Miss Kate Brearley, Lady Principal.

Miss L. H. Trowbridge, Teacher of Music.

Miss Ellen Price, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

Miss Mary Brearley, Assistant in Preparatory Department.

Rev. L. H. Trowbridge, A.M., Financial Agent.

Rev. Samuel Brooks, A.M., Librarian.

Rev. T. Z. R. Jones, Assistant Librarian.

J. R. Grenell, Esq., Janitor.

At the late commencement, held June 19th, the graduating class consisted of five young men, on whom degrees were conferred as follows:

A.B.—Albert C. Kingman, Lewis Stuart.

B.P.—Theodore Nelson.

B.S.—Reuben E. Manning, Frank A. Minor.

During the year there have been students in attendance as follows:

In the College, 26 males; 14 females. Total, 40.

In the Preparatory Department, 117 males; 90 females. Total, 207.

In both departments, 143 males; 104 females. Total, 247.

No change has been made in the courses of study, or in the requirements for admission to college, except as we have followed the University of Michigan in advancing the standard of qualification for admission to the Freshman class.

The only addition to the funds of the college during the year has been from the estate of the late Amos L. Taft of Wauseon, Ohio, who left a bequest of \$2,520, the income thereof to be appropriated to indigent students.

Our calendar for 1873 is as follows:

Winter Term begins Thursday, January 2d, and ends Wednesday, March 26th.

Summer Term begins Wednesday, April 2d, and ends Wednesday, June 18th.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 10th, and ends Wednesday, December 24th.

Respectfully submitted,

KENDALL BROOKS.

KALAMAZOO, November 5, 1872.

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—In compliance with the laws of the State, the Trustees of Olivet College present the following report of its progress and present condition.

The year has been one of more than usual prosperity in the increase of patronage, the additions made to the Endowment Fund, and the general studiousness and good order prevailing among the youth gathered here. While the catalogue shows a considerable increase in the whole number of students over the past year, the numbers of those in the college classes, and in the Classical Preparatory Department, are greater than in any previous year. The following is a summary of those in actual attendance during the year past :

COLLEGE.

Classical Course.....	29
Scientific Course.....	33
Ladies' Course.....	31
Ladies' Elective Studies.....	11

PREPARATORY.

Normal Course.....	25
Classical Course.....	54
English Course.....	69
Ladies' Preparatory Course.....	80

Whole number of gentlemen.....	183
Whole number of ladies.....	124
Total.....	307

In the Normal Department, which was planned a year ago, a course of study occupying two years has been arranged to meet the wants of those designing to teach in the common schools of this and other States. Lectures upon various branches of study, upon school organization and government, upon school systems of different countries, and upon the theory and practice of teaching will be given to the students of this department by members of the faculty. Those teachers wishing it, may pursue a more extended course of study in natural science, classics, or modern languages, under the supervision of the director of this department, by joining the regular classes of the college, and on its completion will receive a Normal Diploma. In connection with the Normal Department there has been established the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

In the Ladies' Department valuable improvements have been made in the erection of a suitable building for a gymnasium, the successful heating of the hall by a furnace, and the fitting up of hitherto unfinished rooms for music practice.

Efforts are being made with very encouraging prospects of success, to raise for the College the sum of \$100,000,—of which \$60,000 is for a permanent endowment fund. Aside from pledges amounting to \$37,000 already made towards this sum, the following is a statement of the present resources of the College:

Real estate and buildings.....	\$81,700
Library, cabinet, and instruments.....	9,000
Invested endowment.....	59,300
Total.....	\$150,000

The library, which now numbers over 4,000 volumes, has received some important additions the past year in the depart-

ments of Natural Science and English Literature, and has lately been increased by valuable donations of standard reviews from Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit. About \$400 is annually expended by the College in the increase of the library and in support of the reading room, in which are found the leading magazines and newspapers of the day.

Several important changes have occurred in the Faculty. At the last commencement, Dr. Morrison, who had been connected with the College since the first year of its present charter, at first as Professor of Ancient Languages, and since 1865 as President and Professor of Moral Philosophy, resigned his position. To his thorough scholarship, complete devotion, and continued self-denying energy in this work to which he gave so much of his life, is largely due the constant progress and increase of favor with the people which the College has steadily enjoyed the past decade of years. Hon. O. Hosford, for a score of years the Professor of Mathematics in the College, and for the past eight years Superintendent of Public Instruction, returns to the College as Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, and lecturer on the theory and practice of teaching, and will at once enter upon his duties. At the recent commencement in June, Mr. Charles P. Chase, A.M., an alumnus of Dartmouth College and for some time tutor in the same institution, was appointed Professor of Mathematics. Negotiations are also in progress for securing a permanent Professor of Natural Science and a Principal of the Preparatory Department which is temporarily under the charge of Prof. Daniels.

The following is the list of the Faculty as at present constituted :

FACULTY.

_____, President,* and Drury Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A.M., Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Rev. Alexander F. Kemp, LL.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy, and Instructor in Natural Science.

_____, Professor of Chemistry and Anatomy.

John H. Hewitt, A.M., Rutan Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Instructor in English Literature.

Joseph L. Daniels, A.M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in German.

Alexander B. Brown, A.M., Professor of Music.

Charles P. Chase, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

George H. Ashley, A.B., Instructor in Latin and History.

Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, Principal of Ladies' Department and Instructor in French.

Miss Annie M. Benedict, Instructor in Mathematics.

Miss Harriet M. Drake, Instructor in Latin and English.

Miss Caroline E. Skinner, Assistant on the Piano.

Charles O. Brown, Instructor in Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Frederick W. Loba, Instructor in Greek.

The following are the names and residences of the trustees:

John H. Hewitt, A.M., Olivet; Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville; Franklin Moore, Esq., Detroit; Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., Detroit; Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte; Rev. Jesse W. Hough, Jackson; Rev. W. D. Love, D.D., East Saginaw; David M. Richardson, Esq., Detroit; Rev. James S. Hoyt, Port Huron; Rev. Calvin Clark, Marshal; Newell Avery, Esq., Detroit; Hon. Daniel B. Greene, Ypsilanti; Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, Detroit; Hon. William A. Howard, Grand Rapids; Hon. Oramel Hosford, Olivet; Samuel F. Drury, Esq., Olivet; Rev. James L. Patton, Greenville; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, D.D., Eaton Rapids; Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Grand Rapids; Hon. Alanson Sheley, Detroit; Homer O. Hitchcock, M.D., Kalamazoo; Fitz L. Reed, Esq., Olivet; Philo Parsons, Esq., Detroit; Hon. Albertus L. Green, Olivet.

*The Duties of President are discharged by Professor Hewitt.

Executive Committee—J. H. Hewitt, Chairman; A. L. Green, S. F. Drury, P. Parsons, O. Hosford, F. L. Reed.

George W. Keyes, A.M., Secretary and Treasurer.

In their aim to raise the standard of scholarship year by year, it is the desire of the Board of Instruction to abide in the faith of the founders who sought to build a college for Christ and humanity. And in closing another year of its history, it is with profound gratitude that the Trustees and Faculty recognize the goodness of God for all his many interpositions in its behalf, and especially for the rich work of grace vouchsafed in the year, which, beginning soon after the week of prayer, extended not only among the students, but through their instrumentality to the neighborhoods around.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees.

JNO. H. HEWITT,
Acting President.

DETROIT HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan :

SIR—In accordance with Section 9, of Chapter 60, of the Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan, the undersigned, Trustees of the Detroit Homeopathic College, an institution of learning in Detroit, Michigan, herewith submit to you their first annual report of said institution.

The “Detroit Homeopathic College” was organized in the early part of the present year, and was incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, on the third day of June, 1872.

Without going into the history of the causes which led to the formation and organization of this College, we will merely state that about sixteen years ago the Legislature of this State passed an act which was supposed to be valid, providing for the teaching of the homeopathic system of medicine in the medical department of the Michigan University, located in Ann Arbor. The terms and conditions of this act were never complied with. It was claimed by those who had the supervision and control of said University, that the homeopathic system of medicine was so contrary to, and inconsistent with, the system which was taught in that institution, that to persist in the attempt (for an attempt had been once made) to carry out

said act would result in serious injury to an important department of the University.

The homeopathic system of medicine was meantime increasing in strength and popularity, and it was confessed by all that it had claims upon the people of the State in no sense less than that of its ancient rival, which had been for years and is yet fostered by the State.

In this condition, and after fifteen years of delay, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan passed the following resolution, which was the first step in the organization of the Detroit Homeopathic College.

Resolved, That we approve of the efforts that are being made to establish a Homeopathic Medical College at Detroit, to be eventually connected with the University, and when we are authorized to make it a part of the University by law, with proper provision for its support, we will administer its affairs to the best of our ability.

This resolution was passed by the Board of Regents on the 25th day of September, 1871. As soon thereafter as possible extensive correspondence with the homeopathic physicians of this State was had, and their advice and co-operation was solicited. In due time, an "announcement" was issued for a course of lectures which, in accordance with the announcement, began March 18th, 1872, and continued until the 27th day of June following. The course of instruction was full in all branches of medical education, and on "commencement day" the usual medical degree was conferred on nineteen candidates. These consisted of one lady and eighteen gentlemen, all of whom passed creditable and satisfactory examinations.

The degree of M.D. was conferred in course upon the following members of the graduating class, June 27, 1872:

Darius T. Phillips, Wisconsin; C. Eugene Stroud, Ohio; Charles E. Fisher, Kansas; George H. Clark, Michigan; Charles J. Hastings, Michigan; Samuel Goodsell, Michigan; Luke Kent, Canada; Sherman F. Chase, Ohio; Harlan P.

Van Dusen, New York; Reuben H. Chase, Maine; George R. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Michael J. Spranger, Michigan; Joshua M. Fraer, Michigan; Henry W. Gilley, Kansas; Elmer P. Blinn, Ohio; Miss Anne F. Norton, Ohio; Edwin N. Coon, New York; Maurice H. Utley, M.D., Canada; Wm. M. Campbell, M.D., Michigan.

No so-called "honorary" degrees were conferred, and it is against the policy of the institution to do this, although most medical colleges have adopted this plan, with a view, mainly, of commending such institutions to the profession, and securing the influence of those thus favored.

The number of students matriculated for the first course was thirty-three, most of whom were in daily attendance. About one-fifth of those were ladies, and it is a feature of the College to admit females on the same terms and conditions as males, and extend to them all the advantages of the institution. Thus far the plan works well, and indeed it is believed that there is a positive advantage in the restraining influence which the presence of women always has upon men.

The following are the names of the officers and faculty of the College:

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Lancelot Younghusband, M.D. LL.D., President.

Charles Merrill, Esq., Treasurer.

Erastus R. Ellis, M.D., Secretary.

The Faculty, Board of Directors.

FACULTY.

L. Younghusband, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

C. H. B. Kellogg, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Erastus R. Ellis, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Operative Surgery.

Cornelius Ormes, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery.

Lucy M. Arnold, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, and Special Lecturer to Women.

Andrew B. Spinney, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Francis X. Spranger, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Diagnosis, and Clinical Practice.

R. H. Chase, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

Isaiah Dever, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

Wm. B. Silber, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

Among these are the names of several who have had large experience as teachers, and on the whole, the faculty is believed to compare well with that of similar institutions. Certain it is that for spirit, industry, and determination to make the College a success, they have no rivals. We much regret to say that the institution has received opposition, and the Faculty been made the subjects of violent personal misrepresentation and abuse from a few (physicians of the same practice) from whom a different course was expected. All this however is gradually subsiding and we are confident that the institution has before it a career of widely-extended usefulness.

The *second session* of the College opened on the 6th day of the present month (Nov. 6, 1872), and will continue four months. Although so near the opening day of the term, there are up to this time forty-two students who have matriculated, and the prospects much exceed the expectations of the Faculty. There is every reason to believe that before the close of the present month this number will be increased to fifty and perhaps sixty, as it is found that there are many practicing physicians in this and adjoining States who are undergraduates, and quite a number of them are now here and more are proposing

to come, and avail themselves of the advantages of the institution. In this way the standard of the medical profession is raised, the direct benefits of which will, no doubt, be apparent in the improved sanitary condition of the community.

The financial basis of the College is not at the present time what we would like to have it. By means of much gratuitous work it is on a good working basis, but how long superior and successful instructors will continue their services on the conditions which they now do, is a matter for the future. Certain it is that the best of teachers can be found who will render services to the institution, located as it is in a large and flourishing city, at a sum much below what they could possibly afford to if it was situated in any of the smaller cities of the State. This results from the single fact that in this city there is ample room for such teachers—who always are physicians—to obtain a sustaining practice.

It is hoped that at no distant day the Legislature of this State will extend some pecuniary aid to the College or enable the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan to do so. And for this purpose, if such an amount only as would be required to sustain two professors of homeopathy in said University, as has been proposed by previous legislatures, was granted, it would put this College on a permanent and flourishing basis, and bring it at once into the front rank of medical institutions.

The amount of stock subscribed to the Detroit Homeopathic College is \$30,000. The sum which has been paid in amounts in cash, donations, students' fees, and all other sources to \$8,500. There are yet unpaid subscriptions amounting to the sum of \$3,000.

The College building is situated in the city of Detroit, on the corner of Woodward avenue and the Campus Martius. Here we have a large and well-arranged hall, capable of seating 500 persons, with other rooms attached, which answer in a very

satisfactory manner all the present wants of the institution. These premises are leased to the College for the term of four years from the first day of May, 1872, at an annual rental of \$500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. YOUNGHUSBAND,
C. H. B. KELLOGG,
ANDREW B. SPINNEY,
E. R. ELLIS,
FRANCIS X. SPRANGER,

Trustees of the Detroit Homeopathic College.

DETROIT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—My attention has just been called to the clause of the law which requires of the governing boards of all colleges, annual reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. As the time has already expired when such reports should have been rendered, our statements for this year must be hurriedly prepared, and will, therefore, doubtless show many evidences of imperfection.

There is now due on the original subscription the sum of \$1,000. The expense incident to the establishment of a new College is very great, and necessarily absorbs a portion of its capital. There has been spent of the original capital, in building, repairing, heating, lighting, and plumbing, in advertising, fitting up chemical laboratories, in the purchase of chemical and other apparatus, in supplying deficiencies of income and in various other ways, about ten thousand dollars. The property owned by the College is valued at about twenty thousand dollars. The income of the year 1872, from January 1st to December 10th, is \$3,738 00. For the past two years the income of the College has sufficed to pay all running expenses.

The number of students who have matriculated during the year 1872, is seventy. The number of graduates in 1872 was twenty-one.

In estimating the work of this institution since its foundation, it must be regarded first, in its character as an institution of learning, and, second, in that as a public charity.

Since its establishment in 1868, one hundred and nineteen students have received the degree of M.D. No man has ever graduated from the Detroit Medical College who has not fulfilled all the published requirements. These requirements are as copied from the printed circulars, as follows :

Evidences of having studied medicine during a period of three years, and attended at least two courses of lectures, of which the last must have been in this institution, will be required of every candidate for graduation. He must, besides, have attended clinical instruction for one term, have dissected every part of the cadaver, and have taken a course of Analytical Chemistry in the laboratory. These are not required on graduation, but every candidate for a degree must write two essays on subjects assigned to him. These essays will have to be defended publicly. Finally, he will be required to pass a satisfactory written and oral examination in all the fundamental branches of Medicine and Surgery.

Every year that has passed since the foundation of the College has been marked by an elevation in the standard of requirements for graduation. The faculty have sought to establish a system of instruction which would enable their students before graduation to become thoroughly drilled in all branches of practical medicine and surgery. Especial attention has been given to a method of clinical teaching which has hitherto been almost completely neglected by American Medical Colleges. I refer to the clinical drill which is so prominent a feature of the medical schools of Germany. The large hospitals and dispensaries with which the College is connected, afford multitudes of patients who come before the class for treatment. The more advanced students are required to examine them individually and to make their own diagnosis. They are then questioned on the cases in the presence of the class.

It is sought by this mode of teaching, to call forth in each student those habits of exact observation which will enable him to become a successful practitioner of medicine. This system is practiced, I believe, in no other College of the country, with the same thoroughness.

A change has been made during the past year in the time of session. Hitherto the regular session has been held in the spring and summer months. The manifold and obvious inconveniences of pursuing the study of medicine in the hot months, and especially the difficulty which students experience in bending their attention to study at that season of the year, induced the trustees and faculty to change the time of session. Lectures will hereafter be held from October 1st to March 1st of every year.

The following changes have taken place during the past year in the faculty: Hon. H. B. Brown, who has hitherto so acceptably filled the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, has resigned his position. Prof. A. B. Palmer, M.D., has retired from the chair of Medical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine; Dr. H. O. Walker has been appointed Lecturer on diseases of the Genito-Urinary system; Dr. J. H. Carstens, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; Dr. F. Livermore, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Children, and Dr. Daniel Laferte, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The College has been doing a work of public charity, which, though it has attracted but little observation, has been a source of relief to thousands of the city and country poor. The hospitals connected with the College supply a large number of cases for the public clinics. An experience of four years, however, has demonstrated the fact that thorough clinical instruction can not be supplied from hospital material alone. A large class of cases which practitioners of medicine are daily called upon to treat, are rarely or never found in general hospitals. Diseases of Children for example, can not be studied there to advantage. For this reason, there have been maintained at

the expense of the College two dispensaries, at which the poor can obtain, daily (excepting Sundays), medical and surgical relief. These dispensaries are thronged with patients, who seek advice and medicines.

From these patients cases of almost every variety of disease are brought before the students for their investigation and study. By far the great majority of clinical cases are obtained in this way, a double benefit being conferred,—first, on the poor, who obtain treatment and medicines free of charge, and second, on the students, who acquire a practical knowledge of disease in its various forms.

There have been treated in the dispensaries during the last twelve months, 1,335 patients. Three thousand two hundred and eighty prescriptions have been prepared and dispensed gratuitously, and over two thousand persons have been vaccinated. A large number of surgical operations are performed every year before the class on the hospital and dispensary patients.

As regards the future of the Detroit Medical College, it can only be said that it has but begun its career of usefulness, and there is great need of endowments, which will enable its trustees to establish courses of study, which will extend its sphere of usefulness to other students besides those of medicine and surgery. There are great numbers of drug clerks and young men employed in mechanical pursuits, to whom a course of practical chemistry in the laboratory, would open the way to advancement in their particular art, and who are, nevertheless, too dependent on their daily labor to be able to pursue such a course of study away from home. It is hoped that the finances of the College will before very long permit of the establishment of chemical laboratories and lecture rooms near the heart of the city, where they would be accessible to all, combined with practical chemistry, physical science, so important to all artisans and professional men, might be taught to advantage. In short, it is believed that the appa-

ratus and other facilities for instruction, which are gradually collected in institutions of this nature, should be used not only for a particular class of students, but also for the enlightenment of the public, on matters important to all.

These plans, however, are as yet for the future. At present the faculty are obliged to limit their efforts to the thorough instruction of medical students alone, in their own peculiar sciences and art.

JAMES F. JOY, *President.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Michigan :

SIR: The close of another fiscal year of the Reform School, brings us to a point where an account of our stewardship is required, and where we may well pause and consider whether the results of the year have been as satisfactory as we might expect, or as we should desire.

To this end we present for your consideration, and that of the public, a report of our transactions in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, in the performance of the important trust confided to our care. The year has been one of unusual health and prosperity as a whole, with the School. The educational department has been in successful operation, and we have had no lack of useful employment for the boys, on the farm, in the shops, and the various duties in and about the institution ; all of which have been as cheerfully and faithfully performed as the circumstances of the situation could admit us to expect.

The progress in the School has been fully up to that attained in former years. As this is deemed to be the primary object in sending these lads here, it has been our aim to make the educational department the most prominent and important occupation of their time. A reference to the tables accompa-

nying the Superintendent's and teachers' reports, herewith submitted, showing the low standard of education most of the inmates possess when admitted to the School, is, of itself, a most conclusive argument of the fact that ignorance and crime go hand in hand.

The importance of this subject has induced us to endeavor to make the educational department, if possible, more thorough than at any previous time, as our facilities for accomplishing this much desired result are much improved and increased by the use of the Family House; which continues to afford evidence of its usefulness as a means of separating the younger and better class of boys from the society and influence of the older and more vile inmates of the School; and every day's observation tends to confirm our opinion of the superiority of this plan of management. Admission to its precincts is the reward of good conduct, and regarded as a mark of confidence as well as honor.

We have in process of erection, and approaching completion, another house similar to the one now occupied, which will be completed at an early day, so that we shall be able to make another grade of separation between those who are naturally vicious and adepts in crime, and those who are simply the victims of their former surroundings; requiring, oftentimes, only that kind parental care and kindness of which they have heretofore been deprived, to bring them to the path of rectitude and a virtuous life, and a fair prospect of becoming useful members of society. This is an object we hope to attain by the Family system. It is a source of much gratification to us, as it must be to all who appreciate the welfare of the commonwealth, to point to the fact, that although our population has increased full fifty per cent since 1864, the commitments to the School have diminished nearly twenty per cent, as the following extracts from former reports will show:

YEARS.	No. of Commitments each year.	Whole number in school at the end of year.
1868.....	71	189
1869.....	114	217
1870.....	95	209
1871.....	117	278
1872.....	78	288
1873.....	91	217

Showing a great moral improvement in the community during the time, which is corroborated by the statistics of other penal institutions of the State; a pleasing subject of contemplation that the moral standing of our population is improving, and a high compliment to the political complexion of the government that has controlled in all departments of State during all these years, being so strikingly in contrast with that of New York City, which has about the same population, whose control has, during the same period, been under a different dynasty, and its criminal calendar shows a fearful increase of crime.

This may not be a proper time to ask an examination of this subject, but it is at least one which may well be considered as pertinent to our work, and worthy of consideration and reflection by political economists, whatever may be their creed.

We cannot too often repeat what has so often been referred to in the reports of this Board, of our faith in the beneficent work institutions of this character may accomplish, if well conducted, or their importance for juvenile delinquents; furnishing the means for supplying that education of which they have been deprived, and which will fit them for future usefulness. No truer axiom was ever uttered than "if society and

individuals do not tax themselves for the *virtue* of youth, they will be doubly taxed for the *vice* of the adult." If we would have noble, honorable manhood, we should see to it that the children and youth of our country are kept in the paths of rectitude and virtue.

We have already referred to the low standard of education of the boys when admitted, as shown by the reports of the officers of the School. This fact is oftentimes a reason for detention for a period after a boy may, by good conduct, have attained that grade which would under other circumstances admit of his discharge; and it is the best answer we can give to many fond parents or interested friends, who urge an early release of those confided to our control, that we insist that our duty to the State and community from which they come, requires their detention until they receive some portion of that instruction which, through the neglect of those friends or other causes, they have been deprived.

The importance and expediency of public education have ceased to be topics of argument; the policy of our State upon this subject has become fixed and settled. But there are a large number, especially in our large towns and cities, who seldom, if ever, attend the public schools so bountifully provided for them. This is proverbially true of that *sect* who are clamoring for a division of the school fund, that they may use their portion to sustain their sectarian schools. They also demand the expulsion of the Bible from our schools. In both of these demands they have succeeded in the State of New York. As an evidence of the fruit of this particular class of education, we should fail to perform our duty if we did not especially invite attention to the Superintendent's table referring to this subject, showing the great disproportion of the Roman Catholic representation here, as compared with the population of our State.

It is notorious that a very small proportion of the Roman Catholic children attend our public schools.

That so many children in large towns do not attend school may be in some degree attributable to the insubordination of the children, but to a much larger extent to the viciousness, and often intemperate habits of their parents or their pretended guardians. Shall these children be uneducated? A brief examination will show the appalling result to society of abandoning them to a career of idleness and vice. Not only is their own welfare involved, but the detrimental influence upon those who attend the public schools, is great, both by example and corrupting associations. We are sanguine in the belief that if a large number of those who infest our cities, in the capacity of a majority of the boot-blacks and vagrants or common beggars, were compelled to serve an apprenticeship in a school of this character until they acquired at least the rudiments of an education, and habits of life and industry, there would be a far less number committed for crime than at present.

We would most respectfully and earnestly request the attention of the Legislature to another subject intimately connected with that which we have been last considering,—one to which we have several times called attention,—particularly in our report of 1870, viz: The minimum age at which boys may be sent to this school. And we can do no better than to reproduce here the reasons then given why we would ask the passage of an act repealing the law of 1867, precluding boys of less than ten years of age from the Institution. As we have stated, there are in all our large towns and cities a greater or less number of children destitute of homes or natural protection, who live, no one can tell how or where. It is not surprising that these almost invariably fall into habits of vice and crime. Unless we have mistaken the object of this Institution, its primary design was the *reformation*, and not the *punishment*, of those entrusted to its care. These children above named, under ten years of age,—and say over seven,—are they to be allowed to run on and practice petty crimes

until more mature years? It would result in the formation of habits and inclinations hard to eradicate, while by timely care and proper training during tender years, they might be saved for lives of useful and virtuous manhood,—become useful citizens and ornaments of society, instead of criminals or inmates of a penitentiary.

If it be desirable to restrict the years of detention in the Institution, we would now, as formerly, suggest that the restriction be applied to the *later* rather than the *earlier* portion of their minority; because our experience is that very few youths who arrive at the age of eighteen, without giving evidence of reformation, are likely then to abandon their perverse natures. The reformatory power of the School, we say most unhesitatingly, would be far more striking upon a given number of youths between the ages of seven and eighteen years, than a like number between the ages of ten and twenty-one. Although the latter class would, by their labor, contribute more towards making the Institution self-supporting, we do not conceive *that* to be the object of its mission, but one far more philanthropic, viz: To educate and reclaim. As reformation instead of punishment is the design for which the School was founded, the confirmed culprit, matured in crime, and almost at the age of manhood, should not occupy the place designed for those whose tender years and unformed habits render them susceptible of moral impressions and industrial instruction. If such be the purpose, we feel there can be no divided opinion as to the Institution being intrusted, at an early age, with the vagrant and uncared-for children of our State; and in many instances we would *not insist* that they should only be liable to commitment for having been guilty of crime.

The question as to whether they can partially or entirely earn their support deserves comparatively little consideration; but rather, during what period of life do appliances brought

to bear promise the richest results, in matured manhood, to the individual and to the community among whom he dwells?

Several changes have been made during the year among the subordinate officers in the school, since our last report; some of whom were not pleased at the conclusion we were forced to arrive at—that their services were not beneficial to the best interests of the school,—and made charges of grave import against other officers, which made an investigation into its affairs necessary. The result has been made public, therefore it is unnecessary to refer to it here.

The work still goes on, each one aiming to contribute something towards the reclamation of these waifs of society, in training them for paths of usefulness and industry. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Superintendent and his assistants, for their faithful and unwearied devotion to the work of bringing these lads to realize the importance of pursuing lives of usefulness and industry.

The question of satisfactory employment has ever been a question of the greatest importance to the management of the School—one to which they have given much thought and consideration—to so employ them at some occupation within their capacity, which would be remunerative to as large a degree as possible, without a great outlay of capital, at the same time be of service to them in earning a livelihood when discharged. So far, the caning and flagging of chair-seats has seemed to be the most available to this end of any which has presented itself to our notice; and yet, this is not a trade which they can rely upon to any great extent as an occupation, and very few indeed follow it when released from the School. As in former years, the farm has received a large share of attention and given employment to a considerable portion of the larger and older boys.

The amount of labor expended in clearing, fencing, and ditching, thus bringing into successful cultivation a very unpromising and rough tract of land, has been a task of far

greater magnitude than any one can comprehend who has not been familiar with it as it has been in progress. Yet, great and laborious as it has been, we trust in future years the institution will find a generous return by the productiveness of the soil thus improved, in contributing largely towards the support of the inmates of the institution.

Referring to the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, who have called attention to our wants for the next two years, we would say that all the money they have named will undoubtedly be required to carry us through the term named. Therefore we would respectfully suggest that the Legislature appropriate for the support of the institution for the years 1873 and 1874, thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) for each year.

For the erection of a permanent wall around the yard and shops, in place of the dilapidated board fence, which was only erected as a temporary affair, and which has often been blown down, and caused much extra trouble and care in keeping the boys in subjection, we need at least five thousand dollars.

When the School was located here this ground was a forest, and the trees were removed and the surface put in as good condition as circumstances would then admit; since which little has been done, except the planting of a few trees and the construction of a plank walk to the entrance, towards adorning or improving the grounds around the buildings. The character of the State, and the general condition of other public institutions, require an improvement in this respect. We have made an arrangement for an exchange of grounds, as contemplated by an act of a previous Legislature, whereby we extend our frontage upon Pennsylvania Avenue, thus bringing the whole into a much more compact and desirable shape, while we obtain considerable more area than we give.

For the additional fence required, improvement of grounds, and painting of buildings, not less than three thousand five hundred dollars will be required. The suggestion of the

Superintendent,—that an addition of at least five hundred dollars' worth of books to our library is desirable,—we think is worthy of attention, and should be also appropriated; making in all for those extraordinary appropriations the sum of nine thousand dollars, or only seventy-nine thousand dollars for the entire expense for two years.

During the last winter, the investigation to which we have heretofore referred was chiefly directed to the subject of discipline, which is indeed a matter of the highest importance in the management of the class with which we are intrusted; and while it has been our desire that the mildest treatment practicable and consistent with the maintenance of order and decorum in the institution should at all times be the rule, yet we find in dealing with some of those cases with which the officers are brought in contact, there seems to be nothing which they can be made to comprehend and realize but *stripes*. These are only tolerated in extreme cases, and never except after a report to, and a full investigation by, the Superintendent, of the offense committed, and a record made of the complaint and punishment inflicted.

From what information we can derive from the reports and examination of the institutions of other States in charge of "juvenile delinquents," we find we are not the only ones who find it difficult to devise a perfect system of discipline, especially adapted to all the varied circumstances of the social, moral, and intellectual training which the various individuals have received or possess when they are committed to our charge. We have made it our endeavor to devise and avail ourselves of every suggestion which experience or observation can afford, to obtain obedience to wholesome rules, and at the same time that those who are intrusted with their care and instruction shall both command and receive their respect; so that all may become co-workers in the disciplinary training and improvement of these youths. We have aimed to employ no person who cannot sympathize with the great work to be

accomplished, or who has no *faith* in the methods and instrumentalities we expect to bring into requisition for the most thorough and successful reformation of those entrusted to their care.

We have continued encouraging reports, so far as we have been able through our officers to obtain communication with those who have from time to time been dismissed from the School, and feel encouraged by these to renewed effort, to reclaim from their former surroundings those intrusted to the care of the institution, and place them in paths of honorable and useful life in the future. If only in a moiety of the number of these youths the efforts of those in charge are successful and but a few are saved from the career of vice and crime, we shall feel our labor has not been in vain, and the State has been rewarded for all its outlay and expense in establishing and sustaining this noble charity, for which every citizen may feel an honest pride.

In conclusion, we would especially speak of the continued satisfactory condition of the general healthiness of all the inmates. Only one death has occurred within the year, as shown by the physician's report, and very few have been in hospital; which has to a great extent been attributable to the careful watchfulness of the Matron and her assistants, as well as the thorough order and cleanliness maintained throughout the entire institution in all its departments.

Trusting that with the experience of the past, and the deep interest felt by all connected with the School to promote its interests in the future, and a firm reliance upon the direction of a kind Providence, the School may meet the fullest anticipations of that broad philanthropy of its founders, in its practical results of benefiting the unfortunate class for whom it was established, we submit the foregoing.

GEO. W. LEE,
JAMES I. MEAD,
D. L. CROSSMAN,
Board of Control

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS' BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

COUNTIES.	No. of Townships.	No. of Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	No. of Children between the ages of 8 and 14 years.	Whole No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. attending school under 5 or over 20 years of age.	Average No. months school.	No. of Volumes added to Libraries.	No. of Volumes in District Libraries.
Alcona.....	8	5	294	121	210	9	8.4		
Allegan.....	24	171	11,161	4,928	9,416	215	7.0	257	2,273
Alpena.....	1	1	806	291	400		10.0	897	287
Antrim.....	7	18	711	820	525	5	5.4		
Barry.....	17	146	7,525	8,000	6,090	146	7.8	63	1,280
Bay.....	11	84	5,892	8,089	4,171	76	7.2	65	165
Benzie.....	10	92	757	285	519	9	5.7		
Berrien.....	21	146	11,829	5,708	9,101	186	7.2	102	2,041
Branch.....	17	181	8,197	8,758	7,358	181	7.2	89	1,784
Calhoun.....	22	163	11,469	4,821	9,881	201	7.8	104	4,619
Cass.....	15	118	7,026	8,103	6,056	142	7.8	106	8,190
Charlevoix.....	6	16	543	268	386	19	5.2		
Cheboygan.....	4	11	748	851	578		6.2		
Chippewa.....	2	2	515	215	152		7.5		
Clare.....	1	1	51	20	85	1	7.9		
Clinton.....	16	181	7,740	8,417	6,088	165	7.1	16	841
Delta.....	4	7	695	287	488	7	4.8		
Eaton.....	17	189	8,891	4,459	6,588	167	7.8		582
Emmet.....	2	2	854	34	87	6	9.0		
Genesee.....	19	166	10,922	4,545	9,187	180	7.8	280	1,697
Grand Traverse.....	9	42	1,497	696	1,821	81	5.8	18	147
Gratiot.....	16	98	4,256	1,842	8,289	95	6.8	15	873
Hilledale.....	19	109	10,872	4,218	8,650	258	7.4	83	1,948
Houghton.....	9	14	8,997	1,806	8,174	19	9.2		235
Huron.....	92	52	8,184	1,878	1,577	30	5.6		79
Ingham.....	17	181	8,656	8,864	6,883	280	7.4	6	688
Ionia.....	16	189	9,189	3,913	6,975	185	7.1		191
Inscoc.....	6	11	845	871	654	12	7.8		
Isabella.....	18	48	1,598	789	1,279	82	5.6	19	114
Jackson.....	20	157	11,084	4,573	9,170	240	7.6	807	2,896
Kalamazoo.....	16	188	10,655	4,552	8,141	196	7.9	585	6,458
Kalkaska.....	2	7	182	54	185	2	8.2		
Kent.....	25	199	17,712	7,149	12,925	165	7.8	2,985	5,999
Keweenaw.....	5	7	1,158	508	815		10.0	2	444
Lake.....	5	11	296	128	224	9	4.5		16
Lapeer.....	19	128	8,367	8,487	6,540	174	7.5	58	954
Leelanaw.....	8	36	1,474	648	1,045	29	4.8		
Lenawee.....	24	201	14,660	4,028	11,891	250	7.5	810	6,840
Livingston.....	16	181	6,560	2,950	4,819	168	7.9		582
Mackinac.....	3	5	667	804	418	2	7.5		255
Macomb.....	14	115	9,955	4,064	6,905	181	7.4	41	1,674
Manitowish.....	11	26	1,787	888	587	16	5.9	40	105
Manitou.....	8	4	647	487	887	88	5.7		85
Marquette.....	5	12	4,056	1,949	2,984		8.1		890
Mason.....	7	19	947	443	844	17	6.0		40
Meccosta.....	15	54	2,819	996	2,008	44	6.1	6	110
Menominee.....	2	4	485	183	283	4	8.8		
Midland.....	12	29	1,227	549	980	18	6.4	450	958
Missaukee.....	1	1	8	4	6		8.0	40	40
Monroe.....	16	127	10,205	4,341	6,254	187	7.0	69	2,259
Montcalm.....	20	94	5,070	2,246	4,261	92	6.6	8	294
Muskegon.....	16	71	4,659	2,541	8,151	51	6.8		158
Newaygo.....	15	60	2,549	1,194	1,859	65	6.5	29	284
Oakland.....	26	222	12,594	4,385	10,988	422	7.7	112	2,810

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of Townships.	No. of Districts.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	No. of Children between the ages of 8 and 14 years.	Whole No. of Children that attended School during the year.	No. attending school under 5 or over 20 years of age.	Average No. months School.	No. of Volumes added to Libraries.	No. of Volumes in District Libraries.
Oceana	16	69	2,518	1,139	2,178	53	6.0	13	94
Ontonagon	4	6	975	857	888	7	8.2	-----	2,379
Osceola	14	85	1,207	528	844	27	4.3	60	60
Ottawa	17	112	9,625	4,469	7,667	124	8.0	50	1,079
Presque Isle	1	1	157	77	98	2	8.0	-----	-----
Saginaw	25	112	18,238	7,007	9,484	185	6.9	608	8,443
Sanilac	23	95	5,894	2,542	4,047	129	6.1	56	621
Schoolcraft	1	1	108	44	68	8	9.0	-----	-----
Shiawassee	19	119	7,188	3,111	6,212	160	7.4	105	527
St. Clair	25	145	14,660	6,977	10,040	224	7.6	42	1,746
St. Joseph	16	122	8,556	3,579	6,545	148	7.9	128	1,606
Tuscola	24	101	4,968	2,360	4,038	114	6.4	53	715
Van Buren	13	148	9,350	4,429	8,250	239	7.2	23	1,770
Washtenaw	22	165	12,379	5,245	10,038	278	7.5	310	1,718
Wayne	20	141	44,029	17,699	25,267	166	8.1	4,335	37,583
Wexford	3	4	184	69	135	9	5.7	-----	-----
Supplementary ..	3	11	334	541	925	20	-----	-----	-----
Total	902	5369	404,235	174,984	303,537	6,365	7.5	12,356	108,281

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Books.	No. of School Houses, AND MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION.				No. of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School-Houses and Lots.	No. of Grad. School.	No. Visits by County Superintendents.
		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.				
Alcona	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	895	\$9,805	-----	-----
Allegan	\$288 07	-----	6	162	10	11,561	145,431	9	284
Alpena	523 08	-----	-----	4	1	590	18,000	1	-----
Antrim	-----	-----	-----	8	14	822	4,390	1	5
Barry	189 83	-----	4	127	15	8,379	99,097	4	160
Bay	70 00	-----	2	81	8	4,396	109,085	5	23
Benzie	-----	-----	-----	6	11	725	4,484	-----	19
Berrien	106 07	-----	17	180	4	11,000	252,501	12	174
Branch	48 50	12	20	99	2	8,528	178,740	4	143
Calhoun	117 16	6	29	185	8	12,691	444,814	9	218
Cass	228 16	-----	22	83	4	7,708	115,865	6	159
Charlevoix	-----	-----	-----	8	12	676	8,025	-----	20
Cheboygan	-----	-----	-----	4	8	510	4,899	1	1
Chippewa	-----	-----	-----	1	1	80	900	-----	-----
Clare	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	85	800	-----	-----
Clinton	75 25	-----	6	118	13	7,984	118,190	6	217
Delta	-----	-----	-----	8	1	460	6,050	1	-----
Eaton	-----	1	13	119	10	9,084	185,935	7	270
Emmet	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	150	8,000	-----	-----
Genesee	352 50	-----	12	157	8	12,061	175,324	10	165
Gd. Traverse	15 80	-----	-----	15	23	1,696	9,944	1	69
Gratiot	15 00	-----	-----	60	81	5,049	42,873	8	179
Hillsdale	104 76	9	35	125	8	12,158	231,120	8	173
Houghton	-----	1	-----	13	-----	2,087	49,000	4	21
Huron	-----	-----	-----	84	15	8,294	83,544	2	48
Ingham	10 75	-----	17	114	6	9,508	158,875	6	252
Ionia	-----	1	6	121	10	9,474	191,064	10	109
Iosco	-----	-----	-----	9	1	832	21,260	8	15
Isabella	20 00	-----	-----	15	24	1,866	14,089	1	121
Jackson	575 68	3	47	110	2	10,958	258,090	7	288
Kalamazoo	705 82	-----	29	118	2	10,012	289,628	6	170
Kalkaska	-----	-----	-----	1	6	275	1,225	-----	-----
Kent	2,280 48	1	18	193	11	16,291	415,150	11	184
Keweenaw	26 75	-----	-----	7	-----	819	10,000	2	16
Lake	-----	-----	-----	8	6	289	1,550	-----	19
Lapeer	89 98	-----	3	110	9	8,851	107,926	9	79
Leelanaw	-----	1	-----	7	23	1,567	9,611	2	86
Lenawee	417 24	8	59	142	2	14,256	368,760	12	800
Livingston	-----	4	10	112	4	8,088	124,595	4	161
Mackinac	-----	-----	-----	8	1	890	5,850	1	-----
Macomb	57 00	1	13	108	1	8,518	107,578	9	117
Manistee	50 00	-----	-----	5	14	781	5,448	-----	27
Manitou	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	441	730	-----	-----
Marquette	-----	1	2	12	1	2,447	70,103	5	58
Mason	-----	-----	-----	7	12	900	7,565	1	24
Mcosta	-----	-----	-----	24	27	2,856	28,581	2	72
Menominee	-----	-----	-----	8	1	460	7,800	1	-----
Midland	247 43	-----	1	17	5	1,111	19,400	1	28
Missaukee	15 00	-----	-----	1	-----	20	75	-----	-----
Monroe	88 05	2	38	76	10	9,922	116,778	5	196
Montcalm	25 00	-----	1	65	23	5,448	79,348	4	122
Muskegon	-----	-----	1	49	20	4,515	80,515	1	69
Newaygo	40 88	-----	-----	38	18	3,188	80,095	1	66
Oakland	121 84	16	28	186	-----	15,188	280,729	12	198

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Books.	No. of School-Houses, and Material of Construction.				No. of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School- Houses and Lots.	No. of Grad. School.	No. Visits by County Superintendents.
		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.				
Oceana.....	\$24 54	-----	-----	40	21	8,226	\$31,874	2	96
Ontonagon ..	-----	-----	-----	4	3	845	7,350	2	-----
Osceola	40 00	-----	-----	6	24	1,405	8,767	1	84
Ottawa	188 51	1	2	102	12	9,854	144,580	10	190
Presque Isle ..	-----	-----	-----	1	1	76	1,800	-----	-----
Saginaw	736 71	-----	11	94	11	10,889	885,762	8	65
Sanilac	93 50	-----	4	66	20	5,205	46,180	6	110
Schoolcraft ..	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	50	555	-----	-----
Shiawassee ..	34 82	-----	7	102	14	8,132	154,979	6	252
St. Clair	47 10	-----	8	124	20	11,857	199,297	5	150
St. Joseph	288 29	2	23	97	1	9,910	231,015	9	240
Tuscola	68 91	-----	1	74	21	5,478	44,575	4	69
Van Buren	47 50	-----	8	128	3	10,285	194,862	10	118
Washtenaw ..	885 55	9	47	112	5	12,635	868,054	7	192
Wayne	2,478 51	-----	51	111	2	21,241	780,531	12	64
Wexford	-----	-----	-----	1	2	70	875	-----	14
Supplem'tary ..	-----	-----	1	5	7	1,215	80,843	-----	16
Total	\$11,287 86	79	505	4,158	591	382,107	\$7,470,389	298	6,610

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

COUNTIES	No. of Visits by Directors.	No. Qualified Male Teachers.	No. Qualified Female Teachers.	No. months Taught by Male Teachers.	No. months Taught by Female Teachers.	Total Wages of Male Teachers for the Year.	Total Wages of Female Teachers for the Year.	Av. Wages per month of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Female Teachers.
Alcona.....	18	4	5	16.0	26.5	\$840 00	\$1,217 00	\$52 50	\$45 92
Allegan.....	400	93	278	501.6	1,157.8	19,184 52	25,997 22	83 14	21 89
Alpena.....	10	2	20	20.0	79.5	2,100 00	3,590 00	105 00	45 08
Antrim.....	23	6	26	26.0	73.9	1,183 00	1,646 50	45 50	19 60
Barry.....	264	81	218	315.8	818.6	11,052 52	16,568 02	84 99	20 23
Bay.....	480	19	77	116.7	475 8	10,544 00	19,869 75	90 85	40 70
Benzie.....	84	9	30	36.5	89.4	1,228 50	1,626 85	88 66	18 19
Berrien.....	304	96	237	402.8	998.9	19,821 70	29,521 57	43 02	29 72
Branch.....	284	72	216	255.2	929.8	10,900 25	19,950 00	42 71	21 45
Calhoun.....	894	62	321	357.7	1,352.2	17,459 88	89,122 19	48 81	28 98
Case.....	281	99	168	398.8	618 8	17,605 70	15,276 89	44 20	24 70
Charlevoix.....	25	9	13	24.0	50.5	564 00	778 50	28 50	15 81
Cheboygan.....	42	9	5	50.0	23.0	2,835 00	765 75	47 70	33 29
Chippewa.....	6	1	3	5.0	11.7	800 00	373 75	60 00	32 27
Clare.....	4	---	4	---	7.2	---	819 00	---	44 80
Clinton.....	254	71	205	264.2	795.0	10,450 18	17,168 21	39 55	21 59
Delta.....	81	6	6	22.0	40.5	1,457 50	1,542 00	66 25	33 85
Easton.....	848	75	231	281.0	920.0	12,486 62	20,498 99	44 25	22 23
Emmet.....	2	1	---	9.0	---	860 00	---	40 00	---
Genesee.....	443	99	279	411.5	1,156.4	19,176 05	25,515 93	46 60	22 06
Gr. Traverse.....	85	14	58	56.3	214.7	2,871 80	4,958 65	42 20	23 07
Gratiot.....	183	55	184	195.1	481.8	6,361 19	9,840 26	32 60	21 63
Hilldale.....	444	117	270	405.6	1,082.1	17,469 29	23,758 24	43 07	21 95
Houghton.....	102	10	29	85.5	242.1	8,669 80	12,597 50	103 66	52 08
Huron.....	118	18	43	57.5	173.3	8,062 00	5,695 91	52 73	32 86
Ingham.....	237	72	230	298.4	993.9	12,849 42	28,268 89	43 06	23 41
Ionia.....	857	98	210	372.8	858.0	17,587 56	19,878 10	47 16	22 71
Iosco.....	23	3	14	45.0	66.7	8,162 56	2,402 75	70 05	36 02
Isabella.....	94	22	52	80.7	155.8	8,419 74	8,987 87	49 87	25 59
Jackson.....	459	92	267	410.7	1,293.0	22,026 41	35,951 44	58 68	27 69
Kalamazoo.....	811	99	259	371.6	1,048.5	19,074 91	29,924 61	50 92	28 67
Kalkaska.....	10	1	7	3.0	24.0	75 00	858 00	25 00	14 92
Kent.....	430	123	349	522.8	1,595.5	25,994 05	40,008 28	49 76	28 53
Keweenaw.....	25	9	2	63.5	18.5	4,755 00	678 00	69 41	35 82
Lake.....	8	3	14	12.0	38.0	894 00	788 00	82 88	20 74
Lapeer.....	266	61	185	260.9	845.5	11,728 28	19,124 37	44 95	22 63
Leclanaw.....	92	15	41	49.0	208.0	1,815 00	2,873 89	26 83	14 15
Lenawee.....	576	119	363	435.8	1,581.9	23,472 85	38,452 20	43 43	24 81
Livingston.....	258	76	205	30.7	769.5	13,148 90	15,371 05	43 56	19 98
Mackinac.....	16	4	7	24.0	81.0	1,375 00	810 00	57 29	26 18
Macomb.....	282	57	178	267.7	791.5	14,835 50	19,615 48	58 55	24 78
Manistee.....	46	16	18	59.0	73.8	1,767 75	1,810 48	39 86	37 85
Manitou.....	16	2	4	2.0	20.0	95 00	400 00	47 50	20 00
Marquette.....	73	18	32	77.8	322.6	9,686 45	19,212 00	100 52	62 29
Mason.....	39	13	26	52.1	76.6	2,224 85	2,092 90	42 69	27 38
Meosco.....	85	18	67	75.7	302.2	3,975 20	9,216 37	52 55	30 49
Menominee.....	13	2	5	9.0	25.5	660 00	1,005 88	78 38	39 43
Midland.....	96	4	43	21.5	173.8	1,066 14	5,115 50	49 56	29 52
Missaukee.....	8	---	1	---	8.0	---	24 00	---	8 00
Monroe.....	811	61	189	232.0	702.5	9,321 73	14,718 72	40 18	20 95
Montcalm.....	225	35	153	131.0	623.0	6,475 00	16,425 01	49 42	26 86
Muskegon.....	143	27	103	105.2	510.2	5,455 25	16,547 96	51 85	33 43
Newaygo.....	106	21	98	77.8	318.2	4,078 15	7,999 05	52 75	25 13
Oakland.....	575	143	325	651.8	1,467.7	31,420 86	32,672 92	48 21	22 26

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	No. of Visits by Directors.	No. Qualified Male Teachers.	No. Qualified Female Teachers.	No. months Taught by Male Teachers.	No. months Taught by Female Teachers.	Total Wages of Male Teachers for the Year.	Total Wages of Female Teachers for the Year.	Av. Wages per month of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Female Teachers.
Oceana	143	87	93	144.3	302.7	\$5,204 56	\$7,216 75	\$37 45	\$28 84
Ontonagon	26	7	14	88.0	80.2	2,945 00	2,887 00	77 50	35 99
Osceola	59	13	33	47.9	116.8	1,530 75	2,694 50	31 95	23 09
Ottawa	302	77	163	397.6	775.9	19,044 30	22,404 64	47 89	28 87
Presque Isle	23	2	---	14.0	---	511 75	---	36 55	---
Saginaw	287	51	199	299.9	1,104.8	20,997 02	37,096 47	69 92	33 58
Sanilac	174	34	110	171.9	411.1	7,014 00	10,733 12	40 80	26 11
Schoolcraft	6	3	---	9.0	---	625 00	---	69 33	---
Shiawassee	238	60	198	258.0	815.4	11,631 65	17,553 65	45 08	21 88
St. Clair	498	57	232	289.1	1,148.5	14,567 00	29,357 15	50 39	25 56
St. Joseph	342	87	209	375.6	963.2	20,866 80	24,408 72	53 95	25 21
Tuscola	201	47	135	196.2	512.9	8,056 37	11,518 25	41 06	22 46
Van Buren	472	91	233	350.5	997.4	17,829 12	25,669 10	50 87	25 73
Washtenaw	428	96	285	416.7	1,466.3	23,905 05	38,812 92	57 36	26 47
Wayne	1361	105	352	562.3	2,600.2	35,407 75	99,748 60	62 96	38 37
Wexford	2	3	5	8.0	14.0	214 00	287 25	25 75	20 51
Supplem'ry	26	6	21	38.6	177.5	1,937 50	6,968 97	---	---
Total	14,396	3,085	3,024	13,015.9	38,217.8	\$639,252 18	\$1,020,948 93	\$49 11	\$26 72

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1873.

RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Moneys on hand September 4, 1870.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund.	Tuition of Non-resi- dent Scholars.	District Taxes to pay Teachers and Incidental expen- ses.
Alcona.....	\$118 24	\$2,607 15	\$107 52		\$2,009 82
Allegan.....	14,201 77	17,941 00	5,617 57	\$658 85	23,567 02
Alpena.....	1,468 81	2,764 21	297 60		
Antrim.....	555 85	284 80	261 21	8 98	2,727 52
Barry.....	6,297 22	10,049 52	8,488 01	48 20	12,786 02
Bay.....	4,589 65	5,042 04	2,204 47	40 50	32,917 89
Benzie.....	537 68	978 98	888 69	17 50	1,816 06
Berrien.....	10,569 49	9,181 56	5,427 60	521 88	40,828 94
Branch.....	9,142 48	7,878 22	8,716 28	565 29	21,968 89
Calhoun.....	18,380 85	14,069 19	5,439 49	1,667 85	64,456 88
Cass.....	10,861 28	7,569 89	8,057 17	281 11	19,051 18
Charlevoix.....	160 99	185 48	22 59	23 01	884 58
Cheboygan.....	1,607 45	786 26	289 52		8,140 09
Chippewa.....	855 28	744 00	188 84		100 00
Clare.....		498 89			
Clinton.....	8,872 75	6,859 48	8,842 48	228 28	22,064 86
Delta.....	758 11	612 91	201 12	15 00	1,679 95
Eaton.....	20,168 85	9,492 57	8,868 15	476 96	26,745 02
Emmet.....		75 65			200 00
Genesee.....	7,874 05	10,888 77	5,011 78	1,591 62	38,809 70
Grand Traverse.....	1,747 94	8,595 12	698 89	58 25	8,794 27
Gratiot.....	4,458 18	4,406 57	1,884 81	15 64	10,119 68
Hillsdale.....	8,982 51	18,221 79	5,685 89	892 40	26,659 96
Houghton.....	4,757 18	2,260 69	1,451 14	837 50	21,695 06
Huron.....	1,972 58	2,458 16	996 10	22 50	7,507 84
Ingham.....	9,225 00	10,880 67	4,208 56	1,044 85	27,947 62
Ionia.....	6,755 08	6,239 79	8,979 87	204 96	22,618 51
Iosco.....	1,231 06	1,658 07	110 09		5,812 73
Isabella.....	1,695 55	1,714 92	602 62	5 00	6,617 52
Jackson.....	11,601 57	18,472 02	5,448 57	1,586 62	42,458 46
Kalamazoo.....	22,638 90	20,879 78	5,207 59	965 01	24,250 58
Kalkaska.....	121 12	286 68	40 78	1 50	114 00
Kent.....	18,787 07	17,681 22	7,705 60	849 71	57,998 84
Keeweenaw.....	1,670 18	1,242 75	888 01		8,998 89
Lake.....	29 82	877 68	57 46	4 65	217 00
Lapeer.....	6,559 69	5,886 87	3,562 04	798 42	25,800 54
Leelanaw.....	1,058 70	918 55	606 67	88 89	8,019 55
Lenawee.....	11,094 54	22,284 46	6,816 71	1,285 69	48,068 22
Livingston.....	5,988 41	6,797 22	2,997 10	762 19	19,964 85
Mackinac.....	781 90	1,122 44	228 94		1,177 09
Macomb.....	6,018 85	11,521 16	4,788 86	672 68	19,013 48
Manistee.....	671 28	799 29	242 75	26 42	8,868 09
Manitou.....	27 75	78 06	210 52		90 06
Marquette.....	5,208 68	4,819 62	2,179 20		26,888 41
Mason.....	796 86	1,121 11	196 46	9 25	4,555 18
Mecosta.....	8,732 09	8,842 58	777 50	117 44	9,897 69
Menominee.....	786 96	969 72	162 63		1,850 00
Midland.....	2,355 48	2,065 14	185 88		2,156 54
Missaukee.....					
Monroe.....	4,788 60	8,486 52	4,881 21	451 82	12,871 86
Montcalm.....	4,628 78	2,874 05	1,891 65	598 88	18,228 07
Muskegon.....	9,214 52	6,025 56	1,400 69	89 29	15,156 06
Newaygo.....	3,713 68	2,667 60	864 81	86 06	9,825 02

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Moneys on hand September 4, 1870.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund.	Tuition of Non-resi- dent Scholars.	District Taxes to pay Teachers and Incidental expen- ses.
Oakland	\$18,658 16	\$19,904 33	\$6,357 40	\$2,646 30	\$45,945 29
Oceana	8,612 50	2,096 96	1,078 81	109 68	9,817 66
Ontonagon	8,814 28	2,874 29	430 28	-----	2,450 00
Oscoda	496 30	819 40	234 11	19 65	8,212 45
Ottawa	10,476 95	4,124 90	4,260 81	209 01	35,705 33
Presque Isle	186 70	116 97	-----	-----	-----
Saginaw	32,517 24	9,721 39	5,780 99	244 84	92,109 04
Sanilac	5,519 00	5,406 86	2,586 73	22 00	10,329 33
Schoolcraft	-----	236 29	-----	-----	-----
Shiawassee	4,126 34	4,533 26	3,367 83	924 07	31,046 65
St. Clair	8,719 08	8,843 26	6,571 94	146 23	43,241 27
St. Joseph	10,836 22	25,442 57	4,294 76	689 39	17,325 53
Tuscola	4,999 66	2,871 79	2,086 23	227 51	15,393 24
Van Buren	12,843 18	12,403 91	4,417 31	1,810 33	20,620 64
Washtenaw	7,333 77	20,744 17	5,943 29	8,813 29	43,566 77
Wayne	180,212 12	11,760 00	20,334 35	1,685 30	121,508 19
Wexford	-----	623 29	20 12	-----	7 25
Supplementary	1,386 30	2,150 13	723 26	84 96	12,608 33
Total	\$580,260 23	\$421,971 29	\$192,095 97	\$23,530 47	\$1,884,079 08

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all Other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Alcona.....			\$40 86	\$4,878 09
Allegan.....	\$18,411 68	\$1,270 00	8,821 58	90,288 54
Alpena.....			10,980 47	15,480 59
Antrim.....	571 48		470 52	4,899 87
Barry.....	8,126 11	825 86	7,594 14	49,897 21
Bay.....	19,592 94		2,981 42	67,858 55
Benzie.....	1,250 21	96 08	161 48	5,801 79
Berrien.....	21,881 73	2,168 10	44,085 44	128,886 23
Branch.....	11,747 58	1,400 00	2,518 08	40,188 79
Calhoun.....	24,850 24	1,168 02	80,588 76	159,274 40
Cass.....	7,895 41	1,846 45	6,645 42	58,085 64
Charlevoix.....	808 75	92 46	808 00	2,026 20
Cheboygan.....	765 64		182 00	6,570 96
Chippewa.....	1,250 00		89 74	2,678 86
Clare.....	810 00			802 29
Clinton.....	12,440 16	1,187 90	7,829 82	62,122 49
Delta.....	657 19		1,796 65	5,715 21
Eaton.....	8,624 08	1,489 70	8,488 88	74,068 85
Emmet.....	20 00			296 65
Genesee.....	15,556 59	18 07	5,170 54	81,886 98
Grand Traverse.....	768 15	68 56	880 01	11,545 67
Gratiot.....	4,658 26	571 21	2,923 06	28,185 83
Hillsdale.....	15,496 79	1,662 44	10,145 68	80,289 85
Houghton.....	150 00		4,888 26	35,068 76
Huron.....	4,230 52	118 64	5,928 41	28,476 46
Ingham.....	11,420 68	182 80	7,051 80	70,078 67
Ionia.....	19,806 51	516 59	4,621 13	68,886 87
Iosco.....	915 00		1,856 47	11,088 41
Isabella.....	8,110 41	2 00	588 77	15,271 79
Jackson.....	22,520 88	108 11	5,415 61	102,560 86
Kalamazoo.....	22,080 74	1,486 99	8,681 86	101,829 88
Kalkaska.....	880 70		108 54	996 27
Kent.....	88,568 88	1,168 53	45,852 48	188,523 50
Keweenaw.....	180 25		61 07	7,584 24
Lake.....	427 06	1 00	885 53	1,500 10
Lapeer.....	10,273 44		1,084 95	58,675 18
Leelanaw.....	404 94	261 17	838 16	7,062 09
Lenawee.....	18,158 52	895 68	84,857 85	148,865 58
Livingston.....	7,571 40		8,628 08	49,671 56
Mackinac.....	161 91		446 66	8,916 07
Macomb.....	7,981 69	982 87	1,568 09	52,492 69
Manistee.....	915 82	56 87	164 68	6,226 86
Manitou.....	45 00		152 97	599 83
Marquette.....	11,084 48		8,886 16	58,867 96
Mason.....	718 54	7 60	674 24	8,214 55
Mecosta.....	7,717 97	122 82	8,527 87	28,809 03
Menominee.....	90 80		596 55	4,501 65
Midland.....	8,850 85		28,001 79	84,150 87
Missaukee.....			24 00	24 00
Monroe.....	9,223 13	249 29	5,255 10	48,490 13
Montcalm.....	8,724 75	48 86	9,131 46	48,681 02
Muskegon.....	10,766 85	228 90	17,971 66	58,899 84
Newaygo.....	4,892 23	216 21	1,240 75	28,811 40

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all Other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Oakland	\$24,700 51	-----	\$7,782 24	\$124,822 76
Oceana	6,180 45	\$224 97	2,592 50	26,445 18
Ontonagon	879 60	-----	15 98	9,902 06
Oscoda	2,050 96	50 19	2,858 04	9,802 87
Ottawa	17,784 01	1,006 78	6,158 11	81,861 08
Presque Isle	584 86	-----	8,040 00	8,878 58
Saginaw	9,581 10	8 69	11,052 04	159,710 76
Sandiac	4,002 81	725 50	8,651 45	35,827 80
Schoolcraft	-----	-----	1,778 06	2,009 85
Shiawassee	10,888 08	80 09	2,714 58	59,292 16
St. Clair	11,477 89	1,068 14	6,829 05	86,865 21
St. Joseph	17,140 05	615 07	6,778 49	88,528 70
Tuscola	7,006 07	120 88	2,118 82	85,741 21
Van Buren	16,888 61	1,178 97	12,188 07	84,187 84
Washtenaw	25,559 54	173 27	22,889 48	181,229 26
Wayne	41,801 17	64 67	57,989 84	384,796 55
Wexford	75 88	-----	496 50	1,186 86
Supplementary	288 44	44 98	918 77	18 697 16
Total	\$593,680 90	\$23,673 65	\$485,717 17	\$3,568,479 08

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for building and repairs.	Paid for all other purposes.
Alcona.....	\$690 00	\$1,234 64	\$1,291 20	\$646 49
Allegan.....	19,137 05	25,533 19	13,245 78	15,551 88
Alpena.....	2,100 00	8,590 00	993 24	7,817 85
Antrim.....	1,183 00	1,539 64	1,002 90	262 48
Barry.....	11,084 82	16,033 40	6,265 75	9,914 76
Bay.....	10,492 00	19,220 88	7,618 88	24,440 61
Benzie.....	1,235 46	1,512 62	479 19	569 07
Berrien.....	19,540 45	29,633 52	47,732 72	23,077 41
Branch.....	10,564 22	19,852 61	10,127 69	11,326 28
Calhoun.....	17,430 83	37,635 05	31,923 85	54,005 55
Cass.....	17,621 20	14,736 49	6,550 56	6,974 47
Charlevoix.....	564 00	638 80	898 95	230 69
Cheboygan.....	2,385 00	735 75	860 49	1,730 18
Chippewa.....	300 00	373 75	156 38	
Clare.....		319 00	266 00	167 39
Clinton.....	10,492 13	17,036 65	13,043 65	14,013 34
Delta.....	1,332 50	1,527 66	1,705 13	823 41
Eaton.....	12,423 43	20,438 84	17,801 13	12,706 69
Emmet.....	275 65		20 00	
Genesee.....	19,173 05	25,242 96	8,846 67	14,104 27
Grand Traverse.....	2,391 70	4,923 23	823 02	1,079 02
Grafton.....	6,369 35	9,168 51	4,238 02	3,238 34
Hillsdale.....	17,625 81	22,715 49	13,180 21	18,100 21
Houghton.....	8,563 30	12,597 50	812 08	8,747 27
Huron.....	2,325 00	5,410 91	8,586 26	3,782 01
Ingham.....	12,349 42	23,210 69	10,436 98	11,774 65
Ionia.....	17,330 13	13,339 14	6,937 98	12,966 31
Iosco.....	3,146 56	2,354 75	601 46	3,633 99
Isabella.....	3,463 74	3,735 52	4,443 34	1,260 64
Jackson.....	21,792 61	35,435 04	11,732 17	13,775 96
Kalamazoo.....	18,904 66	29,218 44	17,604 14	14,191 41
Kalkaska.....	75 00	358 00	389 84	101 34
Kent.....	26,373 71	45,943 50	47,705 77	41,334 72
Keweenaw.....	4,615 00	668 00	166 32	997 57
Lake.....	394 00	408 72	351 59	134 19
Lapeer.....	11,457 06	18,9 5 67	7,591 00	9,250 43
Leelanaw.....	1,315 00	2,337 05	1,003 41	1,075 94
Lenawee.....	23,709 85	37,946 03	15,610 34	52,261 72
Livingston.....	13,123 90	15,207 35	7,060 75	9,324 33
Mackinac.....	1,475 00	310 00	552 58	330 43
Macomb.....	14,380 99	19,559 98	4,199 54	8,904 95
Manistee.....	1,610 75	1,867 43	569 37	946 09
Manitou.....	95 00	400 00	53 77	30 55
Marquette.....	9,636 45	19,050 00	7,756 35	13,006 19
Mason.....	2,134 35	2,033 32	605 30	2,253 35
Mecosta.....	4,010 20	8,563 27	5,407 06	5,323 45
Menominee.....	660 00	1,005 33	1,131 93	1,307 17
Midland.....	966 14	4,626 50	12,170 03	2,520 09
Missaukee.....		24 00		
Monroe.....	9,321 73	14,493 46	11,522 15	5,036 13
Montcalm.....	6,436 00	15,399 12	7,575 17	9,700 90
Muskegon.....	5,332 73	15,947 46	15,374 01	10,339 27
Newaygo.....	4,075 15	7,866 11	4,237 93	3,719 99

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—CONTINUED.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for building and repairs.	Paid for all other purposes.
Oakland.....	\$31,991 73	\$32,268 26	\$19,398 94	\$27,593 85
Oceana.....	5,204 56	6,978 23	6,056 50	2,865 86
Ontonagon.....	2,945 00	2,887 00	801 86	1,225 85
Oscoda.....	1,510 18	2,298 93	2,916 64	1,944 97
Ottawa.....	18,956 55	22,217 89	16,475 54	16,779 41
Presque Isle.....	511 75	-----	1,668 93	1,189 35
Saginaw.....	21,029 02	37,091 03	34,848 01	29,348 89
Sanilac.....	7,111 00	10,719 52	7,899 09	3,843 56
Schoolcraft.....	625 00	-----	555 00	-----
Shiawassee.....	11,748 15	17,776 08	8,161 63	14,969 71
St. Clair.....	14,891 90	28,878 87	15,700 91	15,999 81
St. Joseph.....	20,457 80	24,465 94	9,081 89	19,107 15
Tascosa.....	8,222 58	11,815 97	5,790 10	4,158 80
Van Buren.....	17,687 87	25,629 46	16,522 47	13,580 81
Washtenaw.....	23,719 17	39,808 35	23,040 22	35,606 93
Wayne.....	35,812 75	100,801 08	56,953 76	63,522 42
Wexford.....	214 00	516 90	252 00	151 50
Supplementary.....	2,192 50	6,494 97	420 17	6,787 67
Total.....	\$689,401 18	\$1,010,087 68	\$625,843 61	\$746,258 55

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand September 2, 1872.	Total Expenditures for the Year, in- cluding the amt on hand.	Total Indebtedness of Districts, Sep- tember 2, 1871.
Alcona.....	\$965 58	\$4,878 09	\$5,108 00
Allegan.....	17,819 91	90,288 54	19,154 06
Alpena.....	1,000 00	15,490 59	9,000 00
Antrim.....	912 15	4,892 57	883 01
Barry.....	5,426 87	49,897 21	28,553 95
Bay.....	6,190 63	67,852 55	78,421 76
Benzie.....	1,892 38	5,201 72	1,737 91
Berrien.....	16,551 71	198,886 23	68,269 98
Branch.....	7,405 35	40,123 79	8,405 19
Calhoun.....	18,150 55	159,274 40	122,957 06
Cass.....	7,809 45	53,065 64	7,121 89
Charlevoix.....	104 96	2,026 90	232 25
Cheboygan.....	859 51	6,570 96	2,794 61
Chippewa.....	1,887 73	2,672 86	
Clare.....	50 00	802 89	
Clinton.....	7,989 26	61,123 49	28,197 17
Delta.....	888 81	5,715 91	1,852 49
Eaton.....	12,218 98	74,068 35	24,657 02
Emmet.....		295 65	64 35
Genesee.....	18,543 80	81,898 98	9,510 22
Grand Traverse.....	2,881 51	11,545 67	948 96
Gratiot.....	5,088 48	28,135 82	4,259 86
Hilledale.....	7,802 54	80,239 35	62,074 62
Houghton.....	4,587 66	35,068 76	4,282 22
Huron.....	8,771 79	28,476 46	8,371 79
Ingham.....	10,876 43	70,078 67	6,822 96
Ionia.....	7,759 60	68,886 57	19,058 80
Iosco.....	1,861 72	11,093 41	8,886 00
Isabella.....	2,407 63	15,271 79	1,418 71
Jackson.....	14,170 98	102,560 85	29,460 29
Kalamazoo.....	20,655 70	101,229 88	7,478 27
Kalkaska.....	71 59	996 27	149 97
Kent.....	17,458 25	188,523 52	102,843 32
Keweenaw.....	1,092 89	7,584 24	140 00
Lake.....	61 72	1,500 10	891 44
Lapeer.....	3,294 99	58,675 19	4,837 45
Leelanaw.....	816 82	7,082 09	481 60
Lenawee.....	18,580 87	148,865 53	70,911 85
Livingston.....	4,540 59	49,677 56	976 52
Mackinac.....	841 06	8,916 07	
Macomb.....	5,155 78	52,492 69	6,122 36
Manistee.....	1,240 82	6,226 86	505 86
Manitou.....	15 00	599 32	19 50
Marquette.....	4,257 87	58,867 96	24,788 77
Mason.....	1,062 44	8,214 55	1,910 25
Mecosta.....	4,587 98	22,809 02	11,897 58
Menominee.....	847 22	4,501 65	
Midland.....	14,806 26	34,150 87	24,006 37
Missaukee.....		24 00	
Monroe.....	5,850 10	46,420 12	5,711 20
Montcalm.....	5,004 88	43,681 02	8,642 58
Muskegon.....	18,181 08	58,899 84	19,222 66
Newaygo.....	8,444 23	23,311 40	1,668 69

ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—CONTINUED.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand September 2, 1872.	Total Expenditures for the Year, in- cluding the am't on hand.	Total Indebtedness of Districts, Sep- tember 2, 1872.
Oakland	\$14,008 45	\$124,823 76	\$14,287 94
Oceana	5,116 19	26,445 18	2,480 86
Ontonagon	2,601 59	9,962 60	
Oscoda	1,082 08	9,802 87	5,658 00
Ottawa	7,255 45	31,861 08	48,168 00
Presque Isle	511 51	8,878 58	8,200 00
Saginaw	37,566 80	159,710 76	61,258 15
Sanilac	6,205 92	35,827 80	8,864 44
Schoolcraft	398 15	2,009 25	180 25
Shiawassee	5,120 22	58,292 16	48,671 18
St. Clair	10,882 29	86,865 21	39,498 19
St. Joseph	10,725 81	88,528 70	26,565 87
Tuscola	6,823 56	35,741 21	5,498 56
Van Buren	10,828 70	84,187 84	18,651 92
Washtenaw	8,247 24	131,229 26	67,927 70
Wayne	124,718 75	834,796 55	37,091 67
Wexford	21 96	1,168 36	6 00
Supplementary	2,636 98	18,607 16	33 78
Total	\$560,221 90	\$3,568,479 08	\$1,284,686 85

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1872.

COUNTIES	No. Volumes added to Town Libraries.	No. Volumes in Town Libraries.	No. of New Districts.	No. Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. Select Schools.	No. attending Select Schools.	Amount voted at Spring Election for Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurers for Libraries.	Amount paid for Books for Town Libraries.	Amount paid Board of Inspectors.
Alcona.....	---	---	---	10	1	---	\$100 00	---	---	\$84 00
Allegan.....	284	2498	4	49	3	166	---	\$357 68	\$368 54	155 50
Alpena.....	---	---	---	2	1	150	---	528 08	---	---
Antrim.....	87	554	1	12	1	6	75 00	17 01	44 19	85 00
Barry.....	---	988	---	88	3	115	---	151 82	---	184 00
Bay.....	---	58	2	85	2	120	200 00	27 38	---	36 25
Benzie.....	---	52	1	10	1	100	20 00	---	---	31 25
Berrien.....	29	734	1	21	2	80	25 00	295 76	47 00	88 25
Brauch.....	---	---	2	86	---	---	---	564 47	---	95 80
Calhoun.....	---	---	---	23	1	40	---	58 07	---	85 50
Case.....	2	800	1	10	---	---	---	235 85	5 00	54 75
Charlevoix.....	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	19 00
Cheboygan.....	---	114	2	5	1	---	---	---	---	27 50
Chippewa.....	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4 00
Clare.....	---	---	1	26	1	100	---	190 81	---	65 75
Clinton.....	---	800	2	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delta.....	---	262	3	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eaton.....	---	988	1	31	2	75	---	---	---	89 60
Emmet.....	---	---	---	2	1	45	---	---	---	---
Genesee.....	---	140	5	42	3	284	---	659 84	---	142 25
G. Traverse.....	---	420	1	15	3	88	85 60	89 46	---	59 75
Grafton.....	---	---	3	30	1	20	---	417 88	---	104 00
Hillsdale.....	86	125	1	39	4	78	---	437 49	60 00	122 50
Houghton.....	215	394	1	9	3	205	150 00	208 40	198 85	---
Huron.....	---	508	4	24	3	90	25 22	110 40	10 00	80 50
Ingham.....	---	650	2	24	2	43	---	878 80	---	58 00
Ionia.....	---	725	1	24	2	128	---	---	---	79 88
Iosco.....	4	60	1	10	---	---	---	118 21	---	17 00
Isabella.....	98	110	1	20	---	---	85 00	---	105 00	61 75
Jackson.....	87	569	---	23	3	29	---	1,207 12	49 98	114 50
Kalamazoo.....	60	577	1	29	2	95	---	889 88	90 70	51 50
Kalkaska.....	---	---	2	7	---	---	25 00	---	---	21 50
Kent.....	---	1266	---	39	4	97	---	106 84	---	123 25
Keweenaw.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lake.....	---	---	8	12	1	20	50 00	69 78	51 27	86 00
Lapeer.....	24	472	2	28	1	20	50 00	48 90	127 93	91 25
Leelanaw.....	125	708	4	20	---	---	56 00	144 97	50 89	68 75
Lenawee.....	51	7508	4	69	1	60	5 99	48 01	---	117 25
Livingston.....	---	1329	---	33	---	---	25 00	---	---	88 25
Mackinac.....	---	111	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	9 00
Macomb.....	---	380	1	16	10	505	---	---	---	49 50
Manistee.....	124	338	2	9	---	---	18 81	187 89	159 04	94 78
Manitou.....	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	26 08
Marquette.....	---	560	---	6	2	80	200 00	---	---	80 00
Mason.....	126	306	1	12	---	---	25 00	250 00	148 70	15 50
Mecosta.....	149	258	7	26	---	---	---	---	150 00	83 75
Menominee.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Midland.....	---	67	6	18	9	2	---	80 76	---	71 10
Missaukee.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monroe.....	165	8462	2	27	16	265	---	584 96	251 88	86 25
Montcalm.....	33	236	5	33	9	---	---	141 96	46 75	99 50
Muskegon.....	---	241	4	26	---	5	81 75	5 70	2 50	78 25
Newaygo.....	---	701	12	21	---	---	---	8 85	---	96 25

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	No. Volumes added to Town Libraries.	No. Volumes in Town Libraries.	No. of New Districts.	No. Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. Select Schools.	No. attending Select Schools.	Amount voted at Spring Election for Libraries.	Amount of Fines, etc., received from County Treasurers for Libraries.	Amount paid for Town Books for Town Libraries.	Amount paid Board of Inspectors.
Oakland	86	8653	---	6	1	15		\$450 06	\$142 24	\$151 25
Ontonagon		120		6			\$100 00	60 88		10 00
Oceana	61	196	6	25			95 00	164 58	91 92	100 80
Osceola		135	7	20	2		95 00			92 00
Ottawa	98	705	2	27	12	105		246 71	86 16	105 25
Presque Isle				4						8 50
Saginaw	311	2162	5	73	1	20	300 00	672 84	831 05	118 75
Sanilac		993	3	33			20 50	80 46		107 60
Schoolcraft	50	50		5					128 82	
Shiawassee		120	2	28		20				78 50
St. Clair	40	1096		38	4	204		150 27	46 91	114 25
St. Joseph	162	678		25	1	12		865 57	50 70	124 50
Tuscola	173	774	3	33	2	75	225 00	6 20	201 69	101 25
Van Buren	124	1309	3	34			50 00	468 20	156 11	107 60
Washtenaw	2	1263		33	9	466		114 62	5 00	73 50
Wayne	362	6986	2	68	13	4280		8,187 83	1,048 57	151 60
Wexford			1	4						12 00
Total	2068	49744	136	1533	142	3189	\$2,009 63	\$20,323 77	\$4,244 83	\$4,507 26

R E P O R T
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEARS 1871-2.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES :

LUTHER H. TRASK, -	-	-	-	-	KALAMAZOO.
DANIEL L. PRATT, -	-	-	-	-	HILLSDALE.
WM. A. TOMLINSON, -	-	-	-	-	KALAMAZOO.
JOSEPH GILMAN, -	-	-	-	-	PAW PAW.
JAS. E. PITTMAN, -	-	-	-	-	DETROIT.

RESIDENT OFFICERS :

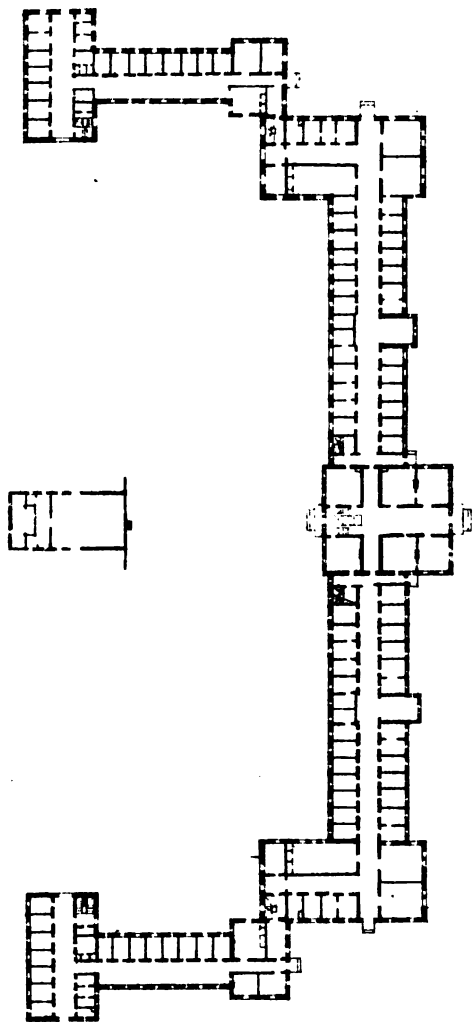
E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
GEO. C. PALMER, M. D., -	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
J. E. EMERSON, M. D., - -	SECOND ASS'T PHYSICIAN.
HENRY MONTAGUE, - -	STEWARD.

CHAPLAIN :

REV. DANIEL PUTNAM.

TREASURER :

F. W. CURTENIUS, -	-	-	-	-	KALAMAZOO.
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ASYLUM EXTENSION KALAMAZOO, MICH.

100 Ft. to 1 inch.

Arch. Division, U.S. Army, 1907, Pl. 66

Approved, May 15th 1871, H. P. Baldwin, comdr.

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane respectfully submit the following report of the operations and present condition of the institution, together with a detailed statement of their administration of its affairs, for the biennial period ending September 30th, 1872,—being the seventh since the organization, and the twelfth since the establishment of the Asylum.

The halls of the institution were fully occupied at the commencement of the biennial period, there being at that time three hundred and five patients under treatment. During this period one hundred and fifty-five have been received, and the same number have been discharged, leaving the whole number under treatment, at the close, the same as at the commencement.

In the male department, no unusual disease has prevailed, and the health of its inmates has been uniformly good. During the month of August, 1871, there was much sickness in the female department from over-crowding; and in July of the present year, it became so evident that the experience of the previous year would be repeated, that the Trustees found it necessary to suspend, temporarily, the admission of patients to that department. Through this precautionary action, together with due attention to the sanitary condition of the building, the general health of the entire household has been well preserved.

Of the four hundred and sixty patients under treatment during the period covered by this report, one hundred and fifty-five, as previously stated, have been discharged. Of these, *fifty-six* were restored to their accustomed health, *thirty-two* were improved, *forty-seven* were unimproved, and *twenty-seven* died. As heretofore, many of those discharged as unimproved, were removed for the purpose of creating vacancies for cases deemed more urgent. By reference to the accompanying tables, it will be observed that the results of treatment compare favorably with those attained in previous years,—the proportion of recoveries being above the average, while the ratio of mortality is unusually low.

In this connection, reference may appropriately be made to the increased effort to furnish recreative occupation and diversion to those under treatment. Two fairs, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, have been held in the female convalescent hall, the proceeds being applied to the purchase of an organ and carpet for the chapel of the institution. While a great success pecuniarily, these occasions were of far greater service in awakening interest, arousing and fixing the attention, and in providing employment to many upon whom the usual incentives to thought and occupation have but little influence; and this, for a period of several weeks at the season of the year when out-door exercise and the ordinary means of recreation are not available.

Exhibitions of stereoscopic views, with explanatory remarks, social reunions, tableaux, musical entertainments, dramatic representations, and various other means for providing amusement and instruction, have been more systematically applied than before. A sufficient number of attendants has also been employed to furnish abundant open-air exercise for all. The making and repair of clothing, and the preparation of the bedding and linen of the new halls have given much occupation to the female department. Notwithstanding the constant

diminution of the number of those whose mental and physical condition permits of such employment, much has been accomplished in this direction. Putting in order and improving the grounds has furnished corresponding employment to the male patients.

It should be borne in mind, that while the labor of the class of insane, who are retained under treatment here, is of little pecuniary value (as stated in previous reports), the influence of carefully directed and systematic means of diversion and recreative occupation in promoting comfort and allaying restlessness and irritability is very marked. The effect is strikingly manifest, and especially gratifying upon a class of patients in whom insanity is gradually developed, and whose admission is urged on account of their propensities to restless irritability, destructiveness, or even acts of personal violence. Their number gradually increases in almost all public institutions; and when restricted to the halls and unprovided with occupation, they become restless in the extreme, destructive and violent in their acts, and a source of great discomfort to their associates. In their hands the most harmless implement may at any time become a dangerous weapon, and even in their daily walks constant vigilance is required; still, a proper regard for the quiet and good order of the halls, the comfort of this particular class, and the welfare of all, demands the employment of an almost unlimited variety of occupation and amusement capable of adaptation to every class, in addition to a large and efficient corps of attendants. Without these, the institution must fail to attain the highest possible results in promoting the comfort and restoration of its inmates.

On several occasions, State and local commissioners, specially appointed to visit and report upon the subject of provision for the insane, and experienced officers of other asylums, have referred in terms of commendation to the excellence of the architectural arrangements of this insti-

tution and to the condition of its inmates. Gratifying as those expressions of approval have been, the Trustees are nevertheless fully aware that the Asylum for several years past has not, in some important respects, attained its full measure of usefulness. This failure is largely due to the insufficiency of its accommodations, and will, it is hoped, be remedied by the completion of the extension.

On the original ground-plan of the Asylum, two halls were specially arranged and designated for the "more disturbed" and "less disturbed" classes; but in the effort to provide for urgent cases, and thus to relieve friends and county officers of the care of those who could not be provided for elsewhere, noisy and demonstrative patients have been admitted to one hall after another, until at the present time, and especially in the female department, every hall save the single one for "convalescents," is more or less largely occupied by the classes above mentioned. The proper classification of patients, upon which their comfort and restoration so largely depend, is thus rendered impossible, curative effort is impeded, and those suffering from depression and the milder forms of disease are disturbed both by day and night.

At the last meeting of the "Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Insane," a resolution was unanimously adopted, protesting against the practice of overcrowding hospitals on the ground of humanity, and for professional considerations. Aside from the constant danger of deplorable accidents, it is undoubtedly true, as has been elsewhere remarked, that the reception of a patient, when an institution is fully occupied, is of service only to those relieved of his care. Were it possible to restrict admissions to the number of patients and forms of disease contemplated in the original plan of an asylum, the welfare and comfort of all would be enhanced, recoveries would be more numerous, and a larger number could be received for treatment during a given period.

Whenever the capacity of an institution is inadequate to the reception of all who are presented for treatment, rules restricting admissions are unavoidable. The application of such rules is always difficult and embarrassing to its officers. Parties who can easily perceive and cheerfully assent to the absolute necessity of refusal in other cases, fail to do so as regards those in which they are personally interested. How distressing the feeling of disappointment is, those alone can understand who have been exhausted by weary days and nights of watching; and it is not strange that the institution should lose its hold upon their interest and confidence.

During the last biennial period, as during the preceding, the design has been to limit the admission of patients, as far as practicable, to cases of recent and curable forms of disease. Although the greatest care has been exercised, it has been impossible to fully carry this into effect. Through unavoidable misapprehension of the nature of the cases presented, and mis-statements, both intentional and unintentional, a certain proportion of incurables are unavoidably admitted each year; and inasmuch as considerations of public safety and humanity forbid the removal of demonstrative and dangerous incurables, the number has gradually increased, until the Asylum has become so largely occupied by this class that but seventy or eighty vacancies occur during an entire year. Many who might be restored are thus excluded, and the institution, with all its admirable facilities and appliances for curative treatment, has in this respect failed to meet the purpose of its establishment.

Hospitals for the insane are rapidly multiplying; intelligent commissioners, authorized to make extended tours of observation, and to visit the leading institutions of every country, are placing at the disposal of those charged with their erection and organization, the results of wide-spread and careful inquiry. More attention than ever before is given to the study of the details of construction and management; and legisla-

tive bodies have co-operated more effectively than at any previous time in the effort to make these institutions as perfect as possible. The Trustees, gratified with the honorable rank already accorded to the Michigan Asylum, and desiring to keep pace with the advancement of the day by availing themselves of every acknowledged improvement, look with confidence to the Legislature and the intelligent co-operation of our citizens, for the support which will enable them to do so.

In reference to the present building and its surroundings, the following suggestions are respectfully submitted :

ENTRANCE AND SIDE PORCHES.

The original plan of the Institution provided that the entrance porch of the center building should be constructed of Athens stone, this variety being more easily procured than any other, and at that time thought to possess durability as well as beauty. At the burning of the center building in 1858 the damage sustained by the stone, which was partially delivered for its erection, under a slight exposure to heat and water, demonstrated its failure as building material in such emergencies. Shortly after, it was ascertained from experts that it was no better adapted to withstand the atmospheric influences and vicissitudes of temperature of our northern winters. In consequence of this, beyond setting the steps and laying the flagging for the floor of the porch—measures absolutely required to bring the center building into use—no further steps have been taken to complete the erection of the porch. This gives to the building an unfinished appearance, and its lack in this important respect is made the subject of frequent remark and inquiry. Through use and exposure to weather, the portion already in place has become much worn, and many of the stones are crumbling or flaking off. To complete the archi-

tectural design of the building, the Trustees would recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect a porch, the cost of which will vary with the material used and the character of the superstructure. For the delivery of stores, the entrance of employes, and access to store-rooms, a front entrance to the basement is desirable. By removing the present platform and excavating for an area, the entrance could be placed immediately beneath the steps.

As the porch is one of the prominent features of the building, and gives character to the entire structure, it should be erected of durable material, in a manner to meet architectural requirements.

The side porch at the south hall door of the center building has remained as at the time of the fire. The north door is at present closed with a wooden barrier. As the efforts of the Trustees heretofore have been solely to provide for patients, these non-essentials have received little attention. The time has perhaps arrived when it may be considered well to supply these omissions.

GARDENER'S HOUSE.

A rough board structure, which had served as a house for the gardener since 1865, became untenable several months since, and there is now no building for his accommodation. The nearness of the present garden to the Asylum Extension renders it very desirable that a small building should be erected adjacent, to be occupied by the gardener and his family. In addition to the protection from depredations, which would thus be afforded to fruit and garden products, it would also enable us to secure and retain the services of a competent experienced gardener. This has been found a matter of difficulty during the past two years, owing to the indifferent provision afforded for his family. A house suitable for such use, with the necessary out-buildings, can be erected for about \$2,000, and will add materially to the efficiency of this department of labor.

GRADING AND IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

As has been remarked in a previous report, the present building was placed much too near the level of the ground surrounding it. In consequence of this, great difficulty has been experienced in turning the surface water away from the lower courses of brick and the foundation walls. To obviate this danger to the stability of the walls, the grounds should be so graded as to ensure speedy and complete surface drainage. The grounds surrounding the north wing, especially, require cutting down and thorough grading at an early day. It is also desirable that the work of planting a variety of deciduous trees should not be long delayed. At present, there are about the grounds of the present building the original oaks and hickories, and the evergreens subsequently planted. Around the Extension, unfortunately, the growth of trees had been destroyed to make room for the garden, and the building is wholly unscreened from the direct rays of the sun in summer and the driving winds of winter. The planting of a variety of deciduous trees would add materially to the appearance of the grounds, and contribute largely to the comfort of those under treatment. The Trustees would respectfully ask a small appropriation for this purpose.

STEAM BOILERS, ENGINE, MAINS, ETC.

A very general impression prevails that fire-box or internal-fired boilers are not serviceable in this section of the State, on account of the impurities contained in the water. Hence the simple tubular, or direct flue boiler is the form in most general use. The first boilers, designed and furnished by Joseph Nason, Esq., of New York, the original contractor for the erection of the warming and ventilating apparatus of the Institution, were fire-box boilers. They have been in constant use for thirteen years,—a period of service, it is true, longer than that of most of the boilers in this neighborhood. This prolonged efficiency, however, is evidence rather of the very great

care bestowed upon them by our engineer, Mr. Turnbull, than of any actual superiority in that particular form of boiler.

The last boiler procured for the institution was also of the same general character, with certain improvements suggested by Mr. Carroll. It generates steam rapidly, and is economical in the consumption of fuel, but it requires such frequent clearing—a long and laborious operation, especially when scale adheres firmly—as to largely increase the cost attending its use.

Guided by the experience of steam-users in this vicinity, and the advice of experts, the Trustees have adopted in the warming of the Extension horizontal-flue boilers, under-fired, with the flame passing through the tubes and returning over the upper surface. There will thus be afforded a very desirable opportunity for accurately testing the economy and efficiency of the two forms of boiler, under precisely the same conditions of service, water and fuel.

It has been found that even with the use of spring-water, supplying the boilers from the "return-water cistern," together with the employment of approved anti-incrustation mixtures, scale is still deposited; also, that the pipes forming the circulating coils and conveying steam, as well as the return pipes, give evidence of the continued presence of some destructive constituent of the water; and malleable-iron fittings, which are in such general use elsewhere, are here altogether unserviceable. In the second division of the Extension, it is proposed to use cast-iron radiators, with a view to determine their superiority, if any exist, over wrought-iron pipes for warming purposes. The result of these practical tests will be of great service in the future.

The main steam-pipes of the warming and ventilating apparatus of the present building were designed for a much less extended system of radiating surface. To secure, with means of such limited capacity, an efficient circulation through fully twenty per cent more of steam-coils than was originally intended, compels the constant maintenance of a

pressure at the boilers much above that required for warming purposes under ordinary circumstances. The main pipes for the distribution of warm and cold water, are also too small to insure free and prompt delivery after meal-time, on bathing days, and, indeed, whenever a large amount of water is being drawn. With pipes of larger size, the pressure from the attic tanks would suffice; as it is, the use of a steam-pump is required.

It is, of course, obvious enough now that it was an error to construct apparatus of such limited capacity; still, that it was committed will not seem strange, when it is remembered that even as recently as at the opening of the Legislative session of 1861, the increase in the capacity of the Asylum then proposed was regarded by many as uncalled for. An experience of this character, however, is not peculiar to this Asylum; in but few institutions, established prior to 1860, were their actual requirements in the direction of warming and ventilation, and water supply fully anticipated and provided for.

Under the impression that twenty-five or thirty thousand gallons of water per diem would suffice for the institution, it was supposed that a pipe three inches in diameter would be of ample size to connect the pumping apparatus in the valley below, with the tanks. So long as the requirements of the Asylum were limited, and the supply of water in the race was sufficient to move an hydraulic engine, working the entire twenty-four hours, it answered the purpose, notwithstanding that it is more than thirteen hundred feet in length, with a rise of about one hundred and fifty feet. Through some cause,—perhaps the clearing up of the land in the vicinity,—the supply in the race materially decreased, and it afterwards became necessary to employ steam, in part, to elevate the water from the spring. The increased friction attending its rapid passage through a pipe of such small caliber, is a serious inconvenience and adds to the expense of pumping.

The steam-engine procured for the laundry apparatus, in

1859, was designed for temporary use only. The additional service required of it is disproportionate to its power, and it is no longer adapted to our purpose. It is of some value to parties needing an engine of very limited capacity, and the Trustees advise that it be sold and another of greater power purchased,

The remedies for the deficiencies above referred to are obvious enough, but their application will vary in accordance with the course adopted relative to the location of the boiler-house, laundry, etc. The completion of the Extension will nearly double the capacity of the institution, and under no circumstances should there be any further increase. The requirements of the Asylum as regards the supply of water and the extent of radiating surface for warming the building may therefore be regarded as fixed. As stated in a previous report, buildings to contain all the steam-boilers, the laundry, and ventilating-apparatus, the general business office and store-rooms, will undoubtedly be located, sooner or later, between the present structure and the Extension.

It is entirely feasible to operate the institution with the two departments distinct and separate as regards warming and ventilating apparatus, water supply, etc., but of course at some inconvenience and increased expense. To make the important changes referred to, at once, will be less costly as far as ultimate expenditure is concerned, but would require a larger present outlay. Should they be deferred, provision should be made for the enlargement of the mains and for procuring at least one new boiler for the present Asylum. The purchase of a steam-pump, of about twice the capacity of that now in use, is desirable in either case.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

As a matter of economy, as well as for other and equally important reasons, special pains have always been taken by the officers of the institution to keep the building, its furniture and appointments, in complete and perfect repair. Those who are familiar with the destructive tendencies and untidy personal

habits of the larger proportion of the inmates of such an institution, will appreciate the difficulties encountered, and the constant labor and attention necessary to effect this and preserve the new and fresh appearance of the halls and dormitories. Hitherto nearly all the expense attending this, and for replacing stock and implements upon the farm, has been embraced in the ordinary maintenance expenditures of the Asylum, and paid from the receipts of the general expense account.

The south wing has now been in use nearly fourteen years, and although thoroughly repaired in 1869, the halls and dormitories should be lime-washed and renovated as soon as the male patients at present occupying them are transferred to the Extension. When the urinals are removed, the water-closets and bathing-rooms, with their fixtures, should be put in thorough repair, and the equalizing air-chambers in the basement, originally constructed of lath and plaster, should, if practicable, be made to correspond with those in the north wing, which are not likely ever to be impaired. As the amount required for these several purposes would make a heavy draft upon the general expense funds, the Trustees would respectfully suggest either a special appropriation, or that the usual appropriation for deficiency in revenue be increased accordingly.

COAL SHEDS.

During the winter of 1871-2, owing to the severe and protracted storms which often blocked up the railway track and delayed the arrival of cars of coal, great difficulty was experienced in keeping a supply of fuel on hand. From the danger of spontaneous combustion when large quantities of bituminous coal are stored, and its deterioration from exposure to the air, it has never been deemed advisable to keep large quantities stored at the institution, but to depend upon a regular weekly supply direct from the mines. To obviate the danger of a similar failure of fuel as threatened last winter, it was decided to procure and keep constantly on hand several hundred tons of anthracite coal, and temporary sheds have

been built at the side track, connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad, for storing it. This has been done at an expense of \$75 00, and it is hoped that it will be possible in this way to provide for all the contingencies of weather and traffic.

The difficulties referred to have added to the expense of securing coal, and if similar obstacles are encountered during the coming winter, it may be found wise economy to erect long, narrow sheds of brick, with corrugated iron roofs, for the purpose of storing a large supply.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

The approaching completion of the Extension increases the capacity of the Michigan Asylum to more than five hundred and fifty patients, and ranks it (in size at least) with the large and admirable institutions of New York and other States. A brief reference to the duties and responsibilities of the officers and employes, is therefore deemed appropriate in this report.

Under the act of organization, the charge of the entire institution devolves upon the Medical Superintendent as its chief executive officer, and he is held responsible for its proper care and management. From the nature of this trust, and the variety and extent of the interests involved, the position is one beset with difficulties, and its duties are laborious and harassing in the extreme. To the Assistant Physicians are committed duties of a very responsible character, requiring peculiar qualifications, high professional attainments, constant attention, and unremitting labor. The medical officers are not only upon duty, but actually employed from an early hour in the morning until late at night.

The obligations resting upon the Steward, also, are of a peculiar character. It demands watchful attention, excellent judgment, and the strictest integrity to minister promptly and advantageously to the requirements of such a large establish-

ment; and this officer must be well informed as regards the resources at hand, and every detail of the important department under his care.

To these resident officers is committed the care of the buildings, furniture, etc., property having in the aggregate a value of fully three-fourths of a million of dollars. They are also charged with the disbursement of all expenditures for supplies, attendance, fuel, provisions, repairs and renewals, and other current expenses, now amounting to upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars. That these disbursements have been made judiciously and to good advantage, is attested by a comparison with similar expenses in connection with other institutions. The accuracy with which the accounts have been kept is also shown by the fact, that no error or misapplication has been detected, nor loss incurred, during the whole history of the Asylum.

The number of patients under treatment has been nearly thirteen hundred, as will be seen from the accompanying tables; although statistical records can convey little idea of the amount of care and attention bestowed upon individual cases. Those who have experienced the difficulty of securing faithful and efficient employes in the household, or any department of industry, however limited, will appreciate the constant effort required to keep an institution of this size supplied with a full corps of acceptable attendants and employes. The labor of instructing them in the proper performance of duties, which from their nature are novel, delicate, and often perplexing, is very great, while the supervision of all departments of labor and expense is none the less constant and exacting.

The correspondence requisite in the daily operations of the institution amounts to several thousand letters each year, and constitutes no small tax upon the time and energies of the officers. The same is true of the reception of visitors, interviews with the friends of patients, and medical consultations and opinions. It will readily be seen, that to insure the perform-

ance of these multifarious and perplexing duties in such a manner as to subserve the interests of the State and to promote the welfare of the insane, demands the services of men whose talent, professional attainment, and business capacity fit them to command liberal salaries elsewhere and in other walks of life. The Trustees would therefore ask, not only as a matter of justice, but for the best interests of the State, that steps be taken to make the compensation of the resident officers equal to that received for corresponding labor and responsibility in other institutions of similar character and rank.

The completion of the Extension for the reception of patients will render necessary the permanent employment of an additional assistant physician, and the Trustees respectfully suggest an amendment to the Act of organization, authorizing the appointment.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross income of the institution from all sources, during the biennial period, was \$149,568 69, of which the sum of \$24,000 00 was the usual appropriation to meet anticipated deficiencies. The disbursements for the same period were \$150,731 91. The whole number of weeks spent by patients under treatment during this period is 28,866 3-7. The average weekly cost, therefore, is \$5 22; or, deducting the items for furniture, interest, new land and repairs, the actual cost of maintenance (inclusive of clothing) is \$4 80 per week.

While the disbursements are larger than usual, the income has also increased, and the deficiency in revenue is less than twelve hundred dollars. The severe gale in April, besides causing much damage to the roofs, blew down the iron chimney of the boiler-house, necessitating the purchase of a new one. The copper gutters in the eaves, which, through expansion and contraction had become fissured and cracked in many places, required extensive repairs. A large outlay was rendered necessary by the removal of the garden (upon which the Extension is located) and the preparation of the ground

for a new one; also for the other purposes detailed in the Steward's report.

The item of fuel is also largely increased. A supply of anthracite coal, to answer as a reserve in case of railway blockade or accident during the approaching winter, has been procured and stored at the side track. The consumption of fuel has been increased by the efforts to warm the Extension, to allow of the continuance of work during the winter, and in elevating the unusual amount of water required for building purposes, especially during the past four or five months, when the water-wheel has proved nearly useless, on account of the extreme drought.

In the last regular Report the estimated cost of maintenance for the biennial period was fixed at \$152,000 00, and the probable income about \$130,000 00. At that time it was thought possible to provide for eight or ten more patients than previously. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been practicable, but the number of dangerous and destructive patients under treatment proved too large to admit of even this small increase. In an institution having sufficient capacity to allow the quiet incurable to remain under its care, a large number may safely and advantageously occupy associated dormitories. In this Asylum the proportion of those who absolutely require single rooms for their own safety, or that of others, has increased each year. All associated dormitories, and even several of the day-rooms, are filled with beds, and in a few instances it has been absolutely necessary to place in these patients, whose propensities rendered them dangerous and uncomfortable room-mates. Fortunately, no homicide or serious accident has occurred in consequence.

The estimate referred to, with items as given in the last Report, together with the actual disbursements for the biennial period, are presented in the following comparative statement

STATEMENT:

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated expenses for 1871-2.	Expended in 1871-2.	Average weekly cost.
Attendants and assistants.....	\$24,000 00	\$23,160 23	\$0 73.2
Apothecary shop and amusements..	8,200 00	2,491 35	09.7
Boiler and engine department.....	5,400 00	5,024 06	16.4
Fuel.....	27,000 00	*31,280 29	82.4
Furniture.....	1,600 00	2,367 17	04.8
Farm, barn, and garden.....	7,600 00	9,687 09	23.1
Kitchen department.....	5,300 00	6,174 24	15.8
Laundry department.....	6,000 00	4,568 40	18.4
Light (gas, oil, candles, etc.).....	2,800 00	3,052 93	08.5
Lower store-room.....	2,000 00	1,695 33	06.1
Miscellaneous.....	2,400 00	1,416 68	17.3
Provisions.....	48,000 00	39,397 48	1 46.5
Printing, postage, stationery, etc...	1,200 00	1,016 05	08.7
Repairs and renewals.....	4,000 00	5,536 46	12.3
Upper store-room.....	11,600 00	12,502 36	35.4
Interest.....		073 09	-----
Refunded money.....		178 41	-----
New land purchase.....		510 29	-----
	<hr/> \$152,000 00	<hr/> †\$150,731 91	<hr/> \$4 63.5

The usual appropriation for anticipated deficiency was fixed, in accordance with the above estimates, at \$24,000, and this sum proved nearly sufficient. In fact, the entire amount would not have been required had it not been for certain increased expenditures, more particularly in "the farm, barn, and garden," "repairs," and "fuel" items, as explained elsewhere. Until the entire completion and occupation of the Extension there must continue to be a considerable deficiency in revenue. When all the halls of the fully completed institution are occupied, thus permitting patients of the independent as well as dependent classes to be received, there will be a marked reduction in the average cost per capita of certain leading expenditures, and of course a proportionate increase of

* Includes coal purchased for storing, etc.

† For a full analysis of expenditures under each heading, see Appendix.

income. For the next biennial period the Trustees would respectfully ask a continuance of the deficiency appropriation, with a slight increase in the amount for the purposes previously stated.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

At the date of the report for the biennial period, ending Nov. 30, 1868, the north wing of the present Asylum building was approaching its completion. Owing to the decrease in the price of material and labor, the expense of its erection was not nearly as large as had been anticipated. The Trustees estimated the cost of the work remaining to be done at \$20,000, which made the expense of the construction of the entire wing with its warming and ventilating apparatus, fixtures and furniture, about \$34,000 less than the original estimates, which statement governed the amount of the appropriation based thereon.* The \$20,000 referred to, however, did not suffice for the completion of the wing, and a deficiency in the "construction account" occurred, which has since been carried. The sums expended during the present biennial period, in the completion of the chapel and kitchen building, the green-house, and the other purposes provided for in act 63, Laws of 1869, amounting to \$3,681 71, are presented in the Treasurer's report under their respective ledger headings. The payments for excavations for the extension (\$320 64), made in May, 1871, prior to the suspension of the work, through failure to receive the appropriation, were classified under "construction account," also, upon the books of the institution. The deficiency in this account, as seen in the Treasurer's report, is \$3,444 62, and the Trustees respectfully suggest the appropriation of this sum.

ASYLUM EXTENSION.

At the time of the adoption by the "Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Insane" of the

* See Report for 1867-8, pp. 18 and 19.

original series of "Propositions" relating to the construction of hospitals, it was the unanimous opinion of the members that not more than two hundred and fifty patients should be treated in one institution. Subsequently, however, the capacity of one leading asylum after another was largely increased, with entirely satisfactory results, and at a later meeting, the Association sanctioned the extension of provision in an hospital to a much greater number. The Trustees have always regarded, as authority, the expressed views of this Association, representing as they do the deliberate conclusions of an able body of physicians of large experience in the treatment of the insane, and have made them the basis of action in every important measure they have adopted or advised.

When an extension of provision for the insane of this State became necessary, an increase of the capacity of this institution was obviously demanded and very generally expected. The erection of detached buildings of sufficient capacity to meet the requirement, though at one time thought feasible, was shown by experience not to be advisable. Additional wings were impracticable for several reasons, and although the required increase in the capacity of the Asylum seemed desirable, and was entirely in accordance with the views of the Association, the Trustees deemed it neither judicious nor advantageous to congregate so large a number of patients in one structure.

Taking into consideration the recognized necessity of more extended means for classification than were afforded in institutions as usually constructed, the advantage in the event of fire, the increased freedom and improved facilities for treatment secured, with other points previously presented, the Trustees decided, after mature deliberations, to advise the erection of an additional and separate building.

An Act, approved April 13th, 1871, authorized the construction of the extension, and appropriated \$80,000 for the year 1871 and \$140,000 for the year 1872. The plans of the build-

ing were at once submitted for Executive approval, and excavations for the foundations were commenced.

For reasons detailed in the special report of 1871, the work was suspended until June 5th, at which time it was resumed upon the extreme division of the north wing and the boiler-house only. The original plan of placing the entire structure in the hands of the builders was abandoned under the impression that the appropriation for 1871 alone could be made available, and, deeming it of paramount importance to make the earliest possible provision for the admission of patients, it was decided to attempt the erection of such portions of the building only as could be completed, furnished, and brought into use with the sum at the disposal of the Trustees.

At the close of the last fiscal year the extreme division was receiving its roof, the walls of the remaining portions of the wing and of the boiler-house had been carried up to the joists of the second floor, the front foundation walls of the center building were laid, and the connection with the sewers of the present Asylum completed. The amount expended in effecting this was \$31,805 09. Had the weather of the fall months been as favorable as usual, the boiler-house and chimney could have been so far completed as to have permitted the setting of one of the boilers, but this was found impracticable. Desirous of hastening the work upon the extreme division, an old marine boiler, long unused, was placed in a temporary shed and connected with coils in the basement. It was hoped in this way to generate sufficient warmth to finish the plastering and wood-work during cold weather, and thus secure its completion in May or June. Although this hope was not fully realized, owing to the unserviceable condition of the boiler, of which it may be said that it was purchased second-hand, to meet an emergency, many years ago, and had long been considered too much worn to permit of use or profitable repairs. Still, it was possible to continue the work on a moderate scale during most of the winter. Upon the opening of spring the

interior was plastered with two coats and ready for the completion of the inside wood-work. Meantime 1,250,000 brick had been collected, and brick-laying was resumed April 8th, 1872,—just as soon as the weather would permit.

During the present summer the first and second divisions of the north wing, comprising three long halls, have been built and roofed, and are now receiving the last coat of plastering. The wood-work is also well advanced, and a portion of it will probably be ready for occupation in January or February, 1873. The center building has also been erected and roofed, and is now in process of plastering, with every prospect of completion at an early day. The boiler-house has been completed, and one boiler is already in position, with all its attachments. Two more are under contract, and, it is confidently expected, will be in position by December 20th. The large chimney has been carried up to a height of 98 feet, so as to insure, it is hoped, sufficient elevation to carry the smoke over the center building. The air-duct, connecting the fan-room of the boiler-house with the north wing, had also been completed. Gas has been introduced by carrying a 4-inch pipe from the main supplying the present building. An additional sewer has been constructed for the use of the general kitchen, and connections made with the overflow from the hot-water cistern and the “blow-off” of the boilers, so as to insure the constant flushing. A brick reservoir for water has been constructed upon the north side of the boiler-house 66 feet by 9 feet, and 9 feet in depth, with a capacity of 31,000 gallons.

Two tanks, seven feet high and nine feet in diameter, constructed of 3-16-inch boiler-iron, tightly riveted, have been placed in the attics of the center and second division of the north wing respectively, and connections made for a water supply to the whole house, in a similar manner as in the present Asylum building. Immediately beneath the center tank has been placed a hot-water boiler twelve feet long and four feet in diameter, constructed of 3-16-inch boiler-iron,

with heads of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron, closely riveted and stayed to bear a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch. This boiler is furnished with thirty $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tubes arranged for the distribution of steam and the heating of the water about them in the usual way.

It has been decided to place three horizontal tubular boilers, sixteen feet long and five feet in diameter, in the boiler-house. One of them, as previously stated, is already in position, and the others are now in the hands of the manufacturers. The specifications for their construction are the same as those prepared by a government engineer of acknowledged ability for boilers designed for a similar purpose, and it is hoped that they will compare favorably with any of corresponding form now in use. They are all to be thoroughly stayed to sustain a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch, and will be set in such a manner that the flame will first pass underneath the boiler, return through the tubes, and then be carried back over the top to the chimney in the rear. A hot-water cistern, with a capacity of one thousand gallons, intended to receive the condensed or exhaust steam, has been built and connected with the return mains. The pipe-duct leading from the center building to the boiler-house is also constructed. About seven hundred feet of 6-inch drain-pipe has been laid to conduct the water from the leader-pipes to the cistern.

Within a few months from the date of this report the Extension will be finished, with the exception of the south wing. Under ordinary circumstances, the Trustees would have considered it best to place the entire remaining portions of the structure in the builder's hands when eventually informed that the appropriation for 1872 would be placed at their disposal. The matter received long and careful consideration, and in view of the greatly enhanced value of a portion of the material used, the increased price of labor, with the uncertainty of securing mechanics in sufficient force to carry on the work advantageously, it was finally decided to defer the erec-

tion of the south wing until next year, and to employ every resource in pushing the north wing, center building and boiler-house to early completion. Gratifying, and almost unexpected success has attended this effort, and within a few months many of the male patients can be transferred to the Extension, and the vacancies thus made will partially relieve the pressure for the admission of female patients. An early increase in the capacity of the institution—the purpose so anxiously sought to be attained—has thus been effected almost as soon, though not quite as fully as if the unfortunate causes of delay had not occurred. To effect this, the usual practice of waiting for the settling of the walls before applying the plaster has not been followed. Experienced builders, however, express the opinion, which it is hoped may prove correct, that from the character of the walls and the manner of laying the brick no ill results will follow.

The original estimates of the cost of erection of the Extension were made by divisions. In its construction a very strict and exact analysis of the disbursements has been made, corresponding in classification and items with the estimates.

The statement given of the sums expended in the erection of each division is correct and reliable. The extreme division of the north wing, as previously stated, is complete. Its estimated cost was \$28,154 66. The amount expended is \$26,162 15. The locks, certain iron fixtures, and the painting, still required to bring it into use, will add \$450 to this sum. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the increased price of labor applied this year, the cost of its construction is about \$1,500 less than the estimate. This division is a two-story and basement structure, with a hip-roof, covering an area of about 5,600 square feet. It consists of one longitudinal portion 48 feet by 29 feet, another 64 feet by 35 feet, and a transverse portion seventy feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. It has on each floor a lobby, sitting-room, large dormitory, attendants' room, dining-room with closets, two corridors, one sev-

enty and the other sixty feet long; fifteen single dormitories, clothes room, water closet, bathing room, lavatory and stairway, with dust, soiled clothes, pipe and drying shafts.

The annexed statement will show the estimated cost of each division and the sums expended in the erection to October 1st, 1872:

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Estimated Cost.</i>	<i>Am't Expended.</i>
For Center Building.....	\$45,000 00	\$10,235 50
“ First Division, North Wing.....	36,591 94	24,775 51
“ Second Division, North Wing.....	20,168 45	15,567 26
“ Third Division, Extreme.....	28,154 66	26,162 15
“ South Wing.....	84,515 05	4,404 19
“ Boiler House.....	3,600 00	3,452 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$218,030 10	\$84,596 99
	<hr/>	<hr/>

UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

For Air Duct.....	\$1,010 18
“ Drain Pipe.....	1,136 74
“ Contingent.....	206 08
“ Contingent, Special *.....	711 91
	<hr/>
Total expended in construction.....	\$87,661 90
	<hr/>

Expenditures for other than purposes of construction purely, are as follows:

For Furnishing.....	\$2,213 15
“ Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.....	6,763 32
“ Water Supply.....	3,064 58
“ Water Distribution.....	1,632 66
“ Gas Connection.....	903 75
“ Building Cisterns.....	838 00
	<hr/>
Total of Disbursements.....	\$103,095 78
	<hr/>

Of the above disbursements all sums applied in the erection of the several divisions of the Extension are fully detailed in

* Under this head are included cost of moving and placing old boiler, temporary warming apparatus, and expenses incidental to the work during the winter of 1871-72.

the Treasurer's report. In the following paragraphs will be found an analysis under their respective headings of the other expenditures :

Furnishing.—Bedding, table-ware, and such furniture as was needed in the use of the two halls in the completed division of the Extension have been procured ; with such increase in the number of chairs, bedsteads, and hall-settees, as was required for their economical and advantageous manufacture. The items are : Cabinet-makers' wages, \$240 75 ; oiling and finishing, \$29 25 ; turning for bedsteads and settees (75), \$233 08 ; lumber, hardware, and trimmings, \$98 36 ; crockery and table-ware, \$340 45 ; sick-chairs, hall-chairs, etc., \$102 76 ; one hundred strong dining-room chairs, \$100 ; mattresses and pillows, \$514 53 ; sheetings, pillow-case muslin, toweling, etc., \$361 50 ; tickings, \$46 36 ; counterpanes, \$75 00 ; freight, cartage, etc., \$71 12. Total, \$2,213 15.

Warming and Ventilating.—Expenditures under this head include the large steam-boiler, setting and connections ; all the mains, both steam and return, except the branches for the south wing ; and inch steam pipe-for radiating coils in the completed division, with branches, fittings, and valves. The items are : Engineers' wages, \$150 00 ; carpenters' wages, \$18 56 ; bricklayers and plasterers' wages, \$104 00 ; common labor, \$104 00 ; steam-boiler, \$1,394 27 ; grate-bars, \$125 75 ; fire-brick, clay, etc., \$62 92 ; freight, \$124 59 ; castings and machine-work, \$85 87 ; material, mains, circulating-pipes, return-pipes, valves and fixtures, \$4,513 56 ; traveling expenses of steward and engineer to Chicago to examine boiler, \$24 15 ; moving boiler from railroad to boiler-house, \$30 00 ; tinnern's nails, \$8 80 ; brick, \$15 85. Total, \$6,762 32.

Water Distribution.—This embraces expenditures incurred in the distribution of hot and cold water to the several halls ; bath-tubs, hoppers, urinals and sinks, with service-pipes and valves, and all the waste-pipes connecting with the sewers. The items are as follows : Engineers' wages, \$75 00 ; carpen-

ters' wages, \$32 38; common labor, \$80 00; hardware, \$18. 80; machine-work, castings, stench-traps, etc., \$77 61; cocks, etc. (Adee & Deleree), \$154 25; J. L. Mott Iron Works, \$464 62 (as follows: reducers, \$42 41; bath-tubs, \$81 35; urinals, pipes, etc., \$70 58; cast-iron pipe, bends, etc., \$270 08; wrought-iron pipe, valves, etc. (Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company), \$548 80; Jackson drain-pipe, \$145 50; freight, \$55 32. Total, \$1,652 08.

Water Supply.—This includes the cost of a water-wheel fourteen feet in diameter, of enlarging the wheel-house and adjusting the pump of of the old hydraulic engine thereto; of a 4-inch pipe 1,600 feet long, leading from the spring to the Extension; and of hydrants, valves and connections. The items are: Carpenters' wages in repairing wheel-house and making patterns, \$99 12; wheelwrights' wages, \$99 60; bricklayers' wages, \$54 25; common labor and teaming, \$416 50; 4-inch pipe (52,650 pounds), \$1,316 25; water-cement, \$12 00; hydrants and connections, \$116 00; connection-pipes, valves, etc., \$138 34; freight on pipe, \$159 50; machine-work on wheel, pump, etc., \$649 52; lead, \$3 50. Total, \$3,064 58.

Cisterns.—Including the hot-water cistern and large reservoir, previously described with a capacity of 31,000 gallons. The items are: Bricklayers' wages, \$266 00; labor in excavation, \$185 38; team work in removing earth, \$83 12; brick, \$270 00; lime \$33 50. Total, \$838 00.

Air Duct.—Connecting the fan-room in the boiler-house with the equalizing air-chambers of the north wing. It is an arched brick duct, 230 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet high. The items are: Carpenters' wages in building centres, \$16 50; bricklayers' wages, \$88 00; common labor in excavating, \$212 00; brick, \$663 68; lime, \$30 00. Total, \$1,010 18.

Gas-Connection.—The cost of laying a 4-inch cast-iron main 1,300 feet long, to connect the main of the present building with the service-pipe of the Extension. Items: Four-inch

cast-iron pipe, elbows, etc., \$620 23; lead, solder, etc., \$76 02; labor in excavating and laying pipe, \$207 50. Total, \$903 75.

Contingent.—Advertising proposals, \$34 00; photographing ground-plan of Extension, \$20 00; traveling expenses, \$166 01; stationery and blanks, \$103 15; clerical service, \$220 00; lithographing 5,000 plans of extension, \$48 75; drafting plans, views, and elevations, \$130 00. Total, \$721 91.

Drain-Pipe.—Pipe, \$644 86; bricklayers' wages, \$18 38; laborers' wages, \$365 50; freight on pipe (in part), \$108 00. Total, \$1,136 74.

Contingent, Special.—Under this heading are included the additional expenditures incident to the warming of the extreme division of the Extension and prosecuting the work during cold weather; also of banking up the foundation-walls, making ditches to carry away rain-water and melted snow and protecting the wall with boards. Items: Carpenters' wages in covering walls, erecting boiler-shed, and moving boiler, \$95 50; bricklayers' wages, \$14 00; common labor, \$492 69; lumber, \$45 00; service of fireman, etc., \$64 72. Total, \$711 91.

RESUME, AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

PRESENT BUILDING.

From the preceding record of the operations of the institution during the biennial period, and the statements of receipts and disbursements which have been presented in detail and very fully, it will be observed that the history of the past two years is eminently satisfactory. Although the Asylum has been constantly crowded, and with a large proportion of a class

of patients requiring extraordinary care and attention, no accident has occurred. The usual degree of success has attended treatment, and the general condition of the household has been even more comfortable than could have been anticipated.

The attendants, as a body, have been faithful in the performance of duty; and the special effort made to elevate the character of the service, and to secure an intelligent and efficient corps of employes, is meeting with a fair measure of success.

Marked improvements have been made in the appearance of the grounds, and great care has been exercised in preserving the property of the institution; in fine, everything pertaining to the management of its affairs continues to meet the approval of the Trustees.

The financial condition of the Asylum is also very satisfactory. Although there is a small deficiency in the "general expense" account, the sums due from counties and individuals are more than sufficient to balance it and to meet all outstanding bills.

The objects contemplated in the several appropriations suggested in the present Report, have received careful attention, and regarding them, with the exception of the erection of the porches, as absolutely necessary, the Trustees hope that they will be favorably considered by the Legislature. As regards the porches, it is true that their construction may be still longer delayed; at the same time they are so essential to the architectural appearance of the building as to render their early completion very desirable. The Trustees would also respectfully urge that the appropriation for anticipated deficiencies be made available as early in the year as possible. The deficiency, which it is designed to meet, always occurs during the winter season. If it can be realized as suggested, it will serve as a working capital, and remove the necessity of paying interest on over-drafts.

The appropriations above referred to (for all purposes except the completion of the Extension), are as follows:

For anticipated deficiencies in 1873	\$14,000 00
For anticipated deficiencies in 1874	14,000 00
For gardener's house and out-buildings	2,000 00
For extraordinary repairs and renewals in 1873...	2,500 00
For steam pump and attachments	1,000 00
For erecting three stone porches	7,500 00
For enlarging steam and water mains	3,500 00
For grading and trees	900 00
For new steam engine, setting, etc.	1,600 00
For over-draft on old construction account	3,444 62
<hr/>	
Total	\$50,444 62

ASYLUM EXTENSION.

The Trustees are gratified to know that the plan proposed for extending the capacity of the institution by the erection of a distinct Asylum building, and the ultimate separation of the sexes, has received the approval, after personal examination, of several physicians of large experience in the treatment of the insane. As regards the building itself, though a strictly plain structure,—perhaps too entirely devoid of architectural pretension,—its external appearance is more pleasing than was anticipated. The internal arrangements for service and attention are even more convenient than in the present building; its rooms are cheerful and commodious, and the means of classification are very extended and complete.

The erection of the extreme division of the north wing has demonstrated the possibility of constructing the entire building at a cost within the original estimate (the value of material and labor remaining the same as when the estimates were made). The solidity and excellent character of the work thus far completed has also been made the subject of remark by experienced builders.

It is a matter of special gratification too, that it is found possible to make provision for an increased number of patients of both sexes, without as much delay as was anticipated when the obstacles to the payment of the appropriations were first encountered.

In the last biennial report the cost of the erection only of the Extension had been estimated, and the sum named was the amount which was afterwards appropriated. On account of varying prices in the cost of material, no estimates for the construction of warming and ventilating apparatus and water distribution, or for furnishing and miscellaneous purposes, had been prepared. In the estimates for these, herewith presented, a small decrease in the cost of iron goods is contemplated :

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost of constructing, warming and ventilating, finishing and furnishing the Asylum Extension, the sums already expended and the amount required to fully complete it :

	Estimated cost.	Amount expended.	Required for completion.
For constructing Extension.....	\$220,000 00	\$86,651 72	\$133,348 28
“ additional expenses.....	*3,900 00		3,900 00
“ warming and ventilating ap- paratus.....	28,000 00	6,762 82	21,237 68
“ water distribution.....	6,100 00	1,652 08	4,447 92
“ water-supply.....	3,064 58	3,064 58	
“ furnishing.....	17,300 00	2,218 15	15,086 85
“ kitchen apparatus, steam- cooking, etc.....	2,900 00		2,900 00
“ gas connection.....	908 75	908 75	
“ cisterns.....	1,676 00	888 00	888 00
“ air-ducts.....	1,950 00	1,010 18	939 82
	\$235,794 33	\$103,095 78	\$132,698 55
Amount of appropriation unexpended			116,904 28
“ necessary to complete.....			\$65,794 33

* For changes in the original plan authorized by the Governor, and referred to on page 23 of the Trustees' Report for 1871.

THE ERECTION OF A DETACHED BUILDING.

The matter of the erection of an additional building, or cottage for the temporary accommodation of a special class of patients, was again brought to the consideration of the Board by a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved March 29th, 1872, authorizing the diversion of a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for this purpose from the "Asylum Extension Fund."

This resolution was prompted by a desire to provide for a number of epileptics, whose unfortunate condition had rendered it difficult to longer care for them at home. These had become a burden to their friends and a source of anxiety to county officers, by reason of the development of homicidal or incendiary impulses. It was thought that a temporary building, of cheap and simple construction, would be of decided advantage in the treatment of patients of this class, and might also serve for the isolation of cases of infectious disease in the event of an epidemic. When first suggested, however, it was supposed that the amount appropriated for 1872 for the erection of the extension would not be available until the summer of 1873.

It seemed to the Trustees that, to serve either of these purposes, it would be preferable to construct it of brick and as nearly fire-proof as possible, otherwise, it would be a source of great anxiety from the inevitable exposure to the accidents of fire, incendiary attempts, or the destructive tendencies of its occupants. If constructed solely of wood, it would also, in a short time become unfit for the reception of cases of epidemic disease, owing to the tendency of such material to absorb and retain the germs of disease.

The only other class of patients for whom such a wooden building could with propriety be erected, would be quiet incurables,—such patients, in fact, as require additional protection by reason of diminished vitality and enfeebled health. To insure to such freedom from exposure to cold during the

winter, the building should be constructed of thoroughly seasoned material.

At the date of the passage of the joint resolution it was found difficult to collect material of this character in season to complete the structure at as early a day as was contemplated by those who promoted the project. Besides, owing to the great demand for skilled labor in the rebuilding of Chicago, it was impossible to procure carpenters to build it without withdrawing them from the Extension,—a step which the Trustees did not consider advisable.

On the other hand, had it been possible to build a permanent fire-proof structure with the amount appropriated, it was felt that the plan needed to be more carefully considered than was possible under the circumstances to insure durable and economical construction. If sufficient time was taken for doing this it was questionable whether the erection of the building would afford relief sooner than would come from the completion of the extreme division of the Extension.

The liberal sum authorized to be used (\$10,000), was sufficient to erect a very perfect and nearly fire-proof building, but the time required in its construction would have far exceeded that contemplated. For these reasons it was deemed best to defer the matter, and employ every resource at command to secure the early completion of the entire north wing of the Extension.

In bringing this Report to a close it remains for the Trustees to pay a last tribute to the memory of their departed associate, Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, who died April 5th, 1872. He was a member, and at one time President of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan State Asylums for the Insane, and for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, from 1856 to 1859, and

a Trustee of this institution from its separate organization in 1859 until the day of his death, a period of thirteen years.

At a time of life when the most active seek repose—and few had been more active for a half century than he—he cheerfully accepted and conscientiously discharged the duties of these positions at much personal inconvenience, by reason of absence from home and fatiguing travel. Possessing in a high degree conscientious fidelity to duty, large professional experience, enlightened judgment and broad views of humanity, he was eminently fitted to give that wise counsel so essential to the proper inauguration of a public institution. Although he had been identified with, and largely interested in the various institutions of the State almost from its existence as a territory, he always spoke of his official connection with the Asylum with peculiar pleasure as a cherished honor—so highly did he regard the opportunity thus given him to realize the convictions of duty toward the insane, formed from years of observation. Until prostrated by disease, his striking form, no less than his polished manner and dignified presence, were rarely missing from the regular meetings of the Trustees, and no member of the Board can ever forget his acute and vigorous grasp of intellect, his keen sense of the requirements of Christian philanthropy, his ready sympathy for the insane, and his earnest desire to ameliorate their condition throughout the State.

He always advocated giving the institution that broad professional foundation upon which the official action of the Board has ever been based, believing that the truest economy in administration was to do the *right* thing, irrespective of mere pecuniary considerations or questions of expediency. The best methods of promoting the true welfare of the insane by appropriate treatment, pleasant surroundings, and elevating influences—these were subjects of careful thought to him, and his voice was always in favor of speedy and ample provision for the insane of the whole State, curable and incurable alike.

It may be said, without injustice to the labors of others, that the advanced position assumed by the people of Michigan in relation to provision for the insane of every class, is in a large degree due to him and his efforts.

It is not for us to speak of his attainments in science, or of his original and striking researches in the line of his own chosen profession; these can be more fully appreciated by the members of the medical profession, whose Nestor he was in years and experience. In estimating his services to the institution, it is but the barest justice to say, that his mature professional judgment and large experience, derived from more than fifty years' practice of medicine, were on many occasions of great value to the medical officers, and his suggestions as to therapeutic measures and the internal administration of the household, are daily bearing fruit in the ordinary routine of the establishment. But all this fails to convey any conception of the cheerful kindness, appreciative support, and wise counsel which marked his relations with the resident officers,—of the spirit which characterized and ennobled all official relations. During his entire term of service he acted as a committee on the appointment of the medical staff, discharging the difficult and delicate duties of the position with uniform acceptance and far-seeing sagacity.

In all the relations of life Zina Pitcher was one whose talents were not circumscribed by the limits of his profession, and whose influence was not confined to the locality where he lived. Possessing earnest convictions and decided impressions, he uttered them freely and in such a manner as to command attention and to challenge respect. Public-spirited and zealous to promote the welfare of every citizen of the State, his name was associated with every good enterprise. In every relation of life it could truthfully be said that he, "too, was a man, and keen to feel all that concerned the weal and woe of humanity."

Conscious of failing health, and mindful of growing infirm-

ities, he placed his resignation as Trustee on several occasions in the hands of the Governor; but it was as often returned to him. During the weary months of sickness which preceded his death, his thoughts were constantly upon the Asylum, and many were the kind messages he sent to the Medical Superintendent and Trustees. Even when the hand of death was upon him, he referred with emotion to the gratification he had ever felt in his frequent visits to the institution, and spoke of his earnest, tender solicitude for the welfare of all concerned in its management.

His last days, though full of suffering, were full of peace. Sustained by the hope of the Christian, surrounded by sympathizing friends, and tenderly watched by the members of his family, he endured his sufferings with fortitude, and witnessed the approach of death with entire tranquility and composure.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE EXTENSION.

In July the extreme division was finished and furnished, but owing to the inability of the manufacturers to make certain indispensable iron fixtures peculiar to hospital buildings, it was not ready for use until September. At that time the number of male patients presented for admission had so largely decreased that the greater proportion, including nearly all the recent cases, were provided for without much difficulty, while, on the other hand, applications for the reception of females had become more numerous and pressing than ever before.

In view of this fact, and deeming it justifiable, if necessary, to incur slight risk in the effort to meet this very urgent demand for the reception of females also, the building commit-

tee decided to defer occupying the extreme division to give opportunity for extending the warming apparatus, and to fit up the basement of the center building for culinary purposes, to proceed at once with the plastering of the walls, and to finish as speedily as possible the entire north wing.

By this change of purpose, two halls, each with apartments for seventeen patients, and three with rooms in each for thirty-two patients—one hundred and thirty in all—will be prepared for early use in the extension; and three halls in the male department of the present building, one with rooms for fifteen patients and the others with twenty-five each, will be successively vacated for females. Thus, during the winter, unless some very untoward accident shall occur, provision will be made for one hundred and thirty additional patients,—sixty-five of each sex.

The advantages attending this change in the plans for finishing the north wing are, that it enables the Asylum to provide for a much larger number, and to receive both sexes instead of one exclusively. The disadvantages are, a delay of about nine weeks in opening the halls, that time being required to extend the warming apparatus and to prepare the basement for cooking purposes, and the necessity of plastering walls immediately after being laid. As regards the latter disadvantage, it may be remarked that the foundations were laid last year, and that the present season has been unusually favorable for drying walls. The foreman of construction, Mr. Henika, and others who have been consulted, give assurance that no injury will attend this attempt to hasten forward the work.

With this large addition to the capacity of the Asylum, including both sexes, and the increased number of vacancies by discharge, which follows the prompt reception of acute cases, it is confidently expected that all the pressing applications for admission, likely to be made prior to the completion of the south wing, will be met as presented. And as the foundations of the south wing are already laid and firmly settled, its super-

structure may next year be carried to as rapid completion as the work of the present season.

Through the establishment of several large institutions for the insane, and recent resignations in a few of the older asylums, positions of honor and trust have been tendered to our medical officers. While it is gratifying to know that members of our staff are sought for such honorable promotion elsewhere, the Trustees consider the institution exceedingly fortunate in being able, thus far, at least, to retain their valuable services.

In view of the almost unanimous action of the last Legislature in making such a comprehensive provision for all classes of the insane of the State, the Trustees look with entire confidence to the present Legislature for the means to complete and furnish the extension. The State will then have a fully complete and effective institution, corresponding in size with any in the country, and possessing superior facilities for the treatment of those committed to its care. Taking into consideration all the circumstances attending its erection, it is a matter of congratulation that the institution, thus fully completed, will have cost less than thirteen hundred dollars per patient (the Extension about eleven hundred). In this respect, certainly, it compares favorably with hospitals of corresponding character and appointments. It should be borne in mind that the Extension, as regards provisions for the insane, is virtually a second State Asylum, furnishing accommodations for two hundred and sixty patients, with facilities for successful treatment equal to those of the present building. The original cost of the provision thus made, will be about eighty per cent. of the cost of the same elsewhere, and the expense of its operation will be largely decreased.

Very respectfully,

L. H. TRASK,

President Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM A. TOMLINSON, *Clerk, etc.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the biennial period, ending September 30th, 1872:

Balance in Treasury December 1, 1870..... \$1,484 14

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Received from counties for support of patients.....	\$98,842 45
“ “ individuals for support of patients.....	26,282 44
“ for incidentals from barn and kitchen.....	448 80
Received appropriation for deficiency in 1871 and 1872.....	24,000 00
	\$149,568 69

Disbursements.

On account of attendants and assistants.....	\$28,160 28
“ “ apothecary shop and amusements.....	2,491 85
“ “ boiler and engine.....	5,024 06
“ “ farm, barn, and garden.....	9,687 09
“ “ fuel*.....	31,280 29
“ “ furniture.....	2,867 17
“ “ interest.....	678 09
“ “ kitchen.....	6,174 24
“ “ laundry.....	4,568 40
“ “ light.....	8,052 98
“ “ lower store-room.....	1,695 88
“ “ miscellaneous.....	1,416 68
“ “ new land purchase.....	510 29

*Including coal stored and fuel for the Extension.

On account of printing, stationery, and blanks.....	\$1,016 05
“ “ provisions	39,397 48
“ “ repairs and renewals.....	5,586 46
“ “ refunded money.....	178 41
“ “ upper store-room.....	12,502 36
	<hr/>
	\$150,731 91

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Disbursements.

On account of north wing.....	\$35 00
“ “ chapel and kitchen.....	1,831 99
“ “ coal depot.....	1,025 66
“ “ furnishing, etc., chapel and kitchen.....	14 69
“ “ green house.....	630 00
“ “ connecting corridors.....	144 37
“ “ excavating for Asylum Extension	320 64
	<hr/>
	\$4,003 35
Received special appropriation for repairs, medical office, etc.....	3,500 00
“ “ “ “ purchase of new land.....	4,800 00
Disbursed on account of repairs, etc.....	630 92
“ “ “ of purchase of new land.....	4,800 00

ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

Received on account of appropriation.....	\$110,000 00
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Disbursements.

On account of north wing—	
Superintendence.....	\$3,346 50
Carpenters' work.....	5,795 53
Bricklayers' work.....	6,206 63
Stone masons' work.....	642 76
Plasterers' work.....	1,427 62
Common labor and teaming.....	8,847 11
Smith and machine work.....	868 87
Special castings.....	1,837 62
Gas-fitting.....	163 75
Paints, painting, etc.....	2,320 38
Rubble stone.....	863 85
Dimension stone.....	1,511 44
Bricks, lime, etc.....	20,759 37

Lumber.....	• \$8,187 23	
Hardware	890 72	
Roofing.....	3,209 80	
Drain-pipe	216 46	
Contingent	407 38	
		<hr/> \$66,504 92
On account of center building—		
Superintendence	\$635 00	
Carpenters' work.....	826 44	
Bricklayers' work.....	1,573 00	
Stone masons' work.....	387 80	
Common labor and teaming.....	2,429 63	
Paints, painting, etc.....	241 23	
Rubble stone.....	170 00	
Dimension stone.....	381 61	
Bricks, lime, etc.....	1,828 90	
Lumber	1,403 24	
Roofing	123 40	
Drain-pipe	241 25	
Contingent	100 00	
		<hr/> 10,235 50
On account of south wing—		
Stone masons' work	\$801 00	
Common labor and teaming.....	464 62	
Rubble stone	1,290 47	
Bricks, lime, etc.....	922 72	
Lumber	700 00	
Drain-pipe	425 38	
		<hr/> 4,404 19
On account of boiler-house—		
Superintendence.....	\$30 00	
Carpenters' work.....	212 24	
Bricklayers' work.....	508 24	
Stone masons' work.....	63 00	
Common labor and teaming.....	345 81	
Machinists' work.....	55 86	
Hardware	139 99	
Paints, painting, etc.....	119 55	
Rubble stone.....	32 62	
Dimension stone.....	38 31	
Bricks, lime, etc.....	946 04	
Lumber.....	395 29	
Roofing	506 98	
Contingent	8 45	
		<hr/> \$4,452 38

On account of furnishing.....	\$2,218 15
“ “ , warming and ventilating.....	6,762 82
“ “ water distribution.....	1,652 08
“ “ water supply.....	3,064 58
“ “ cisterns.....	888 00
“ “ air-duct.....	1,010 18
“ “ gas connection.....	903 75
“ “ preparing for winter, etc.....	711 91
“ “ drain-pipe, etc.....	1,186 74
“ “ contingent.....	206 08
	<hr/>
	\$18,498 79
	<hr/>
	\$108,095 78

SUMMARY.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury December 1st, 1870, A. M.....	\$1,434 14
Received on general expense account.....	149,568 69
“ “ Asylum Extension account.....	110,000 00
“ “ appropriations for medical office and new land.....	8,800 00
“ “ officers' salaries account.....	10,700 00
	<hr/>
	\$280,002 83

Disbursements.

Paid orders drawn on general expense account.....	\$150,731 91
“ “ “ Asylum Extension account.....	108,095 78
“ “ “ construction account.....	4,002 85
Paid orders drawn for repairs to medical office.....	680 92
“ “ “ purchase of new land.....	4,800 00
Paid officers' salaries.....	10,700 00
Balance in Treasury September 30th, 1872, P. M.....	6,041 87
	<hr/>
	\$280,002 83

Very respectfully,

F. W. CURTENIUS,

Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, October 1st, 1872.

We certify that we have compared the foregoing statements with the Treasurer's accounts, with his books and vouchers and have further verified the result by a comparison with the statements of the Steward, and find the same correct.

DANIEL L. PRATT,

WM. A. TOMLINSON,

Auditing Committee.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—The movement of patients during the period covered by this report is somewhat singular, from the fact that the number of admissions and discharges has been the same. At its commencement, our halls were as fully occupied as a proper regard for the safety and welfare of the inmates permitted. Vacancies were promptly filled as they occurred, and the number under treatment at the close of the biennial period is, consequently, the same as at its opening.

The operations of the Asylum as regards the reception and discharge of the patients, and the results of treatment, as far as they can be represented by statistics, are given in the following

STATEMENT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining Dec. 1st, 1870.....	156	149	305
“ admitted during biennial period..	99	56	155
Whole number treated.....	255	205	460
Discharged, recovered.....	38	18	56
“ improved.....	23	9	32
“ unimproved.....	19	21	40
Died.....	18	9	27
Total discharged.....	98	57	155
Remaining September 30th, 1872.....	157	148	305

The influence of the presence of a large number of incurables, in decreasing the number of admissions and recoveries in an institution, is well illustrated in the history of the female department, as given in the above statement. It was the first to become crowded, the pressure for the admission of a class of demonstrative incurables having been longer met than in the other department, and consequently the proportion of this class is much larger. As a result, the number of males admitted and discharged recovered, is about twice as great as in the female department.

In August, 1871, a severe form of epidemic dysentery appeared in one of the halls of the female division. It was directly attributed to the presence of a patient presented a few weeks previously, as a case of acute insanity with strongly suicidal tendency, but found on admission to be in the later stages of a very serious form of organic disease. In this occurrence is forcibly illustrated the impropriety of attempting to relieve a single individual, to the great disadvantage and peril of many. The disease in its epidemic form was fortunately restricted to the hall in which the first case occurred. With this exception, the general health of the establishment has been good. The ratio of mortality is very small indeed, being 5.8 per cent of the daily average under treatment. The proportion of recoveries compares favorably with the average of previous years.

To all who are in any way connected with such an institution as this, the highest gratification afforded is the restoration to health of those committed to its care; and in its official report, attention is instinctively directed to the number of recoveries recorded. If, however, mental integrity is destroyed through protracted disease, or if the patient is suffering from paralysis, or some other incurable form of nervous disorders, restoration is, of course, impossible; and in any institution, the relative proportion of such cases under treatment determines, in a great degree, the number of recoveries.

The good effected in an Asylum, however, is not to be measured by the number restored to health. Even in the case of those for whom there is no hope of cure, persevering effort is always most abundantly rewarded; and there is no question that, both as regards the patient and the family at home, as much good may be accomplished as in the care and treatment of more favorable cases. In the treatment of recent and curable forms of disease, it is true that an opportunity is afforded for investigating their pathology and studying the application of remedies; in short, for scientific research of the highest interest and importance both to the profession and to the community. But in the treatment of the other forms above referred to, is more beautifully illustrated the spirit of Pinel and the reforms of the nineteenth century, in the management of the insane. The effect, immediate or remote, of the presence of an insane person in a family, is often most disastrous. Even in the milder forms of disease, and where home care is entirely admissible as far as the patient is concerned, the more impressible members of the family, under the constant influence of morbid mental manifestations, often become warped in judgment and sentiment. If inheriting an unhealthy, nervous organization, the development of active disease sooner or later is rendered more certain, and under any circumstances increased potency is given to the ordinary causes of insanity. But when the patient is demonstrative, violent, and dangerous in propensity, or incorrect in conduct and language, the condition of the family is often one of indescribable discomfort, unless, as is too frequently the case, a corner of the attic, the cellar, or some out-building, is made the living grave of the unfortunate cause of their misery.*

*An insane man fifty-five years of age, was brought in irons from one of the northern counties of the State, in December, 1871. Although the thermometer was at zero, he was without coat, vest, pants, drawers or boots, and very imperfectly covered with a tattered army blanket; but to compensate for these deficiencies he wore two woolen shirts, two small woolen scarfs, and two pairs of stockings. His clothing and person were filthy in the extreme, his body covered with bruises and ulcers, his wrists chafed

Equally unfortunate, sometimes, is the condition of a family forced to re-assume the care of an insane member removed from the Asylum by order of county officers. When the head of a family is himself afflicted with incurable disease, its period of independence, other things being equal, is generally determined by the amount of property previously accumulated. With limited resources, and especially if there be several small children, poverty is the usual result, though there are exceptions affording remarkable illustrations of woman's energy and tact. When such a patient is removed from the Asylum, he usually goes to the poor-house, too often affixing a most unjust stigma upon the family, and placing an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of its elevation.

In the case of wives of mechanics, farmers of limited means, and the better class of laborers, the family is generally kept together in the absence of the mother; the older children sometimes develop rapidly under the responsibilities imposed, and although her hopeless insanity is a constant sorrow, their condition is often one of much comfort, and their prospects in life are unclouded. If the return of the insane mother is directed, all feel the depressing influence of her presence, the time of the father is more or less required as her attendant, and although they may struggle on in the alternative of either caring for her or going to the poor-house, the point of dependence is usually reached, and with it, too often, the demoralization of the entire household. If the returned patient is a son or daughter, the results are often similar, though varying in degree. Fortunately, attempts to economize in this manner are much less frequent than formerly, and when suggested, it is generally by an inexperienced officer,

and his hands swollen from the pressure of the irons. For many years he had been constantly confined in a small room in a log cabin built expressly for him, unprovided with furniture or fire even in mid-winter. Three unglazed openings, protected by bars, admitted light and served for the introduction of food. The return of such an one to warmth, to a pure atmosphere, to cleanliness, to a seat at the table with others, and to the comforts of association with his fellow-men, is very much like the return of a castaway from an uninhabited island.

unaware of the efficiency of chronic insanity as a cause of pauperism.

The views of the officers of the Asylum as regards the claims of patients, are well-known. They feel that the doors of the institution should be opened to all requiring its care, without reference to the duration of insanity, curability, or incurability, the dependence or independence of the applicant, and removals are approved only when the comfort and welfare of the patient require it; in other words, that no case should be denied treatment solely on the ground of possible incurability.

Our greatest regret is that the limited capacity of the Asylum, and its over-crowded condition have so long compelled discrimination in admissions, necessitating the extension of a preference to those cases in which immediate treatment is deemed essential to save life. The duty of refusing many of the applications for patients closely confined in cells or for those who by their presence in once cheerful, happy homes, were making them places of terror, has been an inexpressibly painful one. It seems almost a mark of providential interposition that certain obstacles in the way of the construction of the Extension, which at the time seemed so unfortunate, have led to its erection in such a manner as to really expedite the reception of patients of both sexes.

The preceding remarks have been introduced, to show that in relieving the chronic insane of irksome restraint, and in securing to them all the comfort and freedom their condition allows, fully as much good may be accomplished, both as regards the patient and the family, as in the treatment of the curable. Also, to demonstrate that aside from all the higher considerations of Christian charity and humanity, proper provision for the cure of the chronic insane in organized institutions is actually promotive of the pecuniary interest of the community, in largely diminishing the amount of pauperism and crime indirectly attributable thereto.

TABLE A.

General Statistics for the Biennial Period ending September 30, 1872, showing the number of Patients Remaining at its Commencement and Close, with the Results of Treatment.

	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 1, 1870	156	149	305	26	13	39	14	5	19	12	19	31	8	6	14	96	106	202
Admitted from December 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871	53	23	75	7	4	11	7	2	9	6	1	7	8	3	10	25	18	33
Admitted from October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872	46	34	80	5	1	6	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	36	29	65
Whole number treated	255	205	460	38	18	56	23	9	32	19	21	40	18	9	27	137	143	280

TABLE B.

Showing the Duration of Disease Prior to Admission, of those Received during the Biennial Period ending September 30, 1872, with the Results of Treatment.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months	12	8	20	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	10
Two months, and under 5 months.....	19	14	33	4	3	7	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	6	8	8	16
Five months, and under 9 months.....	15	6	21	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	12	4	16
Nine months, and under 12 months.....	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
One year, and under two years.....	19	11	30	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	11	23
Two years, and under 5 years.....	10	14	24	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	12	17
Five years and over.....	18	2	20	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	1	14
Epileptics, etc.	9	1	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	1	6
Totals.....	99	56	155	19	5	24	9	4	13	7	2	9	10	8	18	61	42	103

The foregoing tables (A and B) refer only to the patients received and the results of treatment during the biennial period. The series which follows, as heretofore, present the statistics of the Asylum from the opening. In preparing these tables, it had been the intention to use the forms adopted by the "Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums." The present arrangement, however, has proved so satisfactory, especially to the physicians of our own State, that it was deemed best to make no changes until after the completion of the Extension. It should be remarked that the *facts* embodied are the same as in the corresponding tables of the Association.

I.—TABLE OF HEREDITY.

RELATIVES INSANE, ETC.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Immediate.....	76	65	141	80	23	103	12	10	22	6	11	17	18	7	25	15	14	29
Paternal Remote.....	10	8	18	5	3	8	—	—	—	9	—	9	3	2	5	—	3	8
Maternal Immediate.....	79	87	166	85	37	122	6	7	13	11	12	23	6	8	14	21	23	44
Maternal Remote.....	6	9	14	2	4	6	2	2	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Paternal and Maternal.....	9	4	13	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Brother or Sister.....	27	28	55	11	7	18	4	8	12	—	7	7	2	8	10	10	8	18
Unclassified.....	8	5	13	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	1
Dissolute Parentage.....	35	43	77	18	10	28	5	9	14	4	8	12	5	5	10	8	10	18
Unascertained.....	259	175	434	61	33	94	38	15	53	56	55	111	40	30	70	64	43	106
None.....	148	210	358	53	70	123	13	17	30	23	48	66	24	33	57	36	46	82
Totals.....	644	633	1,277	210	192	402	82	68	145	103	139	249	92	91	183	157	148	305

II.—TABLE OF NATIVITY.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maine.....	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
New Hampshire.....	3	7	10	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
Vermont.....	14	19	32	1	3	4	8	1	4	4	6	10	1	2	3	5	6	11
Massachusetts.....	15	10	25	6	2	8	1	4	5	1	2	3	5	1	6	2	1	3
Connecticut.....	8	5	13	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	—	2
Rhode Island.....	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
New York.....	238	218	456	63	80	143	36	27	63	39	37	76	34	29	63	41	45	86
New Jersey.....	7	5	12	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	—	1
Pennsylvania.....	9	19	27	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	1	3	4	6	10
Delaware.....	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Virginia.....	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	1	3	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Indiana.....	5	4	9	2	3	5	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

Ohio.....	29	86	65	8	18	24	8	16	23	4	7	4	4	8	15	5	11	5	16
Michigan.....	125	108	238	49	88	88	16	7	23	15	31	36	15	13	28	29	80	29	59
Illinois.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Canada.....	28	24	52	6	8	14	1	.....	1	5	5	10	6	4	10	7	10	7	17
England.....	33	31	64	8	11	19	8	8	11	4	6	10	5	5	10	6	8	6	14
Scotland.....	10	12	23	6	2	8	.....	1	1	1	4	6	1	4	5	1	2	1	8
Wales.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	35	53	98	8	7	10	1	4	5	12	23	35	6	9	15	15	13	15	28
Germany.....	57	63	119	18	9	27	7	5	12	11	19	30	5	11	16	18	16	18	34
Holland.....	9	9	18	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	4	7
Belgium.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
France.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1
Italy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hungary.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	2	1	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	644	683	1277	210	192	492	83	68	145	108	189	243	92	91	188	148	157	148	305

II.—TABLE OF NATIVITY, CLASSIFIED.

COUNTRY.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	462	485	947	168	152	315	65	50	115	70	81	151	64	56	120	100	96	196
Canada.....	28	24	52	6	8	14	1	-----	1	5	5	10	6	4	10	10	7	17
Great Britain.....	48	44	92	14	13	27	8	4	12	5	10	15	6	10	16	10	7	17
Ireland.....	35	58	93	8	7	10	1	4	5	12	28	35	6	9	15	13	15	28
Europe.....	76	73	149	24	12	36	7	5	12	11	20	31	10	13	22	24	28	47
Totals.....	644	688	1277	216	192	402	89	68	145	108	139	242	92	91	183	157	148	305

III.—SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

CIVIL CONDITION.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	815	856	671	110	120	230	46	43	88	40	67	107	59	50	109	60	77	137
Single.....	810	209	519	95	53	148	84	16	50	60	59	119	29	30	59	92	51	143
Widowed.....	19	68	87	5	19	24	2	5	7	3	13	16	4	11	15	5	20	25
Totals	644	683	1,277	210	192	402	83	65	145	103	139	242	92	91	183	157	148	305

IV.—OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountants and wives.....	5	2	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Accountants' children.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents and wives.....	1	4	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents' children.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baggage-master.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Baker and wife.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Teller.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers and wives.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Blacksmith and wives.....	9	8	17	8	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
Blacksmiths' children.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom-maker's wife.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler-maker.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brush-maker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brush-maker's child.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

IV.—OCCUPATION—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers and wives....	280	183	412	75	65	140	88	20	53	83	83	65	87	24	61	58	41	94
Farmers' children.....	65	53	117	27	16	48	9	8	12	6	10	16	5	11	16	18	12	30
Farm laborers and wives....	25	15	40	5	8	8	1	2	3	6	6	12	2	2	4	11	2	18
Farm laborer's children....	8	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fisherman.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardeners and wives.....	3	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Glider's wife.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocer.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunsmiths.....	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotel-keepers and wives....	6	1	7	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huckster.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelers.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Common laborers and wives	50	22	72	13	2	15	2	1	3	16	8	24	6	6	12	13	5	18
Common laborers' children..	4	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Lawyers and wives.....	6	5	11	2	2	4	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	3
Lawyers' children.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2

	5	4	9	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	2
Lumbermen and wives.....												2
Machinists and wives.....	1	6	7	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	2
Machinists' children.....	1		1								1	
Manufacturers and wives.....	1	4	5		1				2	1	1	1
Masons and wives.....	7	8	10	2	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	1
Masons' children.....	2		2	1	1		1					
Merchants and wives.....	20	36	56	8	16	5	9	14	1	4	5	7
Merchants' children.....	4	9	13	3	3	6	1	1	2	8	3	2
Millers' wives.....		4	4		2						1	1
Miller's child.....	1		1					1		1		
Milliners.....		2	2				1	1	1			
Miners and wives.....	8	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	6
Miner's child.....		1	1							1	1	
Musicians and wives.....	1	1	2						1	1	1	
Music teachers.....	2	2	4	2	2							2
Overseer's wife.....		1	1		1	1						
Painters and wives.....	9	4	13	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	4
Peddler's child.....	1		1								1	1
Photographer.....	1		1			1		1				
Physicians and wives.....	2	5	7		2	2			1		1	3
Physicians' children.....	4	3	7				1	1	1	1	1	4

IV.—OCCUPATION—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pilot.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Policeman.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Porter.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Printer.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pump-maker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raftsmen's wives.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Railroad conductor.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saddlers.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors and wives.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Salesman's wife.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Saloon-keepers and wives.....	4	4	8	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Saloon-keeper's child.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship captain.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	.....	16	16	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	.....	6	6
Shoe-makers and wives.....	2	6	8	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Slave.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

V.—AGE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under fifteen years	5	6	11	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2
Fifteen and under twenty years	41	35	76	23	8	31	4	8	12	4	11	15	1	5	6	9	8	17
Twenty and under twenty-five years	98	94	192	39	46	85	13	5	17	22	22	44	4	9	13	21	12	33
Twenty-five and under thirty years	90	123	213	21	41	62	9	8	17	18	21	39	14	25	39	23	28	51
Thirty and under thirty-five years	89	84	173	22	21	43	13	15	28	16	26	42	11	6	17	27	16	43
Thirty-five and under forty years	78	95	173	27	26	53	7	8	15	9	22	31	12	8	20	23	31	54
Forty and under forty-five years	73	64	137	22	13	35	12	10	22	9	12	21	15	10	25	14	19	33
Forty-five and under fifty years	44	48	92	12	10	22	8	5	13	7	11	18	8	10	18	9	12	21
Fifty and under fifty-five years	79	59	138	24	17	41	10	7	17	12	8	20	17	13	30	16	14	30
Sixty and under sixty-five years	43	21	64	18	9	27	6	1	7	4	3	7	7	2	9	7	6	13
Seventy and under seventy-five years	6	4	10	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
Totals	644	683	1327	210	192	402	83	68	151	108	139	247	92	91	183	157	143	300

VI.—DURATION OF DISEASE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

63

DURATION.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under two months.....	116	99	215	94	70	164	5	8	8	.....	7	7	6	9	15	11	10	21
Two months and under five months.....	74	77	151	41	88	79	7	7	14	3	8	5	9	14	28	15	15	80
Five months and under nine months.....	73	59	181	90	21	41	19	8	27	6	9	15	7	8	15	20	18	88
Nine months and under twelve months.....	28	28	46	16	15	81	.....	8	8	1	2	8	4	2	6	2	1	8
One year and under two years.....	101	85	186	18	16	84	19	10	22	19	16	85	12	10	22	40	88	78
Two years and under five years.....	108	189	247	18	85	48	17	18	85	81	85	66	11	20	81	81	41	72
Five years and over.....	95	197	222	8	7	10	18	14	32	88	54	87	18	17	80	28	85	68
Epileptics, general paralytics, etc.....	58	90	78	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	11	10	21	29	10	89	10	.....	10
Imbeciles.....	9	4	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	644	688	1277	210	192	402	83	68	145	108	189	242	98	91	189	187	149	805

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

VII.—ASSIGNED CAUSES.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unassigned.....	184	105	289	83	18	101	26	10	36	81	35	116	17	12	29	22	20	42
Heredity.....	17	18	35	5	6	11	4	1	5	2	4	6	3	—	3	3	3	6
Previous attacks.....	11	8	19	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	16
Defective training.....	4	10	14	3	2	5	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	8	9
Intemperance.....	53	1	54	15	—	15	5	—	5	12	—	12	10	1	11	11	—	21
Opium habit.....	3	6	9	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	9
Over-exertion (brief).....	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-exertion (prolonged).....	44	45	89	22	22	44	5	5	10	2	6	8	6	3	9	9	9	18
Over-study.....	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	99	5	104	29	2	31	10	—	10	20	1	21	9	2	11	31	—	41
Business perplexities.....	25	3	28	16	—	16	3	—	3	6	2	8	6	—	6	4	1	11
Loss of property.....	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Organic disease of the brain.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebritis.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

[illegible]

ASSIGNED CAUSES—CONTINUED.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Uterine diseases.....	...	39	39	...	14	14	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	3	3
Menstrual irregularities.....	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Turn of life.....	...	11	11	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Prolonged lactation.....	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abortion.....	...	13	13	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sun stroke.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Injury to head.....	15	1	16	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	4	1	5
Bodily injury.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Exposure in the army.....	13	...	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5	5	...	5
Disappointed affections.....	3	14	17	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	7	10
Domestic trouble.....	24	69	93	19	21	40	2	5	7	3	17	20	2	8	10	7	13	25
Domestic affliction.....	1	12	13	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
Religious excitement.....	5	2	7	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Popular errors and delusions.....	11	9	20	2	3	5	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	...	1	3	2	5
Grief and anxiety.....	13	35	48	9	11	20	4	3	7	3	3	3	2	7	9	3	11	14

	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1
Home-sickness.....	1													
Insanity of brother.....	1			1		1								
Seduction.....		6	6		3	3			1	1			2	2
Rape.....		3	3			1								
Jealousy.....		1	1		1	1								
Ungoverned temper.....	1	6	7		1	1	1	1	4	4				
Fright.....	4	7	11	2	3	5	1	1			2	2	1	3
Apprehension.....		1	1		1	1								
Child-bearing.....		4	4		2	2			1	1				
Arrested discharge.....	1		1	1		1								
Totals.....	644	633	1277	210	192	402	82	63	145	103	189	242	92	305

VIII.—FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.

FORM OF DISEASE.	TOTAL.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAIN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania.....	140	122	262	100	86	186	11	7	18	.....	2	2	11	11	22	18	16	34
	70	75	145	26	30	56	10	10	20	10	9	19	5	8	13	19	18	37
	46	89	135	3	3	6	9	7	16	10	23	33	7	17	24	17	14	31
Dementia ..	15	5	20	11	4	15	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
	133	114	247	5	6	11	15	5	20	44	49	93	26	14	40	43	40	83
	84	83	167	23	21	44	13	17	30	15	20	35	3	5	8	20	20	40
Melancholia	88	45	133	9	15	24	5	6	11	5	4	9	2	5	7	13	15	27
	81	45	126	11	14	25	4	3	7	3	8	11	8	7	15	10	18	28
	84	49	133	17	13	30	4	8	12	5	3	8	3	13	16	5	13	17
General Paralysis of the Insane	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	1	.....	1
	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	32	20	52	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6	11	17	14	9	23	10	.....	10
Epilepsy	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....

Totals.....	644	638	1277	310	193	403	38	63	145	103	139	242	92	91	183	157	143	300

Every effort is made to procure a full and accurate history in each case presented for treatment, and whenever the facts given at the time of admission are not entirely satisfactory, the omission is sought to be subsequently supplied by schedules of questions and special communications. The preceding tables are, therefore, as reliable as such statistics usually are, and each succeeding year naturally adds to their value. There are many points of interest suggested by these tables, to which reference might advantageously be made, did space permit.

We have again to regret the necessity which compels the omission of matter which, there is reason to believe, would be of service, not alone as regards the medical and personal treatment of the insane, but in presenting information tending, if duly observed to the preservation of mental health. While large sums are being expended for purposes of construction, it is desirable to present a full and minute detail of the disbursements, with such references as seem requisite to a correct understanding of the objects; and especially so when those whose duty it is to consider them, both retrospectively and in relation to the future, have had no previous opportunity to become familiar with them. Though tables, statements, and analyses, have been given even more frequently than the full attainment of this end permits, our reports are still somewhat voluminous. As the biennial period just entered upon will probably witness the entire completion of the Institution, it is hoped that succeeding reports may be made more generally useful than heretofore; in the present there is opportunity for reference to but few points of professional interest.

But few cases of *sthenic* disease have ever been presented for treatment at this Institution. By far the larger proportion of those received are in feeble physical health; and while it is stated, in reference to the inmates of two or three American institutions, that only ten per cent. require special medical

treatment, it is a fact that there is scarcely that number here who do not require it. Even in cases of chronic disease the suspension of special effort to improve nutrition is speedily followed by restlessness, morbid irritability, and excitement.

Cases of derangement of mental function from exhausted nerve force, are each year presented in larger numbers. In fact, attention seems to be very generally directed to this form of nervous disorder, not only from its increased frequency, but also from the more prominent positions and peculiar usefulness of many of those whose premature withdrawal from active life, or whose untimely death is attributable thereto. The mere love of gain, or the attainment of some purely personal end, is not, as is sometimes stated, the ordinary incentive to over-exertion in these cases; and it but adds to the painful interest attaching to this form of disease to know that it is usually the characteristic earnestness of purpose, and habitual devotion of the individual, which prompts to this unremitting effort. Hence, among those suffering therefrom are the earnest workers in every profession; the men and women who instinctively assume the full responsibilities of the positions they occupy; and those who, absorbed in the duty before them, are unmindful of the large drafts made upon their mental and physical energies. Life occasionally, and health always, is sacrificed, but unlike other sacrifices, there is no compensating gain. It is not the amount of labor, but the manner in which it is performed, which so soon exhausts; and with a proper regard for those laws, which nature will not allow to be broken with impunity, much more might have been accomplished.

The very uniform occurrence, in these cases, of great depression of spirit, had in a very many instances led the friends of the patient to ascribe the mental derangement to domestic trouble, pecuniary embarrassment, or some other cause naturally associated therewith. While recognizing the influence of depressing emotions as a cause of mental disease, in no one of the cases presented was there reason, after a careful investiga-

tion, to ascribe it to other than physical causes. It is true that in each case depression had been a prominent symptom, and almost always associated with self-distrust, self-depreciation, and the usual phenomena accompanying that condition ; but it had been preceded by irritability, suspicion, or some other marked change, in the feelings of the patient.

The influence of varying conditions of the cerebral circulation upon the performance of mental function, is singularly illustrated in the experience of those who had been engaged in literary pursuits, and had naturally observed the workings of their own minds somewhat closely. They had noticed that at a certain period of their illness, and after sleeplessness had been a troublesome symptom, that the earlier duties of the day were performed with difficulty. In fact, very little progress was made until determined effort had forced mental action, and that subsequently they became conscious of increased and rapidly increasing ability to perform mental labor. As one gentleman expressed it : " After a morning during which little or nothing was accomplished, I found, as evening approached, that I could write with more ease and rapidity than ever before. There was no feeling of fatigue ; nothing to indicate over-work, except a sense of fullness in the brain, but sleep was then out of the question."

An experience of such uniformity in the comparatively few cases observed seems noteworthy ; first, perhaps, as marking a point beyond which the over-worked man cannot pass without imminent danger of insanity ; and secondly, as indicating the character of the hyperæmia accompanying the sleeplessness and mental excitement of this form of disease, and the treatment required for its relief.

Since their introduction, a few years since, the bromides of potassium and ammonium have been quite generally used in epilepsy and maniacal excitement accompanying cerebral

hyperæmia or dependent upon reflex irritation. It may not, however, be inappropriate to refer to some of the symptoms which may result from a prolonged administration of these remedies. Those patients who have taken the bromides continuously for several weeks or months soon begin to exhibit a marked degree of mental hebetude or torpor. Associated with this is a feeling of lassitude and muscular weakness. A slight exertion produces unusual fatigue, and all movements are executed feebly, and without energy. Subsequently a marked loss of flesh and deterioration of the quality of the blood are apparent. Finally, nerve-nutrition is interfered with; wasting of the muscular system is noticeable, and a condition of *anæsthesia* or paralysis is developed. Prior to this unfortunate result, the bromization of the individual is generally shown by the presence of a cutaneous eruption, a fetid breath, and irritation of the fauces. In the experience of the institution it has never been deemed advisable, in cases of ordinary maniacal excitement, to pursue the administration of these remedies until the nutrition of the body became thus impaired. As soon as symptoms of lassitude, bodily emaciation, and sluggishness of the mental faculties are apparent, their use is discontinued. In epilepsy, however, it is frequently desirable to continue the administration for prolonged periods to prevent the recurrence of epileptic paroxysms. In these cases the bromides are given in connection with tonics and blood restoratives, and a nutritious diet of easily assimilated articles of food.

During the past year pure oxygen gas has been administered in two cases with most gratifying results. Our attention was first specially directed to its use by Dr. Connor of Detroit, in an interview with Dr. Emerson, who has charge of the male department of the institution. It may be stated, that in neither of the cases referred to was it administered with a view to curative action, but simply to relieve suffering.

The first case was that of a female in the last stages of pul-

monary tuberculosis. She was emaciated, had no appetite, and suffered so much distress in respiration as to be almost wholly deprived of sleep. At the time the gas was first administered death was hourly expected; still its effect was immediate and very satisfactory. The previous lividity of countenance gave place to a warm flush, her pulse became stronger, and she soon dropped off into a more natural and refreshing sleep than she had enjoyed for weeks. Subsequent inhalations were followed by equally gratifying results. The feeling of impending suffocation which had caused her so much distress, was each time promptly relieved, and a quiet and refreshing sleep of usually an hour's duration was induced. Indeed, so great was the relief afforded, that she would ask for the inhaler whenever dyspnoea occurred. Her appetite returned, and not only was life prolonged, but her last days were rendered comparatively free from suffering.

In the second case, that of a young man also in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption, relief as speedy and complete followed the administration of the gas, at intervals of from one-half an hour to two hours, or whenever dyspnoea became oppressive. Life in this instance was unquestionably prolonged. In both cases, the prompt and efficient relief afforded by the administration of the oxygen was so gratifying that it has been deemed well to present this brief notice of its use.

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.

Of all the means used in the institution for the comfort and restoration of the inmates, the most important, perhaps, is *personal attendance*. It alone is applicable to each individual case, and is available by night as well as by day. Upon its character and efficiency, and more than all else, upon its *spirit*, the success of treatment in many cases largely depends. With the most complete architectural arrangements, unlimited resources, and skillful medical care, discouraging failure may

often attend when remedial effort is applied through harsh, ill-mannered, and ill-tempered attendants. The spirit in which a request for even a drink of water or the adjustment of a pillow is met, may give to a feeble, depressed patient quiet, health-restoring sleep, or on the other hand a night of restless irritability.

The selection and instruction of attendants, as will be readily perceived, is an important and responsible duty. Equally important, and requiring even more skill, tact, and discrimination, is the task of giving form and direction to their efforts, and of aiding and sustaining them by suggestion, encouragement, and sympathy. Habitual thoughtlessness from defective home training and false ideas of life, duty, and social position, are the chief obstacles to the immediate success of many. The larger proportion of those selected as attendants enter upon their duties with the intention of doing right; and in view of the often laborious, anxious, and harassing character of their duties, fully as many succeed as could reasonably be expected.

As a rule (to which there are many gratifying exceptions), individuals from eighteen to twenty-two are by far the best attendants, for the reason that they are less irritable when over-taxed, are more buoyant in feeling, and accommodate themselves more readily to the varied and constantly varying peculiarities of those under their care. Comparatively few do wrong, or are guilty of neglect willfully or intentionally. Most of the reasons causing discharge are the indiscretions and infringements of rule incident to inexperienced youth and faulty education. A really bad man, or, perhaps, one of intemperate habits, is occasionally engaged, despite all the care used—an unavoidable occurrence where large numbers are employed. At this institution most of the attendants are the sons and daughters of farmers, many of them having previously served as teachers.

In every institution there should always be attendants enough to give proper care and attention to all under treat-

ment. If more patients are committed to the charge of the attendant than can be cared for properly, it is a cause of disheartenment, and tends to discourage all effort. It is but just to speak of the efficiency of our corps of attendants as a whole; and many instances of commendable devotion and self-sacrificing effort on their part might be mentioned. This is especially true of watching with the sick, nursing feeble patients, and personal attention to disturbed patients during the hours allotted to sleep. Physicians will appreciate the thoroughness of the attention constantly bestowed, as illustrated by the fact that among all our helpless, bed-ridden patients, with deficient circulation and feeble vitality, bed sores have been avoided for many months, and a year, even, has elapsed without their occurrence upon our halls.

In the engagement of attendants, it is desirable to secure them for a term of service somewhat protracted, in order that the institution may profit by the experience derived from long familiarity with the duties. For the mutual advantage of the Asylum and the individual employed, a scheme for the payment of wages has been devised, whereby a definite salary is affixed to each position, proportionate to its responsibility, and payable in full at the conclusion of each year's faithful service. This tends to render sure and adequate the reward of a capable, efficient attendant, and the discrimination between the latter and one of opposite qualities more equitable. The system has been in practical operation for three years, and has thus far proved satisfactory in its workings. It was hoped in this manner to secure to the service higher character and efficiency, and to the attendant the ample compensation, fidelity, and zeal in such a position so richly merits. It is true that the salary of a good attendant is greater than usually received elsewhere; but it is none the less certain that almost any sum required to secure perfect personal attendance will bring to the institution large returns. We hope, eventually, also to make the salaries of female and male attendants more

nearly equal. While the duties of the former are always more onerous than those of the latter, there is a distinction in salary which is not strictly just.

Notwithstanding the tales of cruelty and abuse on the part attendants in asylums, which from time to time gain popular credence, it may be safely asserted that the care and attention bestowed in a properly organized institution, is in all respects superior to that received by the insane as a class elsewhere. The devices for the restraint and punishment of many presented for admission certainly surpass in reality those depicted by sensational writers, and cannot be found in any of our institutions. Intentional cruelty is not charged; the bruises, excoriations, and fractures found upon their persons; the fetters crowding into the flesh; the firmly rusted irons, and the ridges left by the policeman's club, give evidence rather of thoughtless ignorance, or that strange fear with which the insane are sometimes still regarded.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The act of organization of the institution empowers the Trustees to enact laws governing the admission of patients. In the case of the poor, the only preliminary required is the order of a Supervisor or Superintendent of the Poor, certifying to the pauperism, insanity, and residence of the patient. In the case of the indigent, it is necessary that a Probate Judge certify that the indigence of the patient has been established by competent witnesses, and the fact of insanity by the testimony of two respectable physicians.

The by-laws referred to provide that private patients may be received, if there is room, on the presentation of a bond signed by two persons of certified responsibility, and a medical certificate of insanity. In this State, therefore, the request of the natural guardians of a patient, whose duty it is to act for him, and the certificate of a physician, are all that are required to secure admission to the institution, if on presentation the

medical officers of the Asylum see no reason to doubt the insanity of the individual, and the necessity of medical treatment. As the capacity of this institution will soon be largely increased, and admissions will become more numerous, it is deemed well at this time to suggest the enactment, if it be considered necessary, of laws relative to this matter. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, the entire propriety of treatment in the institution is conceded by all parties. In the hundredth, it may be, the existence of insanity and the propriety of detention are honestly questioned. While it is proper, indeed is demanded by every consideration of right, that unrestricted opportunity be secured for a full investigation of this exceptional case, it should not cause injury and embarrassment to all the others.

The case of the lamented journalist, whose death the nation is now mourning, so well illustrates certain points having an important bearing upon this subject that we trust we may be pardoned an allusion thereto. All will remember, and we think all will admire, the tender delicacy and almost sacred regard for the feelings and sensibilities of the venerable patient and his deeply-stricken children displayed during his illness. True, he was restrained of his liberty and placed in an asylum. The only cause for regret, perhaps, in connection with this step, is the loss of precious time and still more precious strength, before the quiet rest and special medical care, which he so much needed, were secured. No one regrets that he was not brought before a magistrate for formal examination and commitment, in accordance with some legal requirement. On the contrary, even the bitterest political antagonist would turn with pain from the very idea of such a procedure in the case of the exhausted, sleepless sufferer, and the thought of the anguish it would have caused his family. And yet the same tender regard and watchful consideration is equally due to the humblest individual in our State.

Under all ordinary circumstances the admission of a patient

in accordance with the wishes of his friends, and in compliance with the advice and under the certificate of his attending physician, would seem to be all that is required. The popular mind is not yet entirely free from the lingering influence of the mistaken views of lunacy which formerly prevailed, when insanity was not regarded as disease; when medical treatment and restoration were not thought of, and when the cell and not the hospital received the patient. Certain terms, such as "arrest," "commitment," and the like, which are still sometimes used in connection with the insane, naturally suggest the idea of a magistrate and a legal examination to those who have not fully considered the matter. But insanity is a disease; as in other diseases, the sacred confidences of the bedside should be respected; the feelings of friends should be regarded; and no embarrassing obstacles should be placed in the way of securing treatment, whenever the attending physician decides that it is necessary. The certificate of the genuineness of the signatures and the responsibility of the parties, from some town or county officer, would in nearly all cases protect against wrong, even should it be attempted.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The report of our efficient Steward gives everything of interest relative to the farm and garden of the institution, and is consequently presented herewith:

To Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Medical Superintendent:

SIR—In submitting a statement of the products of the farm and garden for the last two years, I would call attention to certain improvements and unusual expenditures, which have largely increased the expenses upon the same. In the spring of 1871, one of our span of bay horses died. These horses were purchased in the spring of 1859, being then seven years old, and had done most of the team work upon the farm, and taking the female patients to ride since that time; they had served the institution in this double capacity for twelve years. In

consequence of this loss, and the age of his mate, a span of carriage horses were purchased for taking the female patients out riding, and for the use of the institution. One of these horses proved to be unsound, and was sold at a loss to the institution, and a third one purchased in his place. A span of mules were also purchased for farm work, and other purposes. During this biennial period we have removed the stumps from sixty acres of land. On forty acres of this they were very thick, and some of them large. The subsoil was a heavy clay, thus raising a large amount of dirt with the stumps. Practical farmers will readily understand that pulling and cleaning the dirt from the stumps, upon this amount of land, where they are thick and many of them large, together with hauling, piling, and burning, is attended with considerable expense. The new Asylum building was located upon the ground where the garden had previously been. This necessitated the preparing of new ground for another. Upon this there were a large number of black oak stumps, from two to three feet in diameter, as sound as when the trees were chopped, thus requiring a large amount of digging and chopping before the best stump machine could make any impression upon them. During this period we have built 130 rods of fence. There has also been a large amount of team work and extra labor employed at the new building, which was not strictly "farm expenses," though it is included therein.

The crops for the last two years have been good, with the exception of potatoes, which were nearly an entire failure, in consequence of the potato bug.

Those who know that there are nearly two hundred acres of land connected with the Asylum will conclude that the product as given below is very small. This conclusion would be correct if made in comparison with a good farm, of the same number of acres; while the facts are that the Asylum is upon a high elevation of rolling land, that nearly one-half is taken up with buildings, lawns, and groves, and that quite an amount

of the balance is required to supply pasturage for twenty cows, two years old, and yearling heifers, thus reducing the amount of land from which yearly crops can be taken to not more than sixty acres.

Asparagus.....	376 b'chs	Green corn.....	274 doz.
Lettuce.....	172 b'chs	Celery.....	2,424 heads
Radishes.....	300 b'chs	Summersquash.....	96 doz.
Pie-plant.....	80 b'chs	Winter squash.....	200 doz.
Onions.....	458 b'chs	Cucumbers.....	20 bu.
Peas.....	26 bu.	Peaches.....	30 bu.
Beet greens.....	30 bu.	Cabbage.....	3,768 heads
Garden beans.....	66 bu.	Summer savory.....	24 b'chs
Carrots.....	16 bu.	Hogs slaughtered....	13,500 lbs.
Tomatoes.....	500 bu.	Hay.....	78 tons
Raspberries.....	58 qts.	Corn, stalks.....	60 tons
Beets.....	110 bu.	Corn, in the ear.....	1,700 bu.
Parsnips.....	254 bu.	Wheat.....	1,396 bu.
Sweet turnips.....	26 bu.	Potatoes.....	40 bu.
Carrots.....	120 bu.	Field beans.....	20 bu.
Vegetable oysters....	20 bu.	Swedish turnips....	700 bu.
Cauliflowers.....	18 doz.	Milk.....	40,439 qts.

Yours very respectfully,

H. MONTAGUE,

Steward.

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

In a previous report an analysis of each item of the expenditures of the maintenance or "general expense account" was presented, showing in detail the character and direction of every disbursement. Such an analysis, by directing attention to single items, affords a ready explanation of items which, given in gross for so long a period as two years, might seem large. For instance, the expenditure of \$4,568 42 for laundry purposes, exclusive of the cost of fuel for generating steam to move the machinery and for heating water, might, without a moment's reflection, seem large; still the actual cost of washing clothing is a little less than *nine cents* per dozen; the number of pieces washed during that period being 51,320 dozens. If the amount of clothing washed seems large, an

examination of the books of Mr. Holdship, who has charge of that department, will show that the average number of pieces to each individual, including personal clothing, bedding, toweling, etc., is but seventeen per week.

The analysis referred to was presented simply to show the character and direction of the ordinary expenditures of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. There was no intention of repeating it, for the reason that it occupies much space, and varies but little year by year; but in view of the fact that it was regarded as important, or at least desirable, to give the information it contains, our clerk, Mr. Woodbridge, has prepared the following analysis of the disbursements for 1871-2 also :

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.

	1871.	1872.
Salaries and wages.....	\$10,844 01	\$12,616 23

APOTHECARY SHOP.

Drugs and medicines.....	\$371 56	\$317 89
Ext. Conium.....	20 40	8 25
Sulph. Quinine.....	94 40	108 80
Elixir of Calisaya.....	18 00	22 05
Chloral.....	62 05	79 65
Alcohol.....	192 50	262 50
Whisky.....	236 00	411 00
Wine.....	-----	88 10
Beer.....	2 25	-----
Instruments, etc.....	18 75	16 75
Furniture and fixtures.....	4 85	-----
Vials, corks, paper, etc.....	12 86	40 00
Freight and express charges.....	14 74	7 82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,043 86	\$1,809 00

AMUSEMENTS.

Music.....	\$5 00	\$95 50
Tuning piano.....	4 00	2 00
Repairing violin, \$2 95; Rubber tube, \$3 60; Croquet balls, \$9 50; Games, \$5 00; Domi- noes, \$6 00; Cloth, \$5 50.....	-----	31 55
Freight on books.....	-----	50
Scrap zinc.....	44	-----
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9 44	\$129 55

BOILER AND ENGINE.

Wages of Engineer.....	\$750 00	\$750 00
“ “ Assistant engineer.....	333 05	330 00
“ “ Firemen.....	805 66	940 50
Machine work, forging, etc.....	250 25	35 84
Hardware, including tools.....	20 69	160 60
Belting, packing, etc.....	91 62	81 60
Insurance of boilers.....	100 00	100 00
Hose and couplings.....	-----	27 40
Anti-incrustation mixtures.....	25 13	22 32
Lubricating oils, wicking, etc.....	91 91	134 40
Freight, express charges, and telegrams.....	13 09	10 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,481 40	\$2,542 66

FUEL.

Lump coal and freight (1,677½ tons, 2,575 tons, inclusive of amount stored for winter of 1872-73).....	\$11,419 58	\$17,403 36
Egg and chestnut coal (18½ tons, 25 770-2000 tons).....	258 27	331 19
Charcoal and coke.....	4 25	20 87
Stove-wood (267½ cords, 301½ cords).....	652 07	721 95
Laborers' work, chopping wood and shoveling coal.....	59 44	391 86
Shovels, axe-helves, etc.....	2 20	13 60
Telegrams.....	1 63	-----
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,397 44	\$18,882 85

FURNITURE.

Bureaus, tables, chairs, etc.....	\$370 08	\$254 35
Furniture covering.....	29 85	-----
Carpeting and floor-cloths.....	86 73	153 19
Bleached sheetings.....	123 92	100 16
Unbleached sheetings.....	100 71	100 89
Tickings.....	67 55	26 20
Counterpanes and comfortables.....	85 43	129 94
Crash and toweling.....	184 70	39 29
Window curtains.....	-----	27 22
Hair mattresses and pillows.....	108 30	20 00
Table linen, etc.....	26 51	188 51
Rubber sheeting, etc.....	47 75	46 21
Rubber spittoons, etc.....	14 30	31 88
Stove.....	25 00	-----
Stove-pipe, zinc, etc.....	19 33	11 65
Music-racks, etc.....	19 20	-----
Freight and express charges.....	18 18	10 64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,277 54	\$1,089 63

FARM, BARN, AND GARDEN.

Gardener's wages.....	\$471 80	\$615 91
" assistant's wages.....	198 00	111 11
Herdsmen's wages.....	286 00	312 00
Teamsters' wages.....	1,268 46	843 00
Farm laborers' wages.....	991 44	815 88
Seed wheat.....	74 52	-----
Timothy and clover seed.....	-----	108 05
Garden seeds and plants.....	57 58	45 70
Stock.....	310 00	285 00
Hay.....	154 72	331 89
Grain.....	162 35	183 25
Feed.....	276 98	182 53
Straw for beds.....	81 00	87 50
Horse-shoeing, etc.....	23 05	67 50
Farm implements, etc.....	400 83	85 85
Stable furniture, brooms, etc.....	23 91	8 65
Repairs to vehicles, painting etc.....	93 14	120 68
New harness, repairs, etc.....	21 52	188 23
Insurance on barn.....	12 00	12 00
Plaster.....	12 70	36 00
Fencing material.....	-----	183 37
Garden tools and fixtures.....	122 52	25 86
Hose and couplings.....	30 60	-----
Veterinary surgeon.....	8 00	-----
Freight and express charges.....	20 46	38 65
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,099 08	\$4,588 01

KITCHEN.

Store and housekeeper's wages.....	\$600 00	720 00
Baker's wages.....	400 00	490 00
Assistants' wages.....	1,707 03	2,007 90
Copper coffee boiler.....	157 00	-----
Meat chopper.....	15 00	-----
Kitchen-ware.....	18 52	36 80
Repairs.....	15 09	6 90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,912 64	\$3,261 60

LAUNDRY.

Launderer's wages.....	\$368 00	\$432 00
Laundresses' wages.....	1,012 59	1,159 80
Soft soap.....	511 66	437 55
Hard soap.....	291 05	100 00
Starch.....	48 17	54 50
Indigo.....	25 60	36 00
Clothes-lines.....	13 20	1 08
Baskets, etc.....	15 78	15 85

Expenses procuring laundresses.....	\$5 85	\$9 65
Freight on soap.....	22 02	6 05
	<u>\$2,813 92</u>	<u>\$2,254 48</u>

LIGHT.

Gas (588,100 ft., 674,800 ft.).....	\$1,845 25	\$1,685 75
Candles.....	6 80	6 60
Oil.....	30	8 28
	<u>\$1,882 35</u>	<u>\$1,700 58</u>

LOWER STORE-ROOM.

Brooms, brushes, sponges, etc.....	\$194 90	\$221 08
Bath-brick, blacking, and stove-polish.....	18 85	29 25
Wood and willow ware.....	27 01	23 60
Hard and tin ware.....	219 44	81 32
Crockery and glassware.....	194 10	374 25
Soap.....	141 75	87 50
Matches.....	23 23	22 94
Freight.....	13 93	22 18
	<u>\$833 26</u>	<u>\$863 07</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Night watchman.....	\$360 00	\$384 23
Steward's horsekeeping.....	132 00	132 00
Traveling expenses.....	154 79	110 89
Omnibus and carriage hire.....	25 00	7 00
Special services and sundries.....	20 91	68 00
Freight.....	18 50	6 01
Express charges.....	17 79	36 50
Telegrams.....	2 65	-----
	<u>\$671 55</u>	<u>\$745 13</u>

NEW LAND EXPENDITURE.

Interest, etc.....	\$258 15	\$257 14
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PROVISIONS.

Fresh beef, 37,669 lbs., 38,738½ lbs.....	\$3,625 65	\$3,728 53
Corned beef, 14,000 lbs., 13,555 lbs.....	1,356 15	1,304 66
Mutton, 14,233 lbs., 14,393 lbs.....	1,369 92	1,385 33
Soup meat, 4,395 lbs., 4,451 lbs.....	423 01	423 41
Veal, 1,099 lbs., 1,150 lbs.....	164 85	173 58
Salt pork, 850 lbs., 850 lbs.....	170 00	106 25
Fresh pork, 594 lbs., 721 lbs.....	89 10	71 74
Hams and shoulders, 359 lbs., 3,362 lbs.....	55 56	347 29
Lamb.....	102 50	94 00
Turkeys, chickens, etc.....	252 73	283 19
Dried meats.....	50 70	23 96
Smoking meat, barrels, etc.....	18 10	22 63

Codfish, 1,606 lbs., 1,880 lbs.....	\$120 64	\$115 65
Mackerel, 16 bbls., 22 bbls.....	902 75	288 50
Oysters.....	25 20	9 06
Fish (fresh), 179 lbs., 2,780 lbs.....	12 91	174 80
Eggs, 699 doz., 469 doz.....	114 24	74 13
Tea, 829 lbs., 905 lbs.....	874 55	901 95
Coffee, 1,241 lbs., 1,215 lbs.....	380 09	346 72
Chicory, 285 lbs., 318 lbs.....	47 63	55 16
Sugar, 14,087 lbs., 14,748 lbs.....	1,815 62	1,792 56
Molasses, 233 gals., 339 gals.....	180 80	151 95
Syrup, 10 gals., 4 gals.....	11 00	4 10
Vinegar and cider, 250 gals., 818 gals.....	59 00	108 08
Butter, 15,105 lbs., 15,884 lbs.....	3,277 02	3,440 79
Potatoes, 228 bush., 552 bush.....	200 70	488 12
Parsnips, 47 bush.....	-----	32 90
Onions, 25 bush., 92 bush.....	25 00	48 00
Turnips, 143 bush.....	-----	35 75
Beans, 22 bush., 43½ bush.....	26 00	64 08
Flour, 402 bbls., 421 bbls.....	2,787 25	3,375 25
Corn meal, 700 lbs., 2,900 lbs.....	13 50	65 50
Bran, 218 lbs., 512 lbs.....	1 74	4 42
Hominy, 2 bbls., 5 bbls.....	15 50	35 62
Graham flour, etc.....	28 63	13 45
Buckwheat flour.....	4 55	3 16
Mustard, pepper, ginger, etc.....	121 47	108 70
Spices and extracts.....	18 80	21 55
Soda, cream tartar, and baking powder.....	24 71	31 15
Salt and saltpetre.....	58 35	44 85
Rice, 1,043 lbs., 700 lbs.....	110 67	70 53
Corn-starch, tapioca, gelatines, etc.....	19 52	11 90
Crackers, 1,597 lbs., 1,419 lbs.....	127 76	113 52
Cheese, 875 lbs., 920 lbs.....	186 25	189 96
Lemons, etc.....	19 05	22 52
Apples, 73 bush., 108 bush.....	53 52	99 00
Hops, 58 lbs.....	-----	29 00
Small fruits.....	88 84	125 44
Pie-plant, 750 lbs., 358 lbs.....	12 15	4 06
Dried fruits.....	97 49	166 40
Milk and cream.....	25 60	-----
Ice.....	109 82	71 75
Freight and express.....	48	33 15
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	\$18,822 07	\$20,575 41

PRINTING, STATIONERY, POSTAGE.

Blank books.....	\$40 00	\$107 88
" forms.....	27 78	30 30
Sundry stationery.....	89 81	218 29

Binding.....	\$7 50	\$18 75
Postage and stamps.....	140 01	133 59
Newspapers and periodicals.....	56 80	26 70
Traveling expenses.....	7 90	8 95
Telegrams.....	23 13	47 37
Photographic views.....	15 00	-----
Freight and express.....	7 47	8 87
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	\$415 35	\$600 70

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

Carpenters' wages.....	\$1,117 57	\$348 38
Painters' wages.....	312 66	48 94
Masons' wages.....	70 01	156 00
Slaters' wages.....	-----	65 75
Laborers' wages.....	75 76	5 00
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	208 87	68 66
Water cylinder.....	192 20	-----
Hardware, machine work, etc.....	188 00	198 63
Bricks, lime, slate, lumber.....	173 40	64 85
Repairs to boilers.....	-----	1,583 87
Pipe, valves, etc.....	146 27	401 90
Furniture repairs.....	51 73	14 48
Freight and express charges.....	18 78	24 75
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	\$2,555 25	\$2,981 21

REFUNDED MONEY.

Advance payments refunded.....	\$118 61	\$59 80
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UPPER STORE-ROOM.*

Dry goods and notions.....	\$1,861 98	\$2,383 87
Ready-made clothing.....	1,834 98	1,646 70
Boots, shoes, and repairs.....	1,050 00	965 83
Hats, caps, etc.....	-----	57 12
Undertaking, etc.....	273 75	125 00
Sundries for patients.....	89 58	109 15
Steward's advances.....	114 76	290 88
Expenses patients eloped.....	12 80	6 00
Donations advanced.....	1,667 80	-----
Freight.....	11 02	1 69
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	\$6,916 12	\$5,586 24

In presenting the usual table, showing the number received and discharged from the several counties and the number

*All charges to be refunded to the Asylum of whatever character are included in this item.

remaining at the close of the biennial period, we would refer briefly to one or two points connected therewith.

As regards former patients found at county poor-houses, and said to have been dismissed from the Asylum because incurable, it may be said that incurability is not made a ground for discharge; and in no case is removal advised, unless there is reason to believe that the patient will be fully as comfortable elsewhere. In no instance has a demonstrative patient, or one suffering from bodily disease, or paralysis, or for any reason requiring unusual care, been discharged from the institution at the request of its officers.

In May, 1867, when every bed in the building was occupied, and when it was expected that three halls in the north wing would be finished for use in October, the *temporary* removal of seventeen patients, requiring no extraordinary care, was requested, for the purpose of creating vacancies for a number of recent cases awaiting treatment. Occasionally since that time, when the reception of an extremely urgent case has been warmly pressed by county officers, a patient from the same county, who it was thought would suffer least, has been removed to effect it, though not by order of the officers of the Asylum. In fine, it is made a matter of principle to allow only professional considerations to govern in the discharge as well as in the admission of patients; and removal is advised only when there is reason to suppose that the patient will be fully as comfortable elsewhere as at the Asylum.

Scarcely a month passes without bringing applications for the re-admission of patients removed by county officers at some previous time. A number of patients thus returned are now at the Asylum; and until within a few years, indeed, so long as it was possible to do so, such patients were all re-admitted. Latterly, when the reception of so many suffering from disease of long standing would have virtually closed the Asylum to the admission of recent cases, it became necessary to establish a rule that patients removed under such circumstances could not be received until the extension of the capacity of the Asylum would permit it without prejudice to the interests of more urgent cases.

TABLE showing the Population in each County and of the State, according to the census of 1870; also the number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining in the Asylum for the biennial period ending October 1, 1872, and the whole number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF 1870.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED.			RECEIVED, 1871-72.			DISCH'D, 1871-72.			REMAINING, SEP. 30, 1872.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Allegan.....	32,105	21	8	29	18	6	19	8	1	4	2	.....	2	8	2	10
Alpena.....	2,756	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Antrim.....	1,985	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baird.....	22,199	19	10	29	16	9	25	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	8	1	4
Bay.....	15,900	5	8	8	8	1	4	4	1	5	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Benzie.....	35,104	18	17	35	11	11	22	2	2	4	.....	1	1	7	6	13
Branch.....	26,236	17	23	45	13	17	30	8	8	6	2	2	4	4	11	15
Calhoun.....	36,560	29	24	53	22	20	42	6	1	7	6	8	9	7	4	11
Cass.....	21,004	11	16	27	9	13	22	8	1	4	8	1	4	2	3	5
Charlevoix.....	1,734	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cheboygan.....	2,196	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	22,845	9	9	18	7	7	14	2	1	8	1	1	2	3	2	4
Delta.....	2,543	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

	20,171	11	10	21	9	9	18	3	2	4	2	6	2	1	2
Malop.....	20,171	21	19	40	14	18	39	3	3	6	3	5	7	1	3
Genesee.....	22,900	21	19	40	14	18	39	3	3	6	3	5	7	1	3
Gratiot.....	11,810	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Grand Traverse.....	4,443	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hilldale.....	31,634	11	15	26	10	13	23	1	1	2	2	7	1	2	3
Houghton.....	18,879	5	7	12	8	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	6
Huron.....	9,049	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ingham.....	25,363	18	14	32	15	8	23	2	3	5	1	1	3	6	9
Ionia.....	27,631	11	6	17	7	6	13	1	.....	1	2	1	3	4	4
Iosco.....	8,163	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Jackson.....	36,047	24	24	45	30	13	33	1	4	5	.....	4	4	6	10
Kalamazoo.....	32,034	47	55	102	39	43	37	5	3	8	3	13	8	7	15
Kent.....	50,403	34	25	59	20	13	33	11	3	14	5	6	14	7	21
Keweenaw.....	4,205	1	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Lake.....	543	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lapeer.....	21,345	5	3	13	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Leelanaw.....	4,373	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lenawee.....	45,335	27	24	51	21	21	42	3	3	11	3	11	6	3	9
Livingston.....	19,336	3	3	11	7	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	3
Macomb.....	27,616	5	10	15	3	7	10	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	5
Mecosta.....	5,643	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Manistee.....	6,074	2	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF 1970.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED			RECEIVED, 1971-72.			DISCH'D, 1971-72.			REMAINING, SEP. 30, 1972.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Marquette.....	15,083	4	1	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Mason.....	8,263	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menominee.....	1,791	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Midland.....	8,365	3	1	4	2	1	3	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	27,483	10	10	20	7	9	16	.....	.....	.....	8	8	6	8	1	4
Montcalm.....	13,629	3	4	7	2	2	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Muskegon.....	14,394	11	9	20	7	4	11	1	2	3	2	8	5	4	5	9
Newaygo.....	7,294	3	5	8	8	4	7	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Oakland.....	40,867	23	25	47	14	19	33	4	1	5	4	2	6	8	6	14
Oceana.....	7,232	3	2	5	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Ontonagon.....	2,645	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Osceola.....	2,093	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ottawa.....	26,651	21	13	34	18	8	26	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	5	8
Presque Isle.....	355	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saginaw.....	39,097	8	11	19	8	6	11	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	5	2	7

	14,563	5	4	9	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480
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Receipts and Disbursements of the Asylum from

YEARS.	GENERAL EXPENSE RECEIPTS.				STATE APPROPRIATIONS.		
	Counties.	Private.	Incidental.	Total.	Appropriation.	General Expense.	Construction.
1859	\$102 75	\$789 98	\$118 59	\$1,006 57	\$45,500 00	\$6,000 00	\$34,189 07
1860	3,917 88	4,363 92	165 59	8,452 39	55,000 00	5,898 40	29,719 60
1861	11,001 59	6,519 18	197 14	17,717 91	-----	-----	16,698 25
1862	18,497 07	8,006 59	198 85	26,702 01	25,000 00	5,524 01	11,575 45
1863	17,799 97	5,870 32	445 57	24,115 86	27,300 00	-----	26,455 69
1864	19,800 67	7,922 60	317 36	27,540 63	29,000 00	2,300 00	29,940 95
1865	22,307 75	9,313 27	928 82	32,549 84	37,550 00	24,839 37	6,072 74
1866	26,234 60	8,046 71	548 69	34,829 00	40,000 00	7,600 00	34,497 47
1867	31,594 11	9,302 44	352 66	41,149 21	145,889 37	10,000 00	64,306 29
1868	31,566 70	12,638 19	635 81	44,840 70	12,000 00	18,923 61	59,732 85
1869	42,011 90	16,686 05	1,002 30	59,650 15	47,000 00	18,000 00	52,230 69
1870	44,204 23	16,491 75	426 46	61,122 44	12,000 00	12,000 00	11,506 17
1871	48,829 54	11,596 70	842 30	55,770 54	9,000 00	9,000 00	3,185 17
1872	55,012 91	14,088 74	101 50	69,798 15	28,300 00	15,000 00	6,248 10
Tot.	\$367,331 67	\$182,038 39	\$5,771 34	\$505,241 40	\$506,889 37	\$124,435 39	\$377,343 00

The above table and the statement upon the next page show the receipts and the amount and application of all disbursements since the opening of the Asylum. The entire sum disbursed on "construction account" from March 8, 1850, to October 1, 1872, a period of over twenty-two years, is \$508,718 50. This sum includes the expense of reconstructing the portions destroyed by fire (\$69,237 80). The actual cost of the

its Organization, April 1, 1859, to October 1, 1872.

WHOLE NUMBER OF WEEKS SPENT BY PATIENTS IN THE INSTITUTION.			DISBURSE- MENTS ON ACCOUNT.	AVERAGE WEEKLY RECEIPTS.			AT WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE.
County.	Private.	Total.		County.	Private.	Total.	
201.4	145.2	346.6	\$3,062 62	\$0 50	\$5 44	\$3 90	\$8 53
2,267	1,278.2	3,545.2	14,059 51	1 73	8 41	2 38	8 46
4,688.6	2,080.2	6,774.1	19,700 08	2 85	3 21	2 64	2 93
6,271	2,004	8,275	25,199 94	2 95	3 99	3 28	3 04
7,523	1,688.4	9,260.4	23,083 61	2 86	3 58	2 60	2 49
7,067.2	1,953.8	9,025.5	39,332 02	2 73	4 05	3 05	4 33
6,666	2,069	8,755	55,418 21	3 35	4 46	3 72	6 26
7,147	1,875.6	9,022.6	44,396 00	3 67	4 29	3 86	4 92
7,742.8	1,727.5	9,470.1	58,404 08	4 03	5 38	4 34	5 68
8,297.2	1,999.1	10,296.3	61,509 49	3 30	6 32	4 35	5 97
10,966.1	2,981.2	13,947.3	74,451 42	3 38	5 58	5 56	5 35
12,198.5	2,392	15,090.5	72,375 68	3 68	5 70	4 05	4 81
40,960.6	2,286.5	18,217.4	70,235 88	3 99	5 18	4 22	5 31
72,291.6	2,364	15,648.6	90,496 08	4 14	6 21	4 46	5 14
105,296	27,220.4	132,516.4	\$687,144 52	\$3 49	\$4 55	\$8 81	\$4 81

institution complete, is \$426,846 48; including the amount paid for 200 acres of land, engineer's house, warming and ventilating apparatus, furniture, barns, out-buildings, stock and implements, shops, dry-kiln and machinery, "the right of way for water-race," pump-house and pump, and the renewal of the laundry, boilers and apparatus, and all other purposes provided for by special appropriation since 1850.

The following is a financial statement from April 1, 1859,
to October 1, 1872 (13½ years) :

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To payments by counties.....	\$367,381 67
“ payments by individuals.....	132,088 89
“ incidental receipts.....	5,771 34
“ State appropriations.....	134,485 39
	<u>\$639,726 79</u>
By orders paid.....	\$637,144 52
“ balance.....	2,582 27
	<u>\$639,726 79</u>

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

To State appropriations.....	\$373,908 98
“ balance.....	3,444 62
	<u>\$377,348 60</u>
By orders paid.....	\$377,348 60

ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

To State appropriations.....	\$110,000 00
By orders paid.....	\$108,095 78
“ balance.....	6,904 22
	<u>\$110,000 00</u>

SUMMARY.

To receipts general expense account.....	\$639,726 79
“ “ construction account.....	373,908 98
“ “ Asylum extension account.....	110,000 00
	<u>\$1,123,630 77</u>
By general expense payments.....	\$637,144 52
“ construction payments.....	377,348 60
“ Asylum extension payments.....	108,095 78
“ balance.....	6,041 87
	<u>\$1,123,630 77</u>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

That kindly interest in the welfare of the insane which has prompted the citizens of this and adjoining States to contribute so liberally to provide means of amusement, pictures, works of art, books for the library, rare plants for the greenhouse, and numerous little additions to the comfort and pleasure of our patients, again calls for grateful acknowledgment. In extent and variety, these evidences of sympathy and interest far surpass the contributions of any previous biennial period. Their effect upon the patients for good cannot be over-estimated. Through them they are led to feel that misfortune and disease have not severed them from loving hearts and tender ministering hands. Upon attendants and officers their influence is equally marked for encouragement, by giving them the pleasing consciousness that they are not alone in effort to promote the happiness of those committed to their care.

In this connection we would gratefully refer to the generosity so often exercised by the attendants themselves toward the inmates of our halls, in the purchase of the various fruits in their season; in presenting little articles of wearing apparel to those whose means do not permit them to gratify their tastes; in furnishing games, croquet sets, materials for occupation, etc. The sum total of these little gifts, made without prospect of return, often without the knowledge of any but the persons immediately interested, and invariably in response to a kindly feeling and generous instinct, is in the aggregate large, and is of great service. It has a higher value in developing that community of interest and kindness of feeling so beneficial in the mutual relations of patient and attendant.

The thanks, not of the inmates of the Asylum alone, but of every citizen of our State, are due to Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Hon. Allen Potter, Wm. A. Tomlinson, Esq., Wm. A. Wood, Esq., Messrs. Carder and Gilbert, and Frederick W. Curtenius, Esq., for their munificent contributions to the completion of the new chapel. Through their generous and

thoughtful kindness, the institution has been provided with a very complete and beautiful audience-room. The opening exercises, held June-30, 1872, and attended by the resident Trustees and many invited friends of the Asylum, were of a most interesting character. Our excellent Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Putnam, has been requested to present a copy of the address delivered on that occasion in lieu of his usual report.

His Excellency, Governor Baldwin, sent to us one hundred dollars as a Christmas gift. Messrs. Taylor & McReynolds, Hon. H. H. Holt, Hon. E. G. Comstock, L. G. Mason, Esq., and Messrs. Smith, Nims, & Erwin, sent us one hundred dollars to assist in purchasing a billiard table for the new building. E. C. Seaman, Esq., of Ann Arbor, gave ten dollars to the Library Fund. S. H. Wendover, Esq., of Stuyvesant, New York, remitted thirty-five dollars, to be expended in whatever way might best be calculated to increase the comfort of our household. Other persons connected with the institution have contributed one hundred dollars to complete the purchase of a billiard table.

Messrs. Bush & Patterson of Kalamazoo sent a receipted bill for nearly twenty-five dollars when payment was tendered to them for material furnished for the new chapel. Messrs Hague & Son, fresco painters from Jackson, donated ten dollars of their bill for frescoing the walls of the same. C. Kathern, Esq., agent Union Glass Co., Cleveland, N. Y., generously donated the glass for the chapel windows, and supplied a large additional amount subsequently to make good the breakage in transporting it to the glass stainers.

The Young Men's Literary Association have presented four double tickets of admission to their course of lectures each winter. Messrs. Reed & Gale, managers of the "National Park Horse Fair," admitted parties of male and female patients to the grounds, furnishing tickets in the aggregate to the amount of seventy-eight dollars. The officers of the State Agricultural Society, for two years in succession, have

admitted our patients free of charge. Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse also donated several tickets to the lectures of John B. Gough and Josh Billings respectively.

Through the liberality of H. E. Sargent, Esq., Sup't M. C. R. R., and George E. Curtis, Esq., Division Supt., free transportation was furnished to South Haven for two car loads of the members of our household, thus giving to all who were in a condition to participate in it, a most enjoyable excursion. It was made the subject of thought, remark, and correspondence among our patients for many weeks subsequently. Messrs. M. Hale, George Hannahs, and E. B. Dyckman of South Haven, donated peaches, and made many arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists.

Thanks are also due to the "Jubilee Singers" of Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn., for a morning concert in one of our halls, at which several of their characteristic songs were given, to the great delight of all who heard them. The members of Everard's band have kindly given us choice music for one of our social entertainments, and have placed us under many obligations by furnishing gratuitously their manuscript music for the use of the Asylum band. Messrs. Lounsberry, Mosher & Russell have also contributed much to the interest of our entertainments by furnishing instrumental music gratuitously on several occasions. Mr. Wm. E. Johnson, who has led our chapel choir for so many years, has kindly continued to give his very valuable services in conducting the music upon the Sabbath, and at choir meetings during the week.

The publishers of the following newspapers have sent them regularly to the Asylum during the whole or a portion of the biennial period: Detroit Daily Free Press, Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph, Detroit Weekly Tribune, Detroit Weekly Post, Lansing Republican, Jackson Weekly News, Albion Mirror, Peninsular Courier, Michigan Argus, Romeo Weekly Observer, Wyandotte Enterprise, Wolverine Citizen, Battle Creek

Journal, Hastings Banner, Coldwater Republican, Constantine Mercury, The Interior, Kalamazoo Weekly Gazette, Kalamazoo Weekly Telegraph, Schoolcraft Dispatch and News, and Peninsular Herald.

Through D. C. Fitch, Esq., of Paw Paw, we have been supplied regularly with copies of the Paw Paw True North-erner, Van Buren County Free Press, and South Haven Sentinel. Miss Philinda Dix of Schoolcraft, for many months mailed a copy of the Christian Union to the ladies' convalescent hall. Mrs. E. E. Hurd of Galesburg, Illinois, sent to the same hall a copy of Good Words for 1871. Rev. L. H. Trowbridge and William L. Eaton, kindly furnished sixteen copies of the Kalamazoo Torchlight during 1871-72; a copy for each hall at present occupied in the Institution. Revs. J. F. Conover and D. Putnam have sent from time to time packages of religious newspapers.

The employes of the the Kalamazoo post-office, have also supplied us with much valuable reading matter of excellent quality and great variety.

Jno. S. Pierson, Esq., has again remembered us with characteristic liberality and thoughtful generosity in sending us a large box of new and well-selected books; also stereoscopic views, pictures for framing, etc. The pictures have been sufficient to decorate wholly, or in part, four halls, and have done much to stimulate thought and divert the attention of the patients.

A gentleman of New York city, donated one hundred and fifty dollars worth of D. Appleton & Co.'s publications, and the publishers gave us a liberal deduction in ordering them. Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse sent twenty volumes as a New Year's present; also stereoscopic views. F. T. Hadden of Kalamazoo presented a copy of the Illustrated Family Bible.

S. S. Cobb, Esq., of Kalamazoo, presented for the day-room of the male convalescent hall, a fine chromo appropriately framed. George Young, Esq., of Grand Rapids, also presented

a valuable chromo. Mrs. S. S. Barrows of Chicago, presented a large flower piece to one of the halls. Messrs. Van Heusen, Charles & Co., Albany, New York, presented a stereoscopic instrument with twenty slides.

Dr. J. E. Emerson presented two bound volumes of *Every Saturday*. Mrs. A. Vanderhorst gave to the library a large volume of *Poems* in the Holland language; Miss Margaret Stalker, two volumes, and Rev. J. F. Conover of Kalamazoo, several volumes of hymns and religious reading. E. C. Seaman, Esq., of Ann Arbor, has donated several volumes of choice reading to the library. Hon. Z. Chandler has forwarded government documents from time to time.

Hon John J. Bagley of Detroit presented a beautiful pleasure boat, the "James A. Walter," with oars, etc., complete, and on several occasions has contributed most generously for various purposes. C. H. Hurd, Esq., of the Michigan Central Railroad transported the boat free of charge from Detroit.

Colonel and Mrs. Wheaton presented a quantity of fine Isabella grapes, sufficient to supply six halls.

Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse presented nearly fifty dollars worth of fancy articles, suitable for sale at the Ladies' Fair.

Messrs. Dutton & Pattison presented a large number of fancy paper boxes, which proved very salable on the same occasion.

The following persons made valuable donations of material fancy articles, and personal assistance to those who had charge of the "fairs" held at the institution in February and December, 1871, to procure means for furnishing the new chapel :

S. Cohen, Detroit; Mrs. A. P. McConnell, Pontiac; Miss Turner, Hudson, N. Y.; Misses Beerstecher, Tompkinson, Howard, Mrs. d'Arcambal, Wilbur, Roos, Capen, and Shakespeare, Kalamazoo; Messrs. Clough, Shakespeare, Kimball, Underwood, Weimer & Rumler, M. Israel & Co., J. K. Wagner, Kidder, Bruen & Co., E. M. Champlin, Wm. B. Clark & Son, M. Cohn, J. Bigelow, Stone & Corset, T. S. Cobb, Son & Co., A. C.

Wortley, Charles Bell, O. M. Allen & Co., J. Hoodemaker, A. E. Bartlett, C. D. Hanscomb, M. Henika, Beebe & Scott, and Wm. Morse, of Kalamazoo.

Dr. John S. Butler, Medical Superintendent "Retreat," Hartford, Conn., presented a wire-covered bedstead of excellent manufacture.

Prof. Henry B. Goodenow gave gratuitous instruction in music, to those of our patients who were unable otherwise to procure it.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas of Kalamazoo and Miss C. R. Lemon of California have made several valuable additions to our green-house.

In closing this report, with the retrospect of sixteen years' official connection with this Asylum, and of fourteen years of immediate charge of its operations, there comes to mind a most grateful recollection of the firm support, the efficient aid, and the active sympathy of the State officers, the Senators and Representatives, and the citizens, who have done so much to insure its success. The moral support, so essential to the general usefulness of such an institution, has ever been freely and considerably extended.

My official relations could not have been made more pleasant; and, distasteful as personal references necessarily are, it is impossible to allow this opportunity for expressing my gratitude to pass unimproved. The editors of our State also, in presenting their views relative to the subject of provision for the insane, and to all matters pertaining to the Asylum, have been so liberal and advanced in their opinions as to have attracted the notice of a social scientist of much eminence, himself the editor of a leading journal. To these gentlemen, and to the enlightened public sentiment they have created, the comprehensive system of provision for the insane

of this State, and the steady and uninterrupted progress of the Asylum is very largely due.

It is true, that when overcrowded halls have compelled the rejection of so many applications for admission, the work of construction has seemed painfully slow and tedious; yet, in view of the rapid growth of the State, appropriations have, perhaps, been made as promptly and liberally as a proper regard for other and very important objects would permit. Although the last hall of the present building was completed only three years ago, and although the average capacity of the institution, since its opening, has been only 186, still 1,300 patients have already been received for treatment.

The Asylum has been built by sections; and as each section has been completed, patients, in excess of its capacity, have always been awaiting admission, and have usually entered the halls almost at the moment the workmen left them. The reception of patients under such embarrassing circumstances has been attended by greatly increased labor and anxiety; still, for all this, there is ample compensation in the success attained, and in the exemption from homicides, serious accidents, and especially from the disastrous conflagrations which constantly threaten such institutions.

In institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, as in all other enterprises, there must necessarily be advance and improvement, keeping pace not only with the progress in medical science, but also meeting the exact requirements of the community. Aside from those who are the immediate object of the charity of the State, proper provision must be made for a class of patients, each year increasing in number, whose removal from home is rendered necessary only through the nature of the disease, and not from pecuniary considerations. By the friends of this class of patients an institution entitled to their entire confidence is imperatively demanded, and every essential to successful care and treatment, both professional and in the direction of congenial surroundings, must sooner or later be secured to them.

Suitable provision must also be made for still another class, to whom, notwithstanding the necessity of asylum care, the presence and daily companionship of husband or wife, son or daughter, as the case may be, are not only admissible, but very desirable. At first thought, it would naturally be expected that private enterprise should secure this; but for several reasons this is unlikely to be the case to any great extent in this country, and in fact, as regards a very considerable number, is impossible; hence the conviction that the State and corporate institutions must yet secure to each citizen all that can be desired in this direction.

A great advance has been made in the character, organization, and administration of such institutions, and it is but consistent with the spirit of the age to anticipate even more marked improvement in the future.

Many years of intimate connection with the establishment and development of the Michigan Asylum, have begotten a deep interest in its advancement to the highest possible degree of perfection. To be in any way instrumental in attaining this would be an inexpressible gratification; but circumstances forbidding the expectation of being associated with its future, it only remains for me to urge upon the Legislature, and those to whose charge it may be committed, the importance of fully and exactly meeting the requirements of all classes of our citizens who may seek admission. With the extended means of classification it will hereafter possess, this may be readily effected, and it will add nothing to the expenses to be borne by the public.

The attendants and assistants, whose efficiency and correct appreciation of the obligations resting upon them, have contributed so much to the comfort of their patients, merit the highest commendation, and to each of these we desire to express our sincere thanks. No less deserving of praise are those in positions of greater responsibility, and those in charge

of special departments. Their close attention and strict integrity have advanced very important interests. With less care and assiduous attention on their part, serious ills might have resulted, and the risk of loss by fire and from other sources of danger, would have been much greater.

As Trustees you have had an opportunity for observing the business capacity and efficiency of our Steward. Many additional and responsible duties have devolved upon him in connection with the building of the Extension; his excellent judgment and long experience have very materially aided to secure the prompt and economical application of labor and material.

The circumstances which lead our excellent Chaplain to contemplate closing his long and useful connection with the institution are deeply regretted by all. Possessing in an unusual degree the peculiar qualifications for such a position, intimately acquainted and in full sympathy with each member of the household, his ministrations have been of inestimable value.

The duties devolving upon Drs. Palmer, Emerson and Hurd, have been greatly increased and very responsible. It has been necessary for them to assume many administrative duties, in addition to the departments assigned to them respectively. To their efficiency as officers, their experience and professional skill, it is mainly due that the Asylum has passed so successfully through a period beset by embarrassment.

From the resident members of the Board, Messrs. Trask and Tomlinson, its executive committee, my frequent requests for advice and assistance have always met with a prompt response. With feelings of profound gratitude for the wise counsel and firm support you, as Trustees of the institution, have extended to me, and for your unvarying kindness and consideration in our personal relations, I remain,

Very respectfully,

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,
Medical Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :

DEAR SIR:—Since the time of my last report, the usual duties of my position have been so similar to those of previous years as to require no special remark. The most important and interesting event associated with my labors in the Asylum, during the past year, is the completion and opening of the new chapel. For many reasons we had all been looking forward to this event with deep interest. Some of these reasons are indicated in the address made at the opening exercises.

Yielding to the judgment and suggestions of others, I allow the substance of that address to occupy the space of an ordinary report, with the hope that it may afford a partial answer, at least, to the inquiries sometimes made as to the value of places for united worship, and the use of moral and religious services to the inmates of an Asylum.

ADDRESS.

It is natural for us to bow down and worship. At times we cannot well help doing this. The particular outward form which this worship shall take depends, doubtless, very much upon education and surrounding circumstances, but the act itself springs spontaneously from the religious sentiments and emotions of our nature. Quiet and satisfaction of soul, therefore, can be experienced only when these sentiments and emotions have opportunity for expression. A place and means of worship are necessary to the highest well-being, not only of soul, but of mind and body also. Consequently, in such an in-

stitution as this, it would be unchristian, and even unnatural, not to provide conveniences and a time for social and public worship.

It is freely admitted that we may worship God alone and in any place, if we have the temper and spirit of true worshippers. Our Heavenly Father hears and sees everywhere. We may find God in the field or forest, or in our own private rooms. Such solitary and personal communion with the Father of our spirits is needed, and is sweet and blessed. But this alone is not enough. Our natures and our faith require something more. It is good and needful for us sometimes to join heart to heart as we offer before God the acceptable incense of spiritual worship; to unite voice with voice in words of common confession and contrition, and in songs of praise and thanksgiving. Much of the value and enjoyment of a Christian life would be gone if we were compelled to live it entirely alone. Much of the worth and joy of our blessed hopes, too, would be lost if we could not share them one with another.

It is true, also, that we could worship and commune with our Father if we were gathered together in any place; "in the darkling wood," in the mountain, or in any common room. Everywhere He will listen to our united praises and supplications, and will bless us. We have ourselves made proof of all this. Many a time, in the early history of the Asylum, we met and were blessed of Him in the little parlors of the south wing. We have found Him and He has done us good when we worshiped upon one of the halls, so well remembered by many who have gone out from us restored to soundness of mind, and by a few who still remain among us. We have enjoyed rich tokens of His presence and His loving kindness, up in the temporary chapel, to which, with weary step, some of you have so many times made your way. All these places we shall remember with gratitude, and we turn from them with mingled emotions as to-day, for the first time, we gather with a few invited friends, in this completed chapel.

We have waited for this day to gladden our eyes and our hearts. We come now to ask the presence of God within this place, and His especial blessing upon us, and upon the service which we shall render Him here. The room is appropriate and convenient for our use. It affords proper gratification to a cultivated christian taste. It is beautiful to the eye, and we trust in the future it will become dear to many hearts. We may well thank God for it; and, in a lesser degree, we may thank the friends through whose liberality and kindness we are permitted to enjoy it. They will have their reward in the remembrances of grateful hearts, in the consciousness of good done to others, and in the approval of Him who, in the great day, will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, my suffering ones, ye did it unto me."

And when our gratitude is going forth, we shall not forget him to whose taste and skill and unwearied efforts we are most indebted. His name will be first on our list of friends and deepest down in our hearts. And as we value most that for which we ourselves have made sacrifices, the labor of head and heart and hands which many of you have so freely given, will render these rich and fitting adornments productive of higher and sweeter enjoyment to your own souls.

Here we hope to find a home for our social and united worship; such a home as the wants and weaknesses of our natures demand. Its sacred uses and hallowed associations will help us in the spirit and earnestness of our devotions. For, while acceptable worship may be offered anywhere, if the heart be right, we all do know how much we are aided in our religious life by the associations of times and seasons and places. Those in health and strength, even under the most favorable circumstances, in the midst of friends and kindred, and in the full possession of every power of body and mind, have need of such helps. They are more devout whose devotions find harmonious surroundings. The whole higher moral and spiritual

life is quickened where the presence of God seems especially to dwell.

If this is true of the strong and well, how much more must it be true of the infirm in body, the wearied in spirit and the troubled in heart; of those who are cast down and sometimes quite despairing; of those feeble in faith and in power of self-control, amid new companionship and strange surroundings! How much more do such as these require all possible help to call in the thoughts which will wander, to kindle up again in the soul the fire of hope which seems almost gone out; to strengthen the faith, weak and trembling as the steps of infancy, and to draw the whole being nearer to the great fountain of strength and wisdom! And if sometimes motives and power of self-restraint and self-control are lacking, where can these be found more surely than here? And among us, as in all places, are some hearts and minds which can never be fully restored until the Great Physician shall put forth his finger and give them the touch of healing. They have need to be purified and elevated both in body and soul, in thought and feeling. Here, as well as anywhere, may such blessed changes be wrought by the power and influence of the Divine Spirit.

To more perfectly realize these desires and attain these ends, we hope that this place and its associations will give us help, through the mercy and grace of Him whom we beseech to make it His constant dwelling. It will thus become one among the means of your restoration in body and mind and heart. It will, by God's blessing, aid in lifting some heavy and crushing burdens from the overlaid; in lighting up again the long darkened chambers of memory in some poor clouded souls, and in kindling the gleam of hope in despairing hearts.

It will thus help to restore a lost son or daughter or husband or wife or father or mother to some broken and desolate household, now sitting in gloom almost like that of the shadow of death.

We may, therefore, well thank God for this beautiful home for our hours of worship; and remember, with emotions of gladness and gratitude in our seasons of depression and darkness, that we are not forgotten either by our friends below or our kind Father above.

In closing this report a single word more needs to be added. It is evident to those best acquainted with all the circumstances that, in consequence of the completion of the chapel and the enlargement of the Asylum, additional duties should be required of the Chaplain, and greater demands should be made upon his time. These considerations will permit me to continue in the position only until some satisfactory arrangement can be made for the performance of duties which long experience has shown me to be always delicate, often painfully touching to a sensitive and sympathizing heart, and frequently productive of the highest enjoyment to one who can fully understand and appreciate them, and who has sufficient wisdom and grace rightly to discharge them. The severance of a relation so long continued and so uniformly pleasant, cannot be made without pain. It is due to myself, as well as others, that I should express my thanks to the inmates and officers of the Asylum, and especially to yourself, for the many expressions of kindness and regard which I have received during the entire period of my connection with the institution.

With sincere regard,

DANIEL PUTNAM.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION TO THE ASYLUM.

Whenever the admission of an individual is desired, application should first be made to the Medical Superintendent. In the present crowded condition of the institution, this is absolutely necessary. With the applications should be given a brief history of the attack, with a statement of the age, sex, and mental and physical condition of the patient. A prompt reply will be returned, and if the patient can be received, such suggestions will be added as the circumstances seem to require.

In reference to orders for admission, etc., see act of organization, being act No. 164, laws of 1859, and amendments thereto:

“SEC. 20. The county superintendents of the poor of any county, or any supervisor of any city or town to which a person who shall become insane shall be chargeable, after the opening of the Asylum for the insane, shall send such person to the Asylum by an order under their hands: *Provided*, the Asylum can receive such person.”

The form of the order usual in these cases is as follows:

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :

SIR :—In accordance with the provisions of an act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....
an insane person of the town of..... in the county of.....
provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

..... } Superintendents of the
..... } Poor,
..... } Or Supervisor.

By the provisions of section 24, it is intended to secure the benefits of the institution to a class by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expense of private maintenance. The law evidently contemplates that the orders be granted in only cases of such character that recovery, or at least very decided improvement, may reasonably be expected.

The form of order, arranged in accordance with requirements of section 24 and subsequent amendments (copies of which may be procured at the Asylum), is as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF----- } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of----- holden,
at the Probate Office at----- day of-----
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-----

Present----- Judge of Probate.

In the matter of-----, an indigent insane person.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of-----
praying that said-----, an insane person residing in-----
may be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, there to be
supported at the expense of the county of-----, and having
taken the depositions of----- and-----, two
respectable physicians, and----- credible witnesses,
and having duly notified the prosecuting attorney of the time and place
of hearing of said examination, and having fully investigated the facts,
and it satisfactorily appearing that the said----- is insane,
and has no estate in possession or held in trust for-----, sufficient for
the support of----- self (and----- family), under the visitation of
insanity: Therefore

It is ordered, That the said-----, under and according to
the provisions of section 24 of "An act, etc., approved February 14th,
1859," and amendments thereto, be admitted to the Michigan Asylum
for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, there to be supported at the expense of
the county of----- until restored to soundness of mind, if
effected within two years, and until removed by order of the Board of
Supervisors of said county of-----

----- Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
----- County. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order
made by me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
Seal of the Probate Court, at----- this----- day of
----- A. D. 187-----

{ L. S. }

----- Judge of Probate.

A subsequent section provides for those who, though admitted and treated for a time at private expense, subsequently find themselves so straightened in means as to require aid:

"SEC. 27. When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the Asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the Superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefited by remaining in the institution, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application made under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there another year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the Asylum, and they shall repeat the same for the two succeeding years, upon like application and the production of a new certificate each succeeding year, of like import, from the Medical Superintendent."

The purpose of this section is obviously to secure the advantages of the Asylum to parties in indigent circumstances, when it is quite certain that protracted treatment will effect restoration.

Although there is no direct provision for the treatment, at the institution, of individuals at personal expense, the trustees have directed, under the power vested in them by the act of organization, that: "When there are vacancies in the Asylum, pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall, *in any case*, be received without such certificate, bond, and payment."

The minimum rate of board for private patients will be five dollars per week.

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS, of the town of in the county of an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo;

"Now, therefore, We the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay him and his successors in office, the sum of dollars cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall

continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay, not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set our names this, the..... day of..... in the year 18...

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with..... and..... signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I have seen and examined..... of..... and believe him to be insane.

Dated.....

..... M. D.

The medical certificate must bear even date with this bond, and, when it is deemed necessary, must be accompanied by satisfactory references as to professional standing.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, *let it never be done by deception*. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the institution, and on arrival, suggesting to the patient the idea of staying, when his admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days, to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated, or laboring under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

The Trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but

would suggest, that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative, rather than in the custody of the sheriff or a constable.

Their attention is also particularly requested to the requirements of Sec. 39, in reference to the *personal cleanliness*, etc., of those presented for admission.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of under-garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the institution.

All letters concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once; and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The postoffice and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

(MAY 1st, 1872.)

Lands, 195 acres.....	\$19,500 00
Buildings	356,075 00
Farm and garden.....	4,634 95
Plants, etc., in green-house	514 64
Center building, third floor.....	1,646 12
Center building, second floor.....	1,983 65
Center building, first floor.....	1,924 56
Center building, library	1,150 00
Halls.....	18,133 94
Bedding, etc., in store.....	820 55
Female patients' clothing in store.....	252 59
Male patients' clothing in store.....	454 43
Sundries in store.....	42 55
Crockery, tin-ware, etc.....	633 96
Apothecary shop.....	1,365 70
Bed-rooms over kitchen.....	857 42
Kitchen	828 34
Provisions	1,787 45
Bakery	72 95
Laundry	951 20
Boiler and engine-room, and blacksmith shop....	446 20
Carpenters' shops.....	590 00
Lumber, materials, etc.....	1,451 95
Fuel.....	566 75
Miscellaneous.....	1,096 00
Total	\$417,780 90

NOTE.—The inventoried value of articles donated to the Asylum is about \$8,000.

INVENTORY
OF THE
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
OF THE
MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WITH
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF THE
Construction, Asylum Extension, and General Expense Accounts
TO MARCH 1st, 1873.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1873.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, }
Kalamazoo, March 1, 1873. }

To HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan*:

DEAR SIR—The following report, presenting an inventory of the real estate, buildings, furniture, stores, etc., and a statement of the financial condition of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, is respectfully submitted.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

INVENTORY.

I.—LAND AND BUILDINGS.

[Articles donated are printed in small capitals.]

125 acres of land.....	\$19,500 00	
Asylum building, chapel, kitchen, bakery, laundry, engine and boiler house, blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, lumber sheds, pump house and engineer's house.....	855,000 00	
Barn, cow barn, sheds, etc.....	4,000 00	
Ice and root house.....	75 00	
Green-house	2,000 00	
		<u>\$880,575 00</u>

II.—FARM AND BARN.

4 horses	\$400 00	
2 mules.....	200 00	
1 yoke of oxen.....	200 00	
10 cows.....	550 00	
1 two-years-old bull.....	70 00	
4 yearling heifers.....	150 00	
5 heifer calves	75 00	
28 hogs.....	400 00	
6 breeding sows.....	60 00	
1 boar.....	25 00	
9 pigs.....	45 00	
2 two-horse wagons.....	100 00	
1 one-horse wagon.....	30 00	
1 one-horse cart.....	20 00	
1 two-seated business wagon.....	150 00	
2 one-horse express wagons.....	100 00	
1 large carriage for patients.....	1,000 00	
		<u>3,575 00</u>
. Amount carried forward.....		<u>\$884,150 00</u>

Amount brought forward.....	\$384,150 00
1 double harness.....	50 00
1 single harness.....	20 00
1 double-team harness.....	20 00
1 single " ".....	5 00
2 bob sleighs.....	50 00
1 single bob sleigh.....	12 00
1 cutter.....	25 00
1 hand-cart.....	20 00
3 buffalo robes.....	24 00
1 wolf-skin robe.....	20 00
1 field mowing machine.....	100 00
1 one-horse lawn machine.....	125 00
1 hand lawn machine.....	25 00
1 horse hay-rake.....	45 00
1 plow.....	12 00
2 drags.....	30 00
3 one-horse cultivators.....	15 00
1 fanning mill.....	25 00
1 feed cutting-box.....	35 00
6 forks.....	8 00
3 hand-rakes.....	45
1 ox yoke.....	2 00
8 tons of hay.....	144 00
12 tons corn-stalks.....	120 00
3 chains.....	5 00
200 bushels of corn.....	90 00
	<hr/>
	4,597 45

III.—GARDEN.

4 spades.....	\$5 00
2 long shovels.....	8 00
2 short ".....	2 50
2 forks.....	8 50
3 rakes.....	90
2 draw-hoes.....	1 30
3 Dutch hoes.....	2 80
1 pair edging shears (with heel).....	5 00
2 pruning shears.....	3 50
2 garden trowels.....	70
	<hr/>
	28 20

Amount carried forward..... \$385,200 65

Amount brought forward.....	\$385,200 65	
1 garden syringe.....	4 00	
3 large garden reels.....	2 05	
1 garden line.....	1 50	
1 grass edging knife.....	1 75	
		37 50
852 PLANTS IN GREEN-HOUSE.....	\$511 20	
43 flower pots, used.....	8 44	
		514 64

IV.—CENTER BUILDING.

(Third Floor.)

7 bedsteads.....	\$84 50	
7 hair mattresses.....	165 00	
10 straw bed-sacks.....	21 50	
33 woolen blankets.....	66 75	
32 double sheets.....	31 80	
12 counterpanes.....	18 50	
30 pillow-cases.....	6 00	
1 comfortable.....	2 00	
34 toilet-towels.....	8 50	
15 hair and feather pillows.....	29 50	
7 looking-glasses.....	15 50	
4 wash-stands.....	49 00	
7 bureaus.....	67 00	
5 toilet sets.....	23 12	
3 wardrobes.....	21 00	
1 horse-hair lounge.....	8 00	
2 " " chairs.....	5 00	
3 cane-seated rockers.....	18 00	
14 cane-seated chairs.....	26 20	
3 towel racks.....	1 80	
1 arm chair.....	1 75	
12 window curtains.....	9 75	
213 yards carpet.....	179 00	
15 wood and rush seated chairs.....	6 15	
5 stoves, pipe, and zinc.....	59 00	
1 center table.....	7 00	
4 side tables.....	13 50	
4 small stands.....	5 30	
1 book-case and table.....	18 00	
2 green worsted curtains.....	4 00	
		971 63
Amount carried forward.....	\$386,696 21	

Amount brought forward.....		\$386,000 21
1 MUSIC STAND.....	2 00	
1 covered platform and desk.....	20 00	
32 yards cocoa matting.....	32 00	
1 bag sponge (prepared).....	8 00	
1 ANTIQUE WALNUT CHAIR.....	15 00	
18 reversible settees.....	180 00	
1 melodeon.....	70 00	
1 oxy-hydrogen stereopticon.....	325 00	
120 slides for stereopticon.....	75 00	
1 large screen for stereopticon.....	12 00	
1 pulpit bible.....	5 00	
1 step ladder.....	5 00	
1 wood pail and wash basin.....	60	
4 bureau spreads.....	50	
8 spittoons.....	1 80	
5 match safes.....	1 30	
2 brooms, 1 dust pan.....	70	
1 dust brush, 2 scrub brushes.....	60	
		<hr/> 1,721 12

(Second Floor.)

228 yards carpeting.....	228 00	
12 yards drugget.....	1 50	
5 pieces oil cloth.....	10 00	
5 bed rugs.....	10 50	
4 stoves, pipe and zinc.....	71 00	
1 bed room set (ash).....	160 00	
4 black walnut bedsteads.....	68 00	
1 spring bed.....	8 00	
6 mattresses.....	107 00	
8 hair and feather pillows.....	22 00	
20 woolen blankets.....	30 00	
7 counterpanes.....	16 00	
40 sheets.....	35 20	
18 pillow cases.....	8 60	
36 towels.....	9 00	
2 straw bed sacks.....	2 00	
6 bureaus.....	102 00	
6 wardrobes.....	93 00	
5 settees.....	180 00	
4 washstands.....	62 00	
		<hr/> 1,167 80
Amount carried forward.....		\$388,618 51

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

9

Amount brought forward.....		\$388,618 51
4 toilet sets.....	81 50	
11 stands.....	23 25	
1 side table.....	8 00	
5 center tables.....	64 00	
1 extension dining table.....	18 00	
1 clock.....	18 00	
4 towel racks.....	4 20	
2 what-nots.....	12 00	
1 sideboard.....	10 00	
2 green holland screens.....	6 00	
1 writing desk.....	20 00	
1 boot rack.....	5 00	
1 book case.....	85 00	
1 hat rack.....	12 00	
2 glass inkstands and drop lights.....	1 70	
120 VOL. STATE AND GOV. DOCUMENTS.....	120 00	
1 mirror and slab.....	72 00	
2 mahogany arm chairs.....	45 00	
7 " " " ".....	69 00	
8 carpet foot stools.....	7 00	
6 rocking chairs.....	29 50	
23 cane-seated chairs.....	46 00	
2 wooden chairs.....	1 00	
3 looking-glasses.....	10 00	
1 pillar gas fixture.....	2 25	
1 BIBLE.....	1 50	
1 set tongs, shovel, etc.....	1 50	
2 wood boxes.....	2 00	
2 spittoons.....	1 90	
1 set stoneware.....	12 29	
5 fruit dishes.....	2 00	
8 glass preserve dishes.....	2 25	
19 individual salts.....	76	
1 celery glass.....	2 00	
1 set mats.....	1 00	
1 dozen ivory napkin rings.....	3 00	
1 plated castor and 5 bottles.....	5 00	
10 glass goblets.....	2 00	
2 coffee urns, etc.....	40 00	
1 Britannia tea pot.....	1 50	
		742 10
Amount carried forward.....		\$389,356 61

Amount brought forward.....		\$389,356 61
2 coffee and tea pot stands.....	50	
2 carvers and forks (rubber handles).....	5 00	
24 dinner and tea knives.....	13 20	
9 ivory handle knives.....	2 25	
24 plated forks.....	10 00	
16 " table spoons.....	8 00	
24 " teaspoons.....	6 00	
1 table steel.....	1 25	
1 tin cake box.....	1 25	
4 tea trays.....	7 00	
1 dinner bell.....	50	
2 dish pans.....	1 25	
1 wood tub.....	80	
5 match-safes; 3 mouse traps.....	1 55	
2 carpet sweepers; 1 pair shears.....	3 20	
1 ash pail; 1 tin pail.....	2 25	
4 glass globes.....	4 00	
1 gas lighter; 1 tack hammer.....	60	
brooms; 2 feather dusters.....	3 00	
2 dust pans; 4 scrub brushes.....	1 15	
		<hr/>
		1,963 65

(First Floor.)

180 yards carpeting.....	204 50	
1 piece floor cloth.....	4 50	
1 stove-pipe and zinc.....	15 00	
1 extension dining table (ash).....	25 00	
3 side tables.....	20 00	
2 office desks.....	48 00	
1 secretary.....	25 00	
2 office tables, with drawers.....	24 00	
3 set book shelves.....	11 00	
1 library book case.....	80 00	
1 counter with drawers.....	50 00	
1 closed book rack and stand.....	18 00	
1 MAP OF MICHIGAN.....	5 00	
48 paper file boxes.....	24 00	
2 reams foolscap paper.....	9 80	
1 ream letter paper.....	3 00	
2 reams note ".....	3 50	
1 assorted lot of envelopes.....	6 00	
		<hr/>
		576 30
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$390,005 66

Amount brought forward.....	\$390,005 68
1 letter press, cup and brush.....	7 00
3 ink stands, pen, pen-rack, and ink.....	5 00
2 stamps.....	12 00
1 leather mail-bag.....	2 00
1 tin cash box.....	2 00
1 letter scale.....	3 00
2 paper baskets.....	2 50
1 GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.....	120 00
2 clothes chests.....	10 00
1 step ladder.....	5 00
2 American flags.....	15 00
1 cane-seated stool.....	1 25
1 BAROMETER.....	30 00
6 green rep arm chairs.....	72 00
1 " " sofa.....	80 00
1 mantel mirror.....	125 00
3 PORTRAITS IN OIL.....	500 00
5 hair-cloth seated chairs.....	20 00
2 " " " sofas.....	43 00
3 cane-seated arm chairs.....	7 50
19 " " chairs.....	42 00
3 wood arm chairs.....	6 75
6 wood and rush-seated chairs.....	3 50
1 cane-seated rocking chair.....	4 00
3 center tables.....	19 00
4 small stands.....	6 25
1 bureau.....	7 00
7 gas globes.....	7 00
2 looking-glasses.....	2 50
4 spittoons.....	3 40
1 window curtain.....	75
1 table spread.....	50
1 tin letter box.....	1 50
1 HALL CLOCK.....	10 00
1 medicine case and stand.....	4 00
1 stair carpet and rods.....	6 00
1 towel rack.....	50
1 wood box.....	1 00
1 lot of stoneware incomplete, dinner, tea, and breakfast sets.....	17 68
	<hr/> 1,155 58
Amount carried forward.....	\$391,161 84

Amount brought forward.....		\$391,161 24
1 castor and five bottles.....	5 00	
13 goblets.....	2 60	
7 tumblers.....	88	
6 individual salt cellers.....	30	
1 coffee pot and stand.....	1 50	
1 rubber handle carving knife and fork.....	2 50	
1 white " " " " ".....	75	
20 white handle dinner and tea knives.....	5 00	
24 plated forks.....	8 40	
21 " table spoons.....	8 40	
23 " tea spoons.....	5 75	
4 table cloths and 10 napkins.....	10 50	
1 bell.....	30	
1 dish pan and tin water pail.....	1 70	
3 dust pans and dust brushes.....	1 80	
2 mop handles.....	60	
3 brooms and 3 scrubs.....	1 30	
1 knife board.....	25	
1 carpet stretcher.....	50	
1 pair of shears.....	1 25	
2 match-safes.....	60	
122 yards cocoa matting.....	132 80	
		<hr/>
		1,924 56

BOOKS.

100 VOLUMES IN MEDICAL LIBRARY.....	293 00	
857 VOLUMES IN ASYLUM LIBRARY.....	857 00	
		<hr/>
		1,150 00

V.—HALLS.

1 BILLIARD TABLE.....	200 00	
2 BAGATELLE TABLES.....	55 00	
1 NEEDLE-GUN GAME.....	3 00	
1 CROQUET TABLE.....	8 00	
1 piano.....	300 00	
1 PIANO STOOL.....	4 00	
1 SPREAD FOR PIANO.....	15 00	
1 show case and stand.....	8 00	
1 violincello and bow.....	20 00	
1 VIOLIN.....	4 00	
		<hr/>
		617 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$393,120 22

Amount brought forward.....	\$898,120 92
3 hair-seated sofas.....	\$50 00
1 damask-covered lounge.....	15 00
1 clock.....	8 00
2 parlor clocks.....	8 00
1 PARLOR STEREOSCOPE.....	12 00
1 what-not.....	8 00
4 cane-seated parlor chairs.....	20 00
3 cane-seated easy chairs.....	24 00
2 yards of floor cloth.....	1 50
10 yards merino curtain and brass rod.....	7 00
1 MODEL OF SHIP AND TABLE.....	50 00
2 terra-cotta statues, etc.....	85 00
2 HANGING BASKETS FOR FLOWERS, ETC.....	21 00
7 PLASTER BUSTS, ETC.....	5 25
12 checker boards.....	5 90
2 sets dominoes.....	1 50
318½ yards of carpet.....	209 88
339 single bedsteads.....	1,695 00
2 " " enclosed.....	40 00
16 double bedsteads.....	92 50
109 bureaus.....	728 50
35 wardrobes.....	237 00
15 butternut safes.....	84 00
102 washstands and stands.....	161 05
11 center tables.....	64 75
17 dining tables.....	329 00
4 two-leaf tables.....	17 00
30 side tables.....	76 50
11 table spreads.....	15 30
81 settees.....	858 00
2 night chairs.....	10 00
39 rocking chairs.....	76 55
127 arm chairs.....	221 90
546 wood, flag, and cane-seated chairs.....	248 50
4 barber's chairs.....	11 00
2 ottomans.....	8 00
433 single straw-bed ticks.....	795 80
18 double straw-bed ticks.....	41 75
285 single hair mattresses.....	4,071 00
15 double hair mattresses.....	339 00
	<hr/>
	10,698 68
Amount carried forward.....	\$403,814 55

Amount brought forward.....	\$408,814 55
1 elastic sponge mattress.....	\$7 00
285 hair bolsters and pillows.....	534 05
91 feather bolsters and pillows.....	167 85
958 blankets.....	1,543 00
102 comfortables.....	227 25
408 bed-spreads.....	447 40
1819 single sheets.....	1,081 50
77 double sheets.....	71 70
923 pillow-cases.....	177 40
371 bureau and stand covers.....	38 04
224 window curtains.....	171 58
326 chambers and urinals.....	143 80
80 toilet pitchers.....	45 80
87 toilet basins.....	50 30
61 soap slabs.....	8 11
106 looking-glasses.....	152 75
876 roller, bathing, and toilet towels.....	150 45
48 spittoons.....	38 60
26 tin wash basins.....	8 30
73 wooden pails.....	16 80
59 mop handles.....	16 75
73 dust brushes.....	31 35
33 dust pans.....	6 40
95 brooms.....	20 26
7 door mats and scrapers.....	7 60
54 scrub brushes.....	12 42
8 clothes hooks.....	1 60
15 gas sticks.....	5 70
11 razors.....	9 10
9 razor straps.....	2 85
11 shaving mugs.....	2 20
11 shaving brushes.....	1 85
7 barber's aprons.....	1 40
22 rubber sheets.....	18 85
6 tack hammers.....	1 50
10 mouse traps.....	1 00
12 lanterns.....	12 05
23 pairs of shears and scissors.....	15 70
16 step ladders.....	46 75
7 measuring tapes.....	70
	<hr/>
	5,247 16
Amount carried forward.....	\$409,061 71

Amount brought forward.....	\$409,061 71
9 shoe brushes.....	2 70
16 hair brushes.....	6 05
81 dressing combs.....	8 95
5 boot-jacks.....	75
30 match-safes.....	7 70
4 BIRD CAGES.....	7 50
7 CANARY BIRDS.....	15 00
1 old boot cupboard.....	2 00
1 clothes basket.....	1 00
16 towel racks.....	6 45
82 glass gas globes.....	24 80
6 cane-seated chairs.....	5 75
91 PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.....	812 50
16 carving knives and forks.....	82 65
16 bread knives.....	12 10
389 table-knives.....	108 24
404 plated forks.....	142 82
359 plated table spoons.....	125 20
331 plated tea spoons.....	57 06
46 mustard and salt spoons.....	8 19
83 castors.....	91 15
149 bottles for castors.....	17 85
920 plates, all sizes, including sauce plates.....	78 10
321 tea cups.....	26 18
376 tea saucers.....	28 84
393 bowls.....	64 62
58 fruit and vegetable dishes.....	27 59
51 platters.....	49 10
62 tea trays.....	88 05
289 tumblers.....	30 84
45 salt cellars.....	4 41
84 pitchers.....	60 01
20 soup ladles.....	7 20
80 dish pans.....	80 80
17 bells.....	5 85
18 table cloths.....	22 50
253 cupboard and salver spreads.....	34 16
122 dish towels.....	10 91
37 bread and knife boards.....	12 40
13 tin water pails.....	13 25
10 dining room aprons.....	2 00
82 tin cups and plates.....	8 68
7 tin knife basins.....	1 25
	<hr/> 18,188 94
Amount carried forward.....	\$410,637 86

VI.—BEDDING, ETC., IN STORE.

Amount brought forward.....	\$410,637 86
42 blankets.....	\$91 95
1 hair pillow.....	2 40
45 bed-spreads.....	92 50
70 sheets.....	60 55
51 towels.....	9 15
90 pillow cases.....	23 54
5 comfortables.....	12 00
14 straw-ticks.....	30 00
12 mattress-ticks.....	83 00
1 lounge-tick.....	80
3 rubber sheets.....	4 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ bale of batting.....	15 00
8 pieces mattress binding.....	3 00
70 yards holland for window curtains.....	24 12
2 rolls green paper.....	1 00
17 yards green rep.....	25 76
3 bed-room rugs.....	4 50
40 yards carpet.....	40 00
120 yards cottonade.....	88 40
46 yards farmer's satin.....	32 20
48 yards checked table-cloth.....	53 75
1 lot of mosquito netting.....	2 00
1 box looking-glass plates.....	20 00
17 yards table linen.....	9 78
6 yards ticking.....	1 80
55 yards huck toweling.....	13 75
64 yards crash ".....	9 60
288 yards sheeting.....	69 41
464 yards print.....	58 00
156 yards cambric.....	14 70
844 yards cotton flannel.....	10 79
55 yards drilling.....	8 10
4 lbs. wool yarn.....	4 50
	<hr/>
	890 55
Amount carried forward.....	\$411,458 41

VII.—FEMALE PATIENTS' CLOTHING IN STORE.

Amount brought forward.....	\$411,458 41
37 night gowns.....	\$24 25
3 cotton waists.....	1 50
19 cotton flannel skirts.....	16 00
3 shrouds.....	3 75
3 nubias.....	2 25
10 cotton flannel wrappers.....	6 50
25 pairs cotton flannel drawers.....	10 40
42 chemises.....	23 50
28 pairs cotton drawers.....	11 20
6 wool skirts.....	5 40
7 cotton skirts.....	3 50
3 shawls.....	7 50
5 summer hats.....	6 25
67 pairs cotton hose.....	18 69
25 " wool ".....	11 00
35 calico dresses.....	43 00
5 dozen handkerchiefs.....	7 00
4 linen collars.....	60
6 pairs balmoral boots.....	17 00
9 " shoes.....	15 75
21 " assorted slippers.....	21 50
3 " rubbers.....	1 05
	<hr/>
	252 59

VIII.—MALE PATIENTS' CLOTHING IN STORE.

65 cotton shirts.....	\$63 05
25 pairs suspenders.....	6 78
5 " knit wool socks.....	2 00
2 " buckskin mitts.....	4 00
7 " wool gloves.....	2 40
16 " knit cotton socks.....	4 80
3 dozen linen handkerchiefs.....	4 85
9 wool coats.....	48 50
33 pairs wool pants.....	72 50
5 wool vests.....	4 50
1 pair linen pants.....	1 50
39 pair cotton pants.....	38 80
	<hr/>
	252 68
Amount carried forward.....	\$411,964 68

Amount brought forward.....	\$411,964 03
4 wool over-coats.....	\$34 00
27 linen shirt bosoms.....	8 25
8 boxes paper collars.....	1 60
54 linen collars.....	10 80
1 lot neck-ties.....	1 40
4 cotton flannel wrappers.....	2 10
22 pairs of boots.....	89 00
22 " of shoes.....	44 50
9 " of slippers.....	8 30
1 " of rubbers.....	80
	<hr/>

200 75

IX.—SUNDRIES IN STORE.

2½ dozen assorted colored spool thread.....	\$1 10
4½ " black spool thread.....	3 60
8½ " white " ".....	6 94
1½ " brown " ".....	68
10 pieces tape.....	68
1 piece elastic cord.....	35
8 yards coat binding.....	80
165 dozen assorted agate buttons.....	3 20
26 papers pins and needles.....	1 34
34 dozen pearl shirt buttons.....	2 64
4 gross pants buttons.....	2 72
21 dozen coat and vest buttons.....	7 55
½ pound linen thread.....	1 00
1 package sewing-silk and twist.....	2 75
1 lot knitting needles and thimbles.....	1 70
6 dozen darning needles.....	60
1 lot buttons and shoe ties.....	2 75
1 lot pant buckles and hooks and eyes.....	65
¼ pound knitting cotton.....	1 50
	<hr/>

42 55

X.—CROCKERY, TINWARE, ETC., IN STORE.

140 fruit and vegetable dishes.....	\$34 90
47 platters.....	31 60
862 plates (all sizes).....	31 75
134 bowls.....	20 10
78 cups and saucers.....	5 28
	<hr/>

123 63

Amount carried forward..... \$412,881 61

Amount brought forward.....	\$412,831 61
17 egg-cups.....	\$1 28
1 dinner set (incomplete).....	5 00
4 castors.....	15 00
8 dozen bottles.....	9 90
34 salt cellars.....	1 88
100 pitchers (assorted).....	55 15
33 toilet pitchers.....	17 60
22 wash-bowls.....	10 50
28 soap slabs.....	3 19
6 shaving mugs.....	1 50
4 earthern spittoons.....	2 00
4 hand spittoons.....	1 60
1 gross medicine cups.....	12 00
145 chambers and urinals.....	62 80
58 white baking dishes.....	24 70
52 large yellow bowls.....	20 30
1 odd lot of individual china sets.....	3 00
6 dozen tumblers.....	7 20
16 goblets.....	3 20
13 glass gas globes.....	9 75
10 tea-trays.....	25 50
30 tin tea pots.....	28 50
53 tin milk stands.....	12 25
4 stands.....	1 00
18 dust pans.....	3 75
1 dozen dust brushes.....	6 90
22 scrub brushes.....	5 50
84 dozen brooms.....	28 00
6 shoe brushes.....	2 10
8 tin sauce pans.....	4 67
13 wood pails.....	3 75
15 mop handles.....	4 50
3 soup ladles.....	1 20
4 match safes.....	40
6 tin wash basins.....	2 10
26 tin cups.....	2 82
4 tin baking dishes.....	2 50
3 tin cake moulds.....	1 25
14 boxes shoe blacking.....	1 90
3 papers stove polish.....	15
	<hr/> 405 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$412,787 36

Amount brought forward.....		\$412,737 36
24 old white handle knives.....	\$1 50	
10 rubber handle table knives.....	4 00	
3 " " carvers and forks.....	9 00	
4 " " bread knives.....	8 50	
22 plated forks.....	11 50	
56 " table spoons.....	30 25	
29 " tea spoons.....	16 28	
9 dozen mustard and salt spoons.....	8 17	
7 lead spoons.....	35	
5 hair brushes.....	2 13	
4 shaving brushes.....	80	
16 tooth brushes.....	4 00	
Barber's toilet, castile, and tripoli soaps.....	2 17	
2 chamois skins.....	1 25	
2 razors.....	2 00	
2 razor straps.....	1 00	
46 assorted combs.....	6 68	
		<hr/> 104 50

XI.—APOTHECARY SHOP.

Furniture and fixtures.....	\$676 18	
Ware.....	148 18	
Dental and surgical instruments.....	75 25	
Fluid and solid extracts.....	123 88	
Tinctures.....	27 68	
Miscellaneous drugs.....	166 28	
Alcohol, spirits, wine, etc.....	148 25	
		<hr/> 1,365 70

XII.—ASSISTANTS' BED-ROOMS.

18 yards carpet.....	\$18 80	
1 stove, pipe, and zinc.....	12 00	
4 yards oil cloth.....	2 40	
5 single bedsteads.....	25 00	
6 ash bedsteads.....	36 00	
4 spindle and close bedsteads.....	20 50	
14 straw-bed ticks.....	33 00	
16 mattresses, hair.....	317 00	
12 hair pillows.....	20 40	
14 feather pillows.....	23 80	
		<hr/> 508 40
Amount carried forward.....		\$414,711 04

Amount brought forward.....	\$414,711 04
21 comfortables and quilts.....	\$42 00
9 bed-spreads.....	9 00
19 blankets.....	27 50
50 sheets.....	33 50
59 pillow cases.....	11 80
18 towels.....	2 70
52 bureau and stand spreads.....	4 64
12 bureaus.....	77 00
3 wardrobes.....	21 00
12 wood chairs.....	4 70
8 cane and flag-seated chairs.....	6 00
2 rocking chairs.....	6 00
3 hair-seated chairs.....	4 00
12 arm chairs.....	24 00
12 looking-glasses.....	15 00
1 side table.....	2 00
12 stands.....	22 00
11 wash bowls and pitchers.....	11 00
11 soap slabs.....	1 38
2 water pitchers.....	1 80
8 window curtains.....	6 00
1 two-leaf table.....	2 00
11 match-safes.....	2 75
6 spittoons.....	4 80
11 chambers.....	5 50
1 broom and slop pail.....	1 25
1 dust pan and brush.....	60
20 roller and bathing towels.....	8 50
2 tin wash basins.....	60
	<hr/>
	354 03

XIII.—KITCHEN.

2 clocks.....	\$9 00
1 egg-boiler and strainer cup.....	1 20
58 glass jars.....	14 40
6 glass bottles.....	60
20 plated table spoons.....	2 00
26 " tea ".....	1 56
30 " forks.....	12 00
30 rubber-handle knives.....	12 00
1 carver and fork and bread knife.....	2 75
	<hr/>
	55 51
Amount carried forward.....	\$415,120 57

Amount brought forward.....	\$415,120 57
3 castors and 12 bottles.....	\$10 20
1 lot of old knives, forks, and spoons.....	2 50
3 soup ladles.....	1 20
1 butter tryer.....	50
8 match-safes.....	75
1 bell.....	30
2 tea trays.....	1 25
3 enameled kettles.....	3 50
1 egg-beater.....	75
8 iron spoons.....	80
2 butcher knives and 4 meat forks.....	3 50
2 cake shovels.....	50
1 steel.....	50
3 toasting irons.....	2 50
1 cleaver, meat-saw, and steak-pounder.....	2 75
1 pestle and mortar.....	1 00
1 large coffee-mill.....	6 00
1 counter scales.....	7 00
1 Fairbank's platform scales.....	20 00
2 lanterns.....	2 40
2 mincing knives.....	80
1 spice-box.....	25
10 muffin rings and waffle-irons.....	1 10
1 cheese safe.....	75
4 pickle barrels.....	3 00
5 butter firkins.....	2 50
4 cake-tins.....	60
1 tin cake-box.....	1 25
1 basket.....	50
1 brittania tea and coffee pot.....	1 95
4 tin candle sticks.....	95
3 colanders.....	1 20
12 kitchen tables.....	32 50
1 sink.....	3 00
3 cupboards.....	30 00
8 wood bowls.....	4 00
4 paste boards and 2 sieves.....	2 40
2 copper-bottom wash basins.....	90
2 iron poker and scraper.....	60
2 tin measures.....	75
	146 90
Amount carried forward.....	\$415,277 47

Amount brought forward.....	\$415,277 47
1 tin tea kettle.....	\$ 75
26 crocks.....	4 90
1 incomplete set stove-ware.....	22 16
30 bowls.....	4 50
27 tumblers.....	4 05
10 white baking dishes.....	4 00
12 tin sauce-pans.....	5 30
3 tin pails and 5 tin dippers.....	2 85
16 dish pans.....	12 00
54 pie plates.....	6 75
3 tin funnels and 2 strainers.....	1 30
1 wash board.....	25
3 step ladders.....	2 75
4 towel racks.....	1 40
30 chairs.....	9 50
8 square tin bakers.....	3 20
1 wood measure.....	25
1 ice-cream freezer.....	4 00
2 barrels and 3 rolling pins.....	1 45
6 copper sauce-pans, 1 copper boiler, 1 copper skimmer.....	56 70
1 copper 50-gallon coffee-boiler.....	150 00
2 apple-parers.....	1 50
1 marble slab.....	3 00
2 stoves, pipe, and zinc.....	55 00
1 coffee roaster.....	13 00
1 side table and stand.....	3 25
4 bread trays.....	5 00
20 iron meat pans.....	35 00
1 meat chopper.....	15 00
1 meat block.....	5 00
24 large bowls.....	10 10
82 milk pans.....	23 70
59 tin basins.....	8 88
1 door mat.....	80
3 window curtains.....	2 00
3 framed mottoes.....	4 50
4 iron pots and sauce pans.....	3 20
6 table cloths.....	5 40
17 square tins.....	3 40
	<hr/>
	495 70
Amount carried forward.....	\$415,778 26

Amount brought forward.....	\$415,773 26
10 roller towels.....	\$3 00
28 dish towels.....	1 84
1 bread and knife board.....	40
6 brooms and 4 scrubs.....	2 00
6 pails and 4 mop handles.....	2 50
3 dust brushes and dust pans.....	1 20
26 large tin water pots.....	32 50
20 large tin tea pots.....	25 00
12 large tin coffee pots.....	18 00
19 soup pails.....	19 00
18 small tin tea pots.....	14 40
2 flour dredgers.....	30
	<hr/>
	120 14

XIV.—PROVISIONS, ETC.

455 pounds sugar.....	\$58 98
120 " coffee.....	36 00
18 " tea.....	19 50
90 " codfish.....	5 62
1,600 " butter.....	320 00
15 dozen eggs.....	2 40
450 pounds hominy.....	9 00
4 bushels beans.....	6 00
35 boxes soap.....	147 00
20 pounds corn starch.....	2 00
20 " candles.....	2 80
100 " rice.....	10 00
140 " dried apples.....	19 60
44 " hops.....	22 00
86 barrels flour.....	645 00
217 quarts canned fruit.....	54 25
10 quarts canned tomatoes.....	2 00
10 dozen tumblers jelly.....	48 00
6 pounds cream tartar.....	2 40
8 papers sea-moss farine.....	30
1 lot of spices.....	3 45
25 gallons molasses.....	10 00
7 barrels cider.....	21 00
20 gallons vinegar.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	1,451 27
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/>
	\$417,344 67

Amount brought forward.....	\$417,344 67
1½ barrels salt.....	\$6 98
3½ “ mackerel.....	45 50
20 “ apples.....	60 00
15 pounds baking soda.....	75
950 heads cabbage.....	66 50
640 bunches celery.....	64 00
8 bushels carrots.....	8 00
20 “ beets.....	15 00
30 “ parsnips.....	21 00
80 “ turnips.....	20 00
36 “ onions.....	18 00
1½ “ vegetable oysters.....	4 50
60 winter squashes.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	336 18

XV.—BAKERY.

15 large shallow baking tins.....	\$9 00
20 small square “ “.....	3 00
18 large deep “ “.....	16 20
1 sieve and rolling-pin.....	45
3 paste boards.....	90
1 flat store truck.....	10 00
2 bread troughs.....	23 00
1 table.....	3 00
2 pie shovels.....	1 25
1 broom, dust pan, dust brush, and mop handle..	1 25
1 lantern.....	90
1 lot of sundries.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	72 95

XVI.—LAUNDRY.

1,760 feet wire clothes line.....	\$31 50
5 clothes baskets.....	4 50
7 tables and 1 stand.....	39 25
8 skirt boards.....	90
9 chairs (old).....	1 70
1 slate.....	25
24 sad irons.....	16 80
1 furnace for irons.....	20 00
1 coal scuttle.....	1 25
	<hr/>
	116 15
Amount carried forward.....	\$417,869 95

Amount brought forward.....	\$417,889 95
1 looking glass and 4 towels.....	\$1 75
5 wash tubs.....	4 00
8 wash boards.....	1 60
6 wood pails.....	1 20
2 soap barrels.....	1 00
1 wood clothes box on wheels.....	2 50
3 laundry baskets.....	6 00
6 wooden racks.....	9 00
1 clothes wringer.....	7 00
1 spittoon.....	40
2 mop handles.....	60
2 brooms.....	40
1 dust pan and dust brush.....	60
1 steam mangle.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	836 05

XVII.—CARPENTER'S SHOP.

1 turning lathe and chisels.....	\$50 00
1 saw frame and 4 saws.....	100 00
1 jig saw and frame.....	45 00
1 mortising machine.....	25 00
1 grindstone.....	7 00
1 set blocks and ropes.....	15 00
2 cross-cut saws.....	10 00
8 hand screws.....	6 00
1 heavy stove and pipe.....	20 00
6 carpenter's benches.....	18 00
1 moulding machine.....	250 00
2 screw clamps.....	5 00
2 heads and cutters.....	23 00
1 sash-head cutter.....	7 00
1 bureau and 2 chairs.....	6 00
1 step ladder, glue pot, and brush.....	3 00
	<hr/>
	590 00

XVIII.—BOILER AND ENGINE ROOM.
BLACKSMITH SHOP.

75 feet rubber hose.....	\$27 40
1 screw cutting machine, dies, taps, and plates...	100 00
1 machine for grinding valves.....	75 00
30 pairs pipe tongs.....	95 00
	<hr/>
	297 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$419,593 40

Amount brought forward.....	\$419,592 40
1 portable forge.....	\$25 00
1 coal car and three wheelbarrows.....	24 00
3 pokers and 5 shovels.....	12 50
1 clock.....	3 00
1 step ladder.....	3 00
2 chairs, 2 pails, 1 slate.....	1 75
4 lanterns and 4 oilers.....	5 20
1 looking glass and 6 towels.....	1 85
1 ratchet-drill machine and drills.....	15 00
8 chisels and 4 wrenches.....	9 00
2 vises and 3 hammers.....	5 00
1 anvil and 1 brand iron.....	5 50
3 flue brushes and 1 thermometer.....	15 00
1 odd lot of pipe, elbows, tees, etc.....	23 00
	<hr/>
	148 80

XIX.—LUMBER, MATERIALS, ETC.

1 set of Asylum patterns.....	\$500 00
1 lot of material for settees.....	50 00
4 large glass doors.....	40 00
2,500 feet black walnut lumber.....	125 00
1,500 feet butternut lumber.....	45 00
1,200 feet assorted pine.....	18 00
500 feet quarry stone.....	875 00
1 sand screen and six pails.....	2 90
1 paint slab, diamond, funnel, etc.....	0 50
1 lot of oils, paints, turpentine, etc.....	13 00
1½ kegs nails and 2 gross screws.....	11 25
166 assorted door locks.....	163 80
69 wardrobe and bureau locks.....	20 69
60 keys (assorted).....	10 00
7 lantern globes, 8 shades, 5 oil cups.....	0 90
1 lot door knobs and escutcheons.....	8 85
1 lot shutter bars and sash fasteners.....	17 90
18 whistle mouth pieces.....	23 50
1 lot of door stops, bolts, and axle pulleys.....	3 62
1 lot sundries.....	8 04
	<hr/>
	1,451 95

XX.—FUEL.

61 tons block coal.....	\$411 75
5 tons egg and chestnut coal.....	67 50
35 cords stove wood.....	87 50
	<hr/>
	566 75
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/>
	\$421,759 90

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount brought forward.....		\$421,759 90
1 hose cart.....	\$120 00	
375 feet rubber hose.....	252 00	
1 long ladder and ropes.....	25 00	
2 small ladders.....	4 00	
25 suits for fire guard.....	220 00	
3 VELOCIPEDES.....	50 00	
PLEASURE BOATS AND OARS.....	100 00	
Cast pipe, connections, and duplicates.....	250 00	
Tin speaking tubes and elbows.....	75 00	
		1,096 00
		<u>\$422,855 90</u>

XXII.—SUMMARY.

Land—195 acres.....	\$19,500 00	
Buildings.....	361,075 00	
Farm and garden.....	4,634 95	
Plants, etc., in greenhouse.....	514 64	
Center building, 3d floor.....	1,721 12	
“ “ 2d “.....	1,983 65	
“ “ 1st “.....	1,924 56	
“ “ library.....	1,150 00	
Halls.....	18,133 94	
Bedding, etc., in store.....	820 55	
Female patients' clothing in store.....	252 59	
Male “ “ “ “.....	454 43	
Sundries in store.....	42 55	
Crockery, tinware, etc., in store.....	633 96	
Apothecary shop.....	1,865 70	
Assistant's bed rooms.....	857 42	
Kitchen.....	828 84	
Provisions.....	1,787 45	
Bakery.....	72 95	
Laundry.....	951 20	
Boiler and engine room and blacksmith shop..	446 20	
Carpenter's shops.....	590 00	
Lumber, materials, etc.....	1,451 95	
Fuel.....	566 75	
Miscellaneous.....	1,096 00	
Total.....		<u>\$422,855 90</u>

LEDGER BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1873.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Allegan.....	\$ 6 60	
Alpena.....	122 83	
Antrim.....	166 89	
Bay.....	275 60	
Berrien.....	3 65	
Branch.....	5 38	
Calhoun.....	605 69	
Cass.....	30	
Clinton.....		\$4 52
Charlevoix.....	891 87	
Delta.....	227 65	
Emmett.....	849 10	
Genesee.....	21	
Gratiot.....		02
Houghton.....	1,863 81	
Huron.....	101 10	
Ionia.....	333 27	
Iosco.....	94 04	
Keweenaw.....	1,541 72	
Lake.....	87 88	
Leelenaw.....		91
Lenawee.....		44
Livingston.....	2 46	
Macomb.....	81	
Marquette.....	221 97	
Manistee.....	307 24	
Mecosta.....	86 53	
Menominee.....	260 15	
Mason.....	53 75	
Midland.....	56 16	
Muskegon.....	1,181 72	
Newaygo.....	47 50	
Oceana.....	75 94	
Osceola.....	170 45	
Ontonagon.....	48 93	
Sanilac.....	1,561 19	
Shiawassee.....	47 06	
St. Clair.....	896 81	
Sheboygan.....	87 88	
Washtenaw.....	194 50	
Wayne.....		9 00
	<u>\$11,878 14</u>	<u>\$14 87</u>
Amount due from private individuals.....		<u>\$2,291 04</u>
Total due the Institution.....		<u>\$18,669 18</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ASYLUM.

Appeldoorn, P. D. & Sons.....	\$14 00
Babcock, R. S.....	58 38
Beebe & Scott.....	127 15
Carder, E. A. & Sons.....	182 51
Cohen, M.....	433 28
Cummings, John.....	21 75
Curtenius, F. W.....	11 81
Dane, Westlake & Covert.....	19 50
Denton, James.....	9 25
Dustin, O. C.....	300 00
Fish, Geo. W.....	1,008 13
Green, James.....	5 50
Honeywell, C.....	16 00
Hunt, Edwin & Sons.....	8 75
Israel & Co.....	381 45
Kalamazoo Gas-Light Co.....	185 95
Knight & Wood.....	3,181 41
Mattison, William.....	11 00
McSweeney, M.....	7 50
Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	3 20
Milhan's Sons.....	161 44
Oliver, Adam.....	4 00
Parker, H. S.....	8 50
Parsons & Wood.....	111 57
Richardson & Wattles.....	1,992 51
Richmonds & Backus.....	24 47
Roberts & Hillhouse.....	140 77
Shakspeare & Sleeper.....	5 45
Simonds, I. W.....	29 69
Smith, G. S.....	315 00
Thornhill & Co.....	15 79
Thresher & Co.....	47 52
Thomas, Alfred.....	3 90
Turner, James.....	25 53
Utermarkt, I. & Co.....	148 10
Whipple, George.....	9 00
Wages of employes.....	2,902 31
<hr/>	
Total indebtedness.....	<u>\$11,927 06</u>

STATEMENT

Showing the total Receipts and Disbursements of the Asylum from April 1, 1859, to March 1, 1873.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To amount of payments by counties.....	\$393,075 12
“ “ “ “ “ individuals	188,055 49
“ “ “ incidental receipts (farm, etc.).....	6,105 65
“ “ “ State appropriations.....	184,485 89
“ debit balance March 1, 1873.....	2,767 84
	<u>\$674,488 99</u>

By amount of orders paid..... \$674,488 99

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

To amount of State appropriations.....	\$373,903 98
“ debit balance March 1, 1873.....	8,444 63
	<u>\$377,848 60</u>

By amount of orders paid..... \$377,848 60

ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

To amount of State appropriations.....	\$140,000 00
By amount of orders paid.....	\$184,841 54
“ credit balance March 1st, 1873.....	5,158 48
	<u>\$140,000 00</u>

SUMMARY.

To total receipts general expense account.....	\$671,721 65
“ “ “ construction account.....	873,903 98
“ “ “ Asylum extension account.....	140,000 00
“ debit balance March 1st, 1873.....	1,053 50
	<u>\$1,186,679 18</u>
By general expense payments.....	\$674,488 99
“ construction payments.....	377,848 60
“ Asylum extension payments.....	184,841 54
	<u>\$1,186,679 18</u>

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
AT FLINT,
FOR THE YEARS 1871 AND 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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HON. JAMES B. WALKER, TREAS. AND BUILD'G COM'R.
HON. GEORGE W. FISH, M. D., SECRETARY.

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MRS. S. C. M. CASE, MATRON.
MISS M. J. ADAMS, ASSISTANT MATRON.
DANIEL S. CLARK, M. D., . . . ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB:

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WILLIS HUBBARD,	AUSTIN W. MANN,
WILLIAM H. BRENNAN,	JOHN J. BUCHANAN,
W. A. COCHRANE, A. M.,	MISS MARY ALDERMAN,
MISS SARAH C. HOWARD.	

GEORGE L. BROCKETT, A. M., *Teacher of Articulation.*

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND-INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT:

MISS S. M. HOAGLAND, MISS MARY L. COLVILLE.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT:

MISS MINNIE COLLAR, *Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Vocal Music.*
PROF. JULIUS RICE, *Teacher of Brass Band and Orchestra.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable, the Legislature, of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint, respectfully submit the following Report:

By an act of the Legislature approved April 15th, 1871, the fiscal year has been made to close on the 30th of Sept.

Our last report, made to the Governor, embraced a statement of the condition of the finances of the Institution up to the 30th of Sept., 1871.

The appropriations are made for two years, and, as our brief report of a year ago was not intended to give full details of all the departments of the Institution, we shall in the present one review to some extent the time partially covered by our report of 1871.

We have to report the uniform good health of the officers, teachers, and pupils. Only a few cases of serious sickness have occurred, and these were of such a character as are common in schools and families, and have generally yielded to the judicious treatment of the physician and the faithful care of the Matron and her assistant. Only one death has occurred.

Caroline Bender, of Marshal, a blind girl, died of consumption, on the 3d of March, 1872.

The whole number of pupils, both of deaf-mutes and of blind, has been somewhat larger than in any previous term of two years. There have been in attendance, since the date of our

last biennial report, 171 deaf and dumb pupils, and 48 blind, making a total of 219.

The school has fully maintained its well established reputation for thoroughness in all its departments. The advancement of pupils in the acquisition of knowledge, and the high degree of mental culture already attained by many of them, is not only satisfactory, but exceedingly gratifying to all who are interested in the Institution. Both the deaf and dumb and the blind children have made remarkable progress in nearly all departments of study. For particulars as to the methods pursued and results obtained in the educational departments of the Institution, we refer you to the reports of the principal and of the examining committees, all of which are published herewith, and will be found of great interest.

Arrangements have been made for extending the course of study, and a class has been organized and placed in charge of one of our most experienced teachers. This will add one year to the former course of study. We have no doubt that the suggestion of the Principal, recommending a still further addition of two years, will become a necessity of the Institution, and will be adopted at an early day.

Good order has been maintained without severity of discipline. The conduct of pupils has been, as a rule, commendably good. The Principal—Mr. Bangs—and the teachers, both in the blind and the deaf and dumb departments, have cultivated a happy medium between laxity and extreme rigor of government. The children are taught rules of order, because it is right and will conduce to their comfort and happiness, rather than for the fear of punishment.

The Principal and his excellent corps of teachers are entitled to the confidence of the friends of the Institution and to the thanks of the Trustees, for the earnest and faithful manner in which they have devoted themselves to their work.

We are under great obligations to the gentlemen who have consented to act as examining committees, for the earnestness

and patient zeal with which they have devoted themselves to their task. Their reports will be found worthy your careful consideration.

By practicing the most careful economy, the expenses of the Institution have been kept within the appropriation of \$75,000 allowed by an act of the Legislature, approved April 12th, 1871, for the support of the Institution. The same act also appropriated the sum of \$20,000, which has been expended in completing the inside of the main building, furnishing the same, furnishing tools and stock for the shoe and cabinet shops, and to pay foremen for the same, for gas-pipe and fixtures, for a piano, philosophical apparatus, and for the purchase of a horse, wagon, and sleigh. These purchases have been made, and the money expended, in strict conformity with the provisions of the act making the appropriation.

The addition of instruction in mechanical trades has proved more satisfactory and successful than we had even dared to predict. About 40 pupils have been engaged in the shops. A large proportion of the boys desire to learn trades. With our present facilities, only a small percentage of them can be accommodated. Selections are made of such pupils as seem most likely to succeed as mechanics, and they are put to work under good instructors, beginning at the foundation, and working gradually up. The avidity with which they receive instruction, and the facility manifested in learning the use of tools, is truly surprising. They seem to look forward with delight to the hours they are to spend in the work-shops. Instead of looking upon this time as drudgery, it is enjoyed with the keenest relish. The results already attained are entirely satisfactory. That these children will make good mechanics, there now remains no doubt. The experiment—if such it was—has proved a grand success. They already feel that they are to be men, and when they leave school and go out into the world they are to be independent, self-sustaining citizens. Already other institutions contemplate adopting the same plan, after

having witnessed the working of ours. It is undoubtedly an important step in the right direction, in the education of this unfortunate portion of our population. See Principal's report, and that of the Acting Commissioner, for interesting remarks upon this subject. Of course the object of teaching mechanical trades to our pupils is and should be purely educational; yet the experience of the past year leads us to believe that these shops will soon become self-sustaining, and perhaps a source of revenue to the State. For a very full exhibit of the financial condition of the shops, we refer you to the report of the acting commissioner upon that subject. It will, we think, be necessary to make a small appropriation to purchase some more stock for the shops.

It is our opinion that type-setting and printing should be added to the mechanical arts taught in the Institution. Deaf-mutes, both male and female, seem well adapted to this kind of work. An appropriation of about \$2,000 will be asked for this purpose. This, together with tailoring, which can be introduced without additional expense, will, we believe, afford ample facilities for all the deaf and dumb pupils of both sexes to acquire the knowledge of some useful handicraft. We shall also ask for a small appropriation, to enable us to provide for the instruction of the blind pupils in some trade adapted to their peculiar condition; such as basket and broom making, constructing rush and cane chair bottoms, and perhaps brushes. We regard this as no less important for the welfare of the blind, than the other arrangements for the deaf and dumb. The expense will be trifling compared with the benefit to be derived. We have no doubt that our suggestions will receive your careful consideration, and meet a cheerful and generous response.

The completion and occupancy of the rooms in the main building will enable the Trustees to furnish the necessary rooms for these contemplated additional industries without any additional building, unless the number of pupils should be largely increased; and this is not likely to be the case for some time to come.

The trustees publish herewith an account of the proceedings of a conference of principals and teachers of institutions, held in this Institution in the month of August last, hoping that it may be the means of calling the attention of members of the Legislature, and others, to the growing importance of this branch of educational work.

The library connected with the Institution is constantly growing. The fund is made up of contributions from friends, fines, and small savings from several other sources. It now consists—as Mr. Bangs informs us in his report,—of 663 volumes, which have cost \$900 18. One hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-two cents have been expended in purchasing additional books the past year, and there are about \$300 00 now on hand to be expended in making still further purchases.

We are under obligations to the Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor elect, for a splendid steel engraving, called “Light and Darkness,” which is now gracing the walls of the library. Mr. Marcus A. Kerr, a former student in, and graduate of, the Institution, has presented the Institution with a life-like portrait of Lauret Clerc, painted by himself, which, with a portrait of T. H. Gallaudet, also his own work, and purchased by the Trustees, are now hanging in the library.

For the next two years we ask an appropriation of about \$100,000 to defray the current expenses of the Institution, and to make such improvements and additions as are recommended in the report of Acting Commissioner Walker, to which you are respectfully referred for items and particulars. We fully concur with the Commissioner in recommending the appropriation of the amounts, and for the objects specified in his report.

With strict economy, and no great increase of pupils, it is believed the sum of \$75,000 will defray the current expenses of the Institution for two years. The other \$25,000 should be appropriated for the purposes specified.

This Institution is a credit to the State. It is doing for the unfortunate classes what our common schools and University do for other children. The Legislature has dealt generously with it. We ask for a continuance of the same policy in the future.

Michigan should provide ample means for the education of *all* her children. It is only through institutions such as this that her deaf, dumb, and blind children can be educated. Our Institution has done a noble work. It should be made equal to any institution of the kind in the nation. Our unfortunate children should be able to receive every accomplishment within their reach without leaving the State. We ask for it your careful consideration and generous sympathy.

GEO. W. FISH,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for Educating the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—In reporting to you what has been done for the benefit of this Institution since my last biennial report, dated Nov. 30th, 1870, and the expenses thereby incurred, in order to make it perfectly understood by the Legislature just elected, reference must necessarily be made to a report made Oct. 1st, 1871, or else that report copied in full, which seems unnecessary.

Although that report covered *nominally* only ten months (from Nov. 30th, 1870, to Oct. 1st, 1871), yet, in fact, it covered the expenditures for one year for most kinds of provisions and for all the salaries.

During the year ending October 1st, 1872, the cabinet and shoe shops have been opened and operated with perfect success so far as the progress and improvement of such pupils as could be thus employed is concerned, and the interest and pleasure with which they perform those duties. The results, in a financial point of view, of this branch of education far exceed our most sanguine anticipations.

By reference to the accompanying detail statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the shops, it will be seen that, instead of their being an expense to the State, they have really been a source of revenue, if the stock and tools on hand are worth what they cost, of which there is no doubt. This should certainly operate as an inducement

to extend the facilities for giving instruction in mechanical branches to such an extent as shall enable every pupil, whether male or female, deaf and dumb, or blind, to fit themselves while in this Institution, for self-support after leaving the Institution.

Past experience convinces me that other trades might be added to those already taught, some of which may be made even more remunerative than those now taught, and be carried on by the youngest pupils of both sexes; and one trade that may not be as profitable to the State, but equally if not more so to the pupils. I refer to the art of printing and type-setting. This is an appropriate employment for both sexes, and no one thoroughly understanding the business need ever want for employment. I am told that a young lady graduate from our institution has, since leaving here, learned the trade, and is now employed in that business at good wages in our State.

We have about forty male pupils now learning the two trades above referred to. There are about fifty deaf and dumb girls employed three hours each day, under the charge of Miss Adams, the Assistant Matron, in doing such sewing and needle-work as there is to do in the institution, such as making and repairing bedding, table-cloths, towels, etc., and making and repairing clothing for the pupils, which is paid for by them, their parents, friends, or, in case of their inability to pay, by the counties from which they came. From this source hundreds of dollars have been received, and has been and is to be applied in the purchase of books for our library, in which we have now six hundred and sixty-three volumes, all of which have been procured from small donations and funds received in small amounts from such sources as could be made available. In that fund there is now about three hundred dollars, to be used in the purchase of books.

In order to make our mechanical operations successful, either to the State or to the pupils, it is an absolute necessity to have competent foremen and assistants. Such we have. It

would be difficult to find better mechanics than we have in each branch. But they cannot be retained at the prices now being paid them. They have only consented to work for \$2 50 per day, in view of the limited means for running the shops, and only until the Legislature should meet and means be provided to pay them \$3 00 per day, which I consider little enough for a good mechanic that has to board himself.

Since making the last biennial report, the main building has been furnished with inside blinds or shutters, and such furniture as was deemed necessary by the Board. Main gas-pipe has been laid from connections with the City of Flint Gas-Light Co's. works, and gas-pipe put into the shops, engine and boiler rooms, and fixtures put in throughout the building, and gas introduced throughout. The expenditures recommended by the Board of Trustees to the Legislature two years ago have been made, so far as the appropriation would allow. Other expenditures, then recommended, are still needed, and I trust the Board will again call the attention of the Executive and Legislature to the necessity of making provision for them, as well as such other expenditures as seem to be needed.

Below I give you estimates of the expense of some of the work that seems necessary to be done, and of other expenses to be incurred; and lest the correctness of some of the estimates given below should be doubted, I will state that most of them are only copies of estimates given two years ago, and were made by one of the most practical, capable, and reliable men in the State, appointed by a former Legislature for that purpose, and the balance, with one or two exceptions, by practical mechanics of good judgment:

**ESTIMATE OF WORK NEEDED TO BE DONE, COST OF SAME, AND OTHER
NECESSARY EXPENSES.**

1 hall floor of oak in school wing, 15 squares, \$9 50 per square	\$142 50
1 floor in lecture room, school wing, 36 squares, \$9 50 per square	342 00
Repairing and renewing parts of floor in school wing	148 00

Painting floors in boys' and girls' rooms, 689 yards, 20 cents per yard.....	\$137 80
Painting floors in chapel and dining rooms, 390 yards, 20 cents per yard.....	78 00
Painting floors in two halls, 8x98 each, 175 yards, 20 cents per yard.....	35 00
Painting wood-work outside and inside school wing, one coat.....	764 00
Painting wood-work outside and inside east wing, one coat....	527 00
Painting wood-work outside and inside west wing, one coat...	520 00
Painting wood-work outside and inside center building, one coat.....	497 00
Painting wood-work outside and inside engine-house, one coat.....	100 00
Painting 180 rods board fence, two coats.....	236 00
2 iron guards in archway of portico.....	40 00
Grading grounds (about 3,500 yards).....	875 00
Making road in grounds.....	300 00
Ornamental trees and shrubbery, and setting same.....	500 00
110 rods sidewalk.....	275 00
250 rods rough board fence, 5 boards high, with caps and batting.....	437 50
85 beds (hair mattresses and pillows), \$22 each.....	770 00
85 iron bedsteads, \$8 each.....	280 00
Pay foreman and assistants, and for stock in cabinet and shoe-shops.....	4,000 00
Pay foreman and assistants, and for stock, in shop to teach the blind to make mats, brooms, baskets, flag and cane chair seats, etc.....	2,000 00
To pay foreman and assistants, and for type, tools, etc., for teaching type-setting and printing.....	2,000 00
Front portico, of stone.....	10,000 00
Current expenses of Institution for two years.....	75,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$99,999 80</u>

FINANCE REPORT.

*STATEMENT of receipts and expenditures for the Michigan Institution
for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, for the year com-
mencing October 1st, 1871, and ending October 1st, 1872 :*

RECEIVED.

From Institution Fund, under Section 1, Act No. 89, Laws of 1871.....	\$35,000 00
Received under Section 2 of said Act.....	10,000 00
" from General Fund.....	1,108 00
" for work done in cabinet shop.....	542 29
" " " shoe shop.....	1,220 06
" from Insurance Co's for canceled policies.....	82 46
" from City of Flint Gas-Light Co. for use of pipe....	50 00
" for two cows sold.....	65 00
" for one horse sold.....	79 92
" for swine sold.....	40 75
" from other sources.....	211 08
	\$48,899 51

EXPENSES UNDER SECTION 1 OF ACT 89, LAWS OF 1871.

Sugar, 5,905 pounds.....	\$707 06
Molasses and syrup, 315 gallons.....	197 44
Tea, 270 pounds.....	238 80
Coffee, 743 pounds.....	179 39
Superfine flour, 275 barrels.....	2,083 50
Graham flour, 796 pounds.....	30 00
Cornmeal and buckwheat flour.....	17 40
Crackers, 366 pounds.....	28 81
Rice, 464 pounds.....	38 77
Fresh meat, 26,941½ pounds.....	2,674 04
Salt meat, 5,848 pounds.....	391 91

Poultry, 1,104½ pounds.....	\$101 53
Sausage, 452½ pounds.....	41 28
Salt fish, 1,180 pounds.....	100 42
Fresh fish, 267 pounds.....	16 82
Butter, 5,147½ pounds.....	1,288 64
Lard, 220½ pounds.....	27 58
Eggs, 891 dozen.....	168 06
Cheese, 181 pounds.....	32 71
Beans, 27½ bushels.....	70 55
Apples and other fresh fruit.....	136 92
Corn starch, cracked wheat, tapioca, gelatin, etc.....	47 04
Extracts and spices.....	29 80
Dried and canned fruits, raisins, prunes, etc.....	140 70
Vinegar and pickles.....	99 09
Salt.....	10 00
Gas.....	953 82
Lights, other than gas.....	12 00
Window shades.....	394 76
Musical instruments and repairs.....	49 50
Insurance.....	475 00
Hay.....	819 33
Grain.....	185 02
Mill-feed.....	237 65
Straw, for bedding.....	36 50
Blankets, sheeting, and other bedding materials.....	402 26
Table linen, toweling, etc.....	123 57
Hardware and tinware, blacksmithing, and castings.....	541 49
Crockery, glass, and stoneware.....	127 67
Furniture and carpeting for rear building.....	218 02
Brooms and brushes.....	58 27
Wooden-ware and baskets.....	34 81
Wages of engineer and assistants.....	1,161 95
Oil-valves, cocks, packing and waste for machinery.....	62 96
Gardeners' and assistants' wages.....	536 00
Teamsters' wages.....	451 88
Repairs on harness and sleighs.....	32 70
Domestics' wages.....	1,108 40
Laborers' wages.....	1,180 99
Seamstress and assistants' wages.....	255 35
Repairs and building.....	463 18
Wages in laundry room.....	706 41
Hard and toilet soap.....	247 20
Soft soap.....	28 00

Material for washing fluid.....	\$89 62
Starch.....	88 79
Blueing.....	15 78
Team-work and transportation.....	318 80
Periodicals, books, slates, and stationery.....	620 58
Postage, and postage and revenue-stamps.....	97 34
Sheet-music.....	13 05
Expense of Examining Committee.....	14 50
Physician, drugs, and medicines.....	392 76
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, and assistants.....	10,012 50
Express and telegraph charges.....	35 84
Wood, 647 cords.....	1,116 31
Pine slabs, 761 cords.....	755 20
Coal, 2 tons.....	20 00
Lucifer-matches.....	8 50
Potatoes, 340 bushels.....	343 06
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	39 12
Crayons and chalk.....	19 55
Hops.....	7 60
Bathbrick.....	75
Livery-stable bill.....	18 75
Improvement of stock.....	16 00
Cistern-pump.....	8 00
Making and improving roads.....	592 48
Enriching land.....	28 50
Sleigh-ropes.....	38 00
Soda and baking-powder.....	3 20
Honey.....	10 70
Door-mats.....	4 50
Seeds for garden and farm, and fruit-trees.....	102 87
Exchange of wagons.....	75 00
Clothes-lines and pins.....	1 25
Cows.....	150 00
Repairs and changes of boiler.....	1,049 64
	<hr/>
	\$35,190 62 <hr/>

Expended under Section 2, Act 89, Laws of 1871, from October 1st, 1871, to October 1st, 1872, and money received from cabinet and shoe-shops:

Tools for cabinet-shop.....	\$852 32
Stock " ".....	964 84
Foreman and assistant for cabinet-shop.....	1,257 05

Fitting cabinet-shop	\$31 40
Tools for shoe-shop	500 46
Stock " "	1,169 77
Foreman and assistant for shoe-shop	1,035 65
Fitting shoe-shop	8 50
Paints and glass, painting and glazing, in front building....	16 50
Carpeting, mats, etc., in front building	196 10
Gas-fixtures	150 00
Gas-pipe, and putting in gas-pipe and fixtures	1,688 49
Philosophical instruments	658 70
Sleigh and transportation	163 51
Mason-work in front building	15 75
Inside blinds	1,775 50
Surveying for road	34 50
	<u>\$10,514 04</u>
From General Fund, paid salaries and expenses of Trustees..	\$1,108 00
	<u>\$1,108 00</u>

Statement of Expenditures and Receipts in connection with Cabinet-Shop during the year.

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for tools	\$852 32
Paid foreman and assistants	1,257 05
Paid for lumber and other stock	964 84
Paid for fitting shop	81 40
Lumber on hand October 1st, 1872	500 00
Total of expenditures	<u>\$3,605 61</u>

RECEIVED.

For furniture sold	\$542 29
Work and furniture for front building	470 50
" " " " other parts of Institution	1,311 13
" done for shoe-shop	95 10
" " " gas-fitters	7 50
" " " and in cabinet-shop	183 73
" made and on hand	409 25
Lumber on hand	947 95
Tools bought within the year and on hand	853 32
	<u>\$4,879 77</u>
In favor of shop	<u>1,274 16</u>

*Statement of Expenditures and Receipts in connection with Shoe-Shop for the year.***EXPENDITURES.**

Paid for tools.....	\$500 46
“ foreman and assistant.....	1,085 65
“ for stock.....	1,267 47
“ “ fitting shop.....	8 50
Total of expenditures.....	\$2,812 08

RECEIVED.

For boots and shoes sold, and work done.....	\$1,220 06
Work made and on hand.....	372 75
Due from pupils for work done.....	92 45
Stock on hand.....	292 65
Tools on hand.....	500 46
Total receipts.....	\$2,478 87
Balance against shop.....	333 71

RECAPITULATION.

Received from Institution Fund under Sec. 1, 89, 1871.....	\$35,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ Sec. 2, “ “	10,000 00
“ “ General Fund.....	1,108 00
“ for work done in cabinet-shop.....	542 29
“ “ “ “ shoe-shop.....	1,220 06
“ from other sources.....	529 16

\$48,399 51

Unexpended balance at date of last Report, Oct. 1, 1871... 4,628 64

\$53,028 15**EXPENDED.**

Under Section 1, 89, 1871	\$35,190 62
Under Section 2, 89, 1871	10,514 04
From General Fund	1,108 60

\$46,812 66

Unexpended balance October 1st, 1872..... 6,215 49

Comprehensive Statement of Receipts and Expenditures during Twenty-two Months, from November 30th, 1870, "the date of the last Biennial Report," to October 1st, 1872.

RECEIVED.

From Institution Fund under Laws of 1869.....	\$10,000 00
" " " " Sec. 1, 89, 1871....	65,000 00
" " " " Sec. 2, " " ...	20,000 00
" General Fund.....	2,078 45
For work done in cabinet-shop.....	542 29
" " " " shoe-shop.....	1,220 06
From other sources.....	851 40
	<hr/> \$99,692 20 <hr/>

EXPENDED.

Under Act 118, Laws of 1869.....	\$6,176 76
" Section 1, 89, 1871.....	60,831 28
	<hr/> \$66,508 04 <hr/>
Under Act No. 121, 1869.....	3,047 79
Under Sec. 2, 189, 1871, and money from shops..	21,508 07
	<hr/> \$24,555 86 <hr/>
Paid salary and expenses of Trustees.....	2,371 45
Balance due from State as per last Biennial Report.....	41 86
	<hr/> \$93,476 71 <hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$93,476 71
Unexpended balance.....	6,215 49
	<hr/> \$99,692 20 <hr/>

The products of the farm and garden for the present year are as follows:

Corn.....	306 bushels.	Pears.....	10 bushels.
Oats.....	210 "	Plums.....	4½ "
Potatoes.....	763 "	Grapes.....	5 "
Turnips.....	140 "	Cucumbers.....	23 "
Carrots.....	88 "	Squashes.....	37 "
Parsnips.....	87 "	Salsify.....	14 "
Beets.....	99 "	Cabbage.....	1,248 heads.
Onions.....	36 "	Celery.....	600 "
Beans.....	9½ "	Corn-fodder.....	10 loads.
Peas.....	5 "	Pumpkins.....	11 "
Tomatoes.....	78½ "	Hay.....	4 tons.

Radishes.....	41 bushels.	Currants.....	813 quarts.
Salad.....	34 "	Milk.....	— "
Asparagus.....	7 "	Pork, slaughtered.	4,764 pounds.
Spinach.....	67 "	Pigs, slaughtered.....	20
Rhubarb.....	49 "	Pigs sold.....	\$40 75
Apples.....	188 "		

Stock now on hand :

Horses.....	3	Helpers.....	2
Milch cows.....	6	Swine.....	53

J. B. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner and Treasurer.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—The Report I now lay before you is to form a part of the Tenth Biennial Report of this Institution. I have been accustomed to give in each of my Reports a recapitulation of the number of pupils with which each school term has closed since I became connected with the Institution. That re-capitulation now covers eight years, and stands as follows:

In June, 1865, we closed with.....	94	pupils.
“ 1866, “ “	109	“
“ 1867, “ “	116	“
“ 1868, “ “	119	“
“ 1869, “ “	135	“
“ 1870, “ “	133	“
“ 1871, “ “	148	“
“ 1872, “ “	159	“

At the date of this Report there are 164 pupils in attendance, of which number 137 are deaf and dumb, and 27 are blind.

General good health has prevailed since the last Report; and yet we have not entirely escaped the visitation of death. The first case of mortality was that of Laura Williams, a deaf and dumb girl, who died of rheumatic fever December 26th, 1870. Her death took place before the publication of the last Report, but not until after the manuscript of the Report had passed out of my hands. The next, and only case, was that of Caro-

line Bender, a blind girl, who died of consumption March 3d, 1872.

Miss Celestia Simmons, who was Assistant Matron when the last Report was presented, has been succeeded by Miss M. J. Adams.

Miss Annie R. Churchill resigned her position as teacher in the Department for the Deaf and Dumb, and has since been married. She has the best wishes of all her friends at the Institution.

The vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the appointment of Miss Sarah C. Howard, a graduate of the New York Institution.

Fourteen of our pupils graduated last year. Their names are as follows:

Miss Margaret Beasley, deaf and dumb; Miss Valina Buttolph, deaf and dumb; Miss Margaret Connelly, deaf and dumb; Miss Frances M. DeFoe, deaf and dumb; Miss Eva Smith, deaf and dumb; Miss Hannah Smith, deaf and dumb; Mr. Joseph Hallifax, deaf and dumb; Mr. Wm. E. Northrop, deaf and dumb; Mr. Albertus Overshire, deaf and dumb; Mr. John Pierson, deaf and dumb; Mr. David S. Rector, deaf and dumb; Miss Beattie Briggs, blind; Miss Ellen Cutler, blind; Mr. Jacob Everhart, blind.

I believe these young men and women will prove to all who may know them in after years that the privileges of this Institution have been of incalculable benefit to them.

By your judicious action one year more has been added to the course of instruction, which, until last year, was but seven years.

In former reports I have urged the necessity of organizing a High Class, the members of which should receive at least three years of careful instruction beyond the primary course of eight years. To you I need not reiterate the considerations in favor of such a class. They were stated at some length in the last Biennial Report, and I will merely call your attention

to the subject, knowing that you are already fully aware of its importance.

I think you will agree with me that the examinations last year, and year before last, gave good evidence that steady progress had been made in the school-rooms.

Since the publication of our last Biennial Report we have entered upon a department of instruction that we have long desired to see form a part of our system. Mechanical instruction now has a fully recognized and important place in our Institution. It has taken much time and much labor to induce our Legislators to provide at all for mechanical instruction. Last year, as you are well aware, a cabinet shop and a shoe shop were fairly started on what seems certain to be a career of great usefulness. Of the financial results I have nothing here to say; you are familiar with them, and from you, rather than from me, the Legislature will expect to learn what they are. But there is one aspect of this labor question that comes under my notice every day. I mean the effect of regular mechanical instruction upon the individual pupil, and upon the whole body of pupils. Each pupil that has worked in the shop has received great benefit, and in numerous instances parents, on bringing their children back to school, have spoken with the greatest pleasure of their increased ability to labor. The shops are popular with the pupils. They do not go to them as to a disagreeable task, but with most commendable zeal. These who cannot possibly be admitted to the shops urge their claim to come in with the rest with a pertinacity that will hardly take No for an answer. The whole community of pupils seem inspired with the idea that in the shops they are to receive instruction which will enable them to earn money, and thus redeem themselves from humiliating dependence.

In the month of October of this year the foreman of the cabinet shop connected with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the Province of Ontario, was commissioned by the

Managers of that Institution to make a careful inspection of our cabinet shop, with a view to using the information thus acquired in the erection of a similar shop for that Institution. He spent a week here in observing the method of conducting our shop, and went away satisfied that we have one of the best, if not the very best cabinet shop that can be found in any similar institution in the country. Gentlemen who have had large opportunities for observing how such institutions as our own are managed, have borne the same testimony to the excellence of our cabinet shop. I do not wish to be understood as drawing any comparison between our own shops, the one for shoemaking, and the other for cabinet making. The workings of both are admirable; but, as you are well aware, we have no building at all for the business of shoemaking, and hence there is little to be said about the place where that trade is taught. It must be considered that when we began work in the shops last year there were no skilled workmen among the boys, and also that each year we shall have a larger proportion of skilled labor than we had the year before. During their last year pupils who have been in either shop during their whole course will, in point of skill, be equal to good journeymen. I trust the great usefulness of the shops will be fully appreciated. Their extreme convenience in doing work for the Institution itself is too obvious to need special notice. It is far better for the State to expend something in training up children whom she cares for to be self-supporting men, than to let them grow up so ignorant that they shall be chargeable to the State for their support in later years.

The hearty thanks of the pupils and their friends, together with my own, are due to the Flint and Pere Marquette, Flint, Holly, Wayne and Monroe, Detroit and Milwaukee, Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central railroads for their kindness in granting free transportation to our pupils on their return to their homes at the close of the term.

We are also indebted to the editors of the following papers for their kindness in sending us their respective journals:

The Marshall Statesman,	The Advent and Review,
The Detroit Tribune,	The Lansing Republican,
The Michigan Farmer,	The Battle Creek Journal,
The Bay City Journal,	The Hastings Banner,
The Michigan Argus,	The Berrien County Record,
The Mutes' Chronicle,	The Youth's Instructor,
The Detroit Free Press,	The Wolverine Citizen,
The Flint Globe,	The Genesee Democrat.
The Saginaw Enterprise,	

The art of instructing the deaf and dumb is a progressive one. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the best method of educating them. It is not proposed to discuss any of these disputed topics in this Report to the Board, for this reason: They were fully discussed, together with many other subjects connected with such institutions as this, by a Conference of Principals, held in this Institution last August. The proceedings of that body I have the honor to transmit to you as a part of the Report of what has been done in this Institution during the past two years.

Thanking you for your hearty interest in all the affairs of the Institution, this Report is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT L. BANGS,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been invited to attend the examination of the Institution under your care at the close of the school year, June 27–29, 1871, we hereby submit to you the result of our observations.

On entering the building we were favorably impressed with the generous, and at the same time unostentatious scale on which its arrangements and appointments are made. An edifice like this, combining convenience and architectural beauty, becomes the great and prosperous State at whose expense it was erected, and the people, whose will is that the children of misfortune, in consequence of muteism and blindness, shall share, with their more favored brothers and sisters, in the blessings of a good education. The appropriate expression of this idea in the architecture of the building, and the general furnishing of the rooms, exerts an elevating influence upon the pupils, and those who visit the Institution—while a mean, ill-furnished and repulsive edifice tells only of a stinted charity, reluctantly doled out, and degrading both to giver and receiver. Among the public buildings of the several States devoted to education the edifice erected by the State of Michigan, for the education of the deaf mutes and blind children and youths, is one of which it has no reason to be ashamed.

During our visit to the Institution we took our meals with the instructors and pupils in the dining hall, and were pleased

with the neatness, quietness, and order which prevailed. On one side of the room were the blind, 29 in number. The deaf mute pupils occupied the remainder of the room. At the opening and close of each meal a short prayer was offered by signs. At the tap of a drum the pupils and instructors, standing in a line, went through a few exercises with their arms, and then filed out of the room. The whole was executed with military promptness and precision, and was in striking contrast with the confused, slouching style of rising from the table and leaving the room sometimes seen in institutions like this. There is no reason why the best training should not be given, equal to that in West Point in erectness of posture and the general carriage of the body.

At 8 o'clock all the deaf-mute pupils are gathered in the chapel for morning prayers. The passage selected for explanation on the day we attended was Ps. 133, 1: *How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.* This was written on one of the large slates, and the teacher explained by signs the meaning of each word, and then gave the whole idea.

The benefits, both moral and intellectual, of such a daily exercise, must be evident to all. Even the youngest and least advanced of the pupils gained some idea of their relation to their Creator, and the great principles of moral obligation; while those who have reached a higher stage in their education are continually making progress in the knowledge of religion, truth, and duty.

The examination of the deaf-mute pupils of the Institution commenced on Tuesday, at 9½ A. M. A carefully prepared programme of the studies of each class for the year, prepared by the several teachers, was placed in our hands.

This is so full and particular that we submit it as a part of our Report, with brief remarks upon the result of the examinations. It is but justice to say that, while the classes differed somewhat in excellence, there was no disposition to shield the

pupils from the most thorough examination. The committee was promptly and cheerfully met by the teachers in respect to any test we wished to institute. We can only give a part of the evidence of the proficiency which came under our eyes.

The first class examined was Class VI., Division B, taught by Miss M. Alderman, concerning which the following report was submitted to us:

Studies.—There are two divisions in this class, a part of the pupils being more intelligent, and consequently more advanced, than the rest. The second division has gone over twenty-eight pages of Dr. H. P. Peet's Elementary Lessons. The first division has gone over one hundred pages of the same work. They have received some instruction in grammatical symbols, simple addition, and penmanship.

This class, most of whom had been in the school but one year, wrote their names, a number of common substantives, such as *sheep*, etc.; also, substantives combined with adjectives, as *a yellow bird*, and a number of single sentences. In learning to write, to spell common words and understand the meaning, and to construct short sentences, they had made a promising beginning in their education.

The next class,—Class VI., Division A,—taught by Miss Annie R. Churchill, had been under instruction the same time, but in consequence of being older in years, or superior in ability, were further advanced. Their course of study was reported as follows:

Dr. H. P. Peet's Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, to lesson 118. They have learned the names of the adjectives of color, and of many familiar objects. They can write simple sentences, and their own names, ages, and places of residence. They have received some instruction in grammatical symbols, in simple addition, and in penmanship. They can write numbers from 1 to 1,000, both in figures and in words. This class wrote upon the slates the names, place of birth and age, a number of nouns joined with adjectives, and

with both numbers. The committee noticed that in the various sentences which they found the position of the adjective and noun was well kept. In arithmetic, 115 was written by the teacher, and the pupils gave it in words, "one hundred and fifteen;" so, 870, etc.

The programme of studies pursued by Class V., under instruction two years and taught by Mr. John J. Buchanan, was as follows: 1. Dr. Peet's *Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb*, finished from Lesson 101, and reviewed from the beginning.

2. *Penmanship*.—Half an hour's exercise every Friday.

3. *Composition*.—Embracing exercises daily in forming sentences on given words, and occasionally letter-writing.

4. *Arithmetic*.—Exercises in simple addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

5. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*.—Seven sections finished and reviewed. This class constructed short sentences. Their penmanship was noticed to be very good. One of the best compositions, although others were nearly equal to it, was the following:

"Some very little birds were flying about in the woods. A little boy and his sister came into the woods to pick blackberries. The little boy saw the birds. He threw many stones at the birds, and he could not hit any one of them."

The pupils then wrote sentences with grammatical symbols attached, answered questions on the multiplication table as 5×8 , 7×9 , 8×7 , with correctness on the part of most of the class. They also added rows of four figures, and sustained the examination in the *Elementary Scripture Lessons*.

The course of study of the IV. Class, taught by Mr. W. L. M. Bregg, most of whom had been three years under instruction, was reported to have been:

1. *History*.—Monteith's *Youths' History of the United States*, embracing the Discovery of America by Columbus, the other discoveries, and the settlement of the original thirteen States.

2. *Geography*.—Monteith's First Lessons in Geography; finished and reviewed.

3. *Dr. Peet's Course of Instruction—Part III*.—Development of verbs, concord of tenses, the present tenses, perfect tenses, imperfect tenses, and narratives illustrating the preceding forms of the verbs; pages 133 to 161.

4. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*—Finished and reviewed. The class have been required to write synopses in their own language of the characters mentioned in the sections.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Most of the class have been practised in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The more backward have been exercised only in addition.

6. *Composition*.—Daily exercises in writing original sentences on words and phrases occurring in the text books, short sketches of distinguished persons, and stories from signs. Letter-writing once a month. We found this class had studied seventeen pages in Monteith's History of the United States. They were called to give an account of the settlement of Virginia, which they did fully and promptly, giving the ideas in the book, but not in a *memoriter* fashion. The examination in geography was well sustained. On the development of the verb, the Committee gave the words "asked if," on which the sentence was written by one of the pupils: "I asked my father if I might go a-fishing. He said I might go if I would be careful."

In the composition on the "Life of Samson," there was a general agreement in forms of expression, yet with considerable variations, but for the most part grammatical correctness. In addition only two mistakes, and those but slight, were made.

We next passed to Class III, taught by Mr. M. A. Cochran, and for the most part four years under instruction. The following is the report of the course of study during the year :

1. *Goodrich's History of the United States*—From the com-

mencement of the Revolutionary War; page 75 to the end of the book.

2. *Monteith's Intermediate Geography*—From the commencement of the book to page 62. Both map-questions, and historical and descriptive.

3. *Arithmetic*.—The class has been drilled in the four fundamental rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. A part of the class has been instructed in addition, subtraction, and multiplication of fractions. Practical examples, combining two or more of the fundamental rules, have frequently been given to the class for solution.

4. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*.—The last part, from the birth of Christ to the end of the book; also, in the Graduated Sunday-School Text-Book, as far as page 15.

5. *Language*.—Exercises each day, consisting in the reproduction by the pupils, in their own language, of stories related in signs by the teacher, original compositions, letter-writing, and various other language exercises.

Various questions on the history of the United States were put to the class, and were well answered. In geography the attainment appeared to be respectable, but not equal to the class below them. The questions on the Scripture Lessons, on the other hand, were answered promptly and satisfactorily.

We next passed to a small class taught by W. H. Brennan, under instruction from five to seven years. It appeared to consist of those who, for various reasons, had not been remarkably proficient in their studies. But, however unfavorably they might compare with the pupils in some of the other classes, how incomparably to be preferred is their imperfect education to the state of ignorance in what they would certainly be without education! The course of teaching in this class had covered the following ground:

1. *Child's History of the United States*—This book had been studied and reviewed by the pupils who have learned

nineteen lessons, from the discovery of America to the death of George Washington.

2. *Composition*.—They have been exercised in writing sentences on given words and phrases from the history.

3. *Geography*—Monteith's Manual of Geography combined with history; 61 pages; finished and reviewed.

4. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*—Finished and reviewed.

5. *Arithmetic*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and reduction and addition of fractions. Letter-writing once a month.

On Wednesday morning the committee resumed the examination, commencing with Division A of the II. Class, taught by Mr. Austin W. Mann, under an average instruction of five years.

The following full programme of the studies during the year was presented :

1. *Goodrich's Child's History of the United States*—Studied through and reviewed, with questions on leading incidents. Synopses of the following subjects have been written : Discovery of America, Christopher Columbus, Voyage of Americus Vespuccius, of John Cabot, Settlement of Jamestown, Description of the Indians, Settlement of Plymouth, Pequod War, King Philip's War, French and Indian War, War of the Revolution, Destruction of Tea, Battle of Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Trenton, of Brandywine, of Germantown, of Saratoga, of Monmouth, of Camden, of Yorktown; Surrender of Cornwallis.

2. *Monteith's Manual of Geography*.—Began October 1st, 1870; 51 lessons studied and reviewed. The recitations have been conducted in the usual way, by questions and answers. Short synopses of the following have been written : The Earth, The Western Hemisphere, Eastern Hemisphere, Eastern Continent, Western Continent, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, Mississippi River, Amazon River.

3. *Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic.*—Different degrees of progress have been made by the pupils in this study, the farthest point reached by one of them being fractions. Most of them have mastered the four ground rules, so as to be able to work sums with ease. Those farthest behind have not quite passed long division.

4. *Knox's Primary.*—Year began October 22d, 1870. Used as a Sunday study. Seven Sunday lessons have been studied and reviewed. In the early part of the school term Peet's Scripture Lessons were finished and reviewed. Synopses of the following characters in scripture history have been written: Adam and Eve, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Samson, David, Absalom, Solomon, Ahab, Elijah and Elisha, Daniel, Esther, Jonah, Jesus Christ, Paul, John. The Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Golden Rule have been committed to memory.

5. *Composition.*—The pupils have frequently been allowed to write on subjects chosen by themselves, relating to incidents with which they have become familiar by study or observation. Simple topics, selected by the teacher, have also been given them to write on, such as newspapers, book, ink, etc. These exercises develop different degrees of facility and progress in the use of language.

6. *Sentence Writing.*—Words and phrases, selected from the different text books, have been given them from time to time to construct sentences on. The subject selected in the history of the United States was the "Battle of Bunker Hill," on which the class wrote as they could. We here present the original of one of these compositions, which gives a fair idea of the free style in which it was written :

"The Battle of Lexington was fought, as I told you, April 19th, 1875. On the 17th of June another battle was fought. This is called the Battle of Bunker Hill. Bunker Hill is in the vicinity of Boston. This was a hard fought battle. The Americans had only one hundred and fifteen killed and three

hundred wounded. The British had more than three hundred killed and more than eight hundred wounded. This was a great difference; but the Americans did not fire till the British were close at hand, and then they took good aim. General Putnam told the Americans how to manage. 'Powder and ball are scarce,' said he, 'and you must not waste them; don't fire till you can see the whites of their eyes; fire low; fire at their waist-bands; you are all marksmen,' said he; 'you could kill a squirrel at a hundred yards.' This they did, and the enemy fell by scores. At length, however, the Americans were obliged to retreat, because they had used all their powder and ball. The battle showed the British what Yankees could do."

The pupils answered correctly a number of questions in regard to the meaning of the words they used, such as occurred, happened, vicinity, neighborhood, etc.

In Geography the following questions were put by the committee: 1. What States border on the Atlantic ocean? Answered correctly by all, with two or three exceptions. 2. What States border on the Gulf of Mexico? Answered correctly by twelve. 3. What States on the Pacific? Answered correctly by nearly all. In Arithmetic the following questions were answered: What will be the cost of building 128 miles of railroad at \$375 a mile? Find the dividend, the divisor being 175 and the quotient 432. Various exercises were satisfactorily given in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. In the scripture lessons the pupils were called to write upon Paul. The two following compositions were selected as the best:

C. HESS.

"He had two names; his first was Saul. He was a very wicked man when he was called Saul. He fiercely persecuted the people who loved Christ. He loved his people who hated Christ and loved him. He helped the wicked man stone a good man to death named Stephen, the first martyr that died. He died praying to God. One day Saul was struck blind by a

NAME OF PUPIL.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Willie A. Thayer.....	7 years.
Frank Eggleston.....	8 "
John M. Collard.....	7 "
D. S. Rector.....	7 "
Marion E. Crouch.....	4 "
Clara A. Penn (absent).....	7 "
Anna M. Fergusson (absent).....	6 "
Mary E. Lowry (absent).....	7 "
Mary E. Smith (absent).....	2 "

Boys, 7; girls, 5. Total, 12.

STUDIES.

Besides the usual exercises of the school-room, the regular studies are five in number, viz :

1. *Parley's Universal History*.—Finished.
2. *Monteith's Universal Geography*.—Finished.
3. *Parker's Natural Philosophy*.—Finished.
4. *Alden's Ethics; or, Science of Duty*.—Finished.

5. *Robinson's Progressive Arithmetic*.—As far as page 194, with some pages excepted.

The rules are not committed to memory, but explained in signs, as this way seems to save a good deal of time which can be employed more profitably in writing. Instead of questions and answers, the lessons in said studies, except arithmetic, are recited in synopses, written by the pupil. Some attention is paid to the encouragement of reading in books as well as newspapers, which latter are the only medium through which our graduates can expect to keep themselves posted up.

In conclusion, the teacher begs leave to say he has carried the same class from its organization, but unavoidable circumstances have caused some changes in the class. Sickness took away Misses Penn and Lowry in February, and the illness of her mother made it necessary to keep Miss Ferguson at home. Miss Smith was taken out to fill a responsible position in this Institution.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

PUPILS.	Age of Living Hearing.	Years in School.	Years Taught Articulation.
1. Mary Ella Smith.—Reads the lips and talks well; was taught by her mother. (Absent.).....	8	2	2
2. Charissa Penn.—Reads the lips and talks so as to be understood. (Absent.).....	-----	7	3
3. Marion Crouch.—Speaks pretty well and is improving.....	10	4	3
4. Orvilla Gatchell.—Partially deaf; hears enough to aid in talking.....	-----	3	3
5. Alice Holmes.—Talks well and improves in reading.....	7	2	2
6. Polly Marcy.—Talks plainly and reads the lips well.....	-----	1	1
7. Mary Barber.—Talks and reads lessons indistinctly.....	-----	1	1
8. Alice Reading.—Speaks quite imperfectly.....	-----	1	1
9. Sidney Rector.—Improves both in reading and talking.....	7	7	3
10. Delos Simpson.—Reads the lips and talks, but has a weak voice.....	-----	5	3
11. James Simpson.—Talks pretty plainly; improves in reading..	-----	4	3
12. Coenbure Heas.—Reads and talks so as to be understood by those acquainted with him.....	8	4	2
13. John W. Foote.—Talks and reads pretty well.....	8	4	3
14. John R. Lewis.—Talks plainly, but reads slowly.....	10	4	3
15. Edward Van Damme.—Improving in distinctness of utterance	1 or 2	7	3
16. Frank Andrews.—Reads and talks with some readiness.....	-----	5½	3
17. William Ranspach.—Voice not very good, but is understood at home.....	6	4	3
18. Levi Murray.—Utterance not very distinct.....	1	6	3
19. Irving Miller.—Talks better than he reads.....	-----	2	2
20. Ernst Dorman.—Can talk some; reading indistinct.....	3	3	3
21. John E. Nash.—Is learning new words; talks pretty well....	5	2	2
22. Eugene Train.—Talks some words plainly and is improving..	5	2	2
23. Wm. M. Lewis.—Utterance not very distinct, but reads with some facility.....	-----	1	1
24. Burt Kingsley.—Talks pretty well and learns well.....	-----	1	1
25. Charles Haagen.—Speaks a few words plainly and others indistinctly.....	-----	1	1

All these pupils have had lessons in easy reading books, and the older ones also in the Dictionary and the New Testament.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND.

Teachers—Miss S. M. Hoagland, Miss Mary Colville.

Names of Pupils.	Time under Instruction.
Joseph Hill.....	3 years.
Jacob Everhart.....	7 "
John P. Smith.....	5 "
Benjamin Cook.....	7 "
Frank Knapp.....	6 "
Wm. Luhlan.....	3 "
James Conely.....	3 "
Omer Zavitz.....	2 "
William Balz.....	2 "
Garrat Egan.....	2 "
Jerome Annis.....	2 "
Ralph Perry.....	1 year.
Frederick Crawford.....	1 "
Philip Snyder.....	1 "
Alphonso Wood (absent).	
Beatta Briggs.....	7 years.
Elizabeth Sweetland.....	7 "
Laura Berry.....	7 "
Ellen Cutler.....	7 "
Elizabeth Jones (absent).	
Amelia Bradley.....	5 "
M. Louise Smith.....	4 "
Agatha Kalmbach.	
Christina Smith.....	3 "
Katie Snyder.....	3 "
Phebe Topler.....	3 "
Alice Duncan.....	1 year.
Ida May Pool.....	1 "
L. Anna Button.....	1 "
Rosa L. Morgan.....	1 "
Carrie Bender.....	1 "
Martha Sype.....	2 years.

Mary R. Auton (deceased).

Sarah Lashbrook (deceased).

Boys, 15 ; girls, 19. Total, 34.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS HOAGLAND.

1. *Kerl's Grammar*—Reviewed, and analysis of sentences. Nine pupils.

2. *Three Books of Davies' Legendre's Geometry*—Completed. Two pupils.

3. *Goodrich's History of the United States*—From the period of events leading to the Revolution to the close of Lincoln's administration. Seven pupils.

4. *Warren's Physical Geography, Geology, Hydrography, and Meteorology*—Completed. Six pupils.

5. *Robinson's Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic*—Reviewed. Six pupils.

6. *Tower's Intellectual Algebra*—Commenced. Four pupils.

7. *Wilson's Outlines of History*.—Part I. Ancient History, completed ; Part II. Modern History, completed to the 18th century. Three pupils.

8. *Class of Beginners in Arithmetic*. Ten pupils.

9. *Spelling*.—From the dictionary in raised print. Nine pupils.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS COLVILLE.

1. *Reading Classes*.—The first division has reviewed the Second Reader, and has since been reading in the Old Curiosity Shop. Seven pupils.

The second division of the reading class commenced with the alphabet, and has completed the First and Second Reader. Six pupils.

2. The spelling class has been spelling in the Union Speller words of two and three syllables. Seventeen pupils.

3. *Geography—A Division*.—Monteith's Geography commenced and completed.

4. *Geography—B Division.*—Monteith's Common School Geography completed. Twelve pupils.

5. *Grammar Class.*—They have learned the definitions in Kerl's Primary Grammar, and have been analyzing and parsing short sentences. Eleven pupils.

6. *History Class.*—Quackenboss' Primary History of the United States, commenced and finished. Seven pupils.

7. *B Class in Arithmetic.*—They have reviewed the fundamental rules in Fish's Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, and completed common fractions in the same book. Seven pupils.

8. *C Class in Arithmetic.*—Have reviewed fractions in the Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, and have been through percentage and interest. Seven pupils.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Jerome Annis has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per week; five hours practice per week. Has finished the major scales in three motions, five Ex. in Richardson's and two pieces.

Amelia Bradley has taken two lessons of thirty minutes each per week; five hours' practice on the organ. Has finished all the major and minor scales in six motions and eleven pieces.

Beatta Briggs has taken two lessons of thirty minutes each per week, and seven and a half hours' practice per week. Finished the major and minor scales with five pieces.

Willie Balz has taken two lessons per week of twenty minutes each, and had five hours' practice per week. Taken the major scales, similar motion, one Ex. and two pieces.

Benjamin Cook has had two lessons per week of thirty minutes each, and seven and a half hours' practice. Taken the major scales in three motions and six pieces.

James Conely has had two lessons per week of twenty-five minutes each, and three-quarters of an hour practice daily. Has finished the major scales in four motions with six pieces.

Ellen Cutler has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per

week, and five hours' practice. Finished major scales in three motions, three Ex. and two songs.

Frederick Crawford has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per week. Finished the major scales in two Ex., and practiced five hours per week.

Pupils finished Jousse's Catechism :

Ellen Cutler,
Beatta Briggs,
Amelia Bradley,
Joseph Hill,
Frank Knapp,
John Smith,
Jacob Everhart.

Half through—

Agatha Kalmbach,
Christine Smith,
Martha Lype,
Alice Duncan,
Anna Burton,
Willie Balz,
Willie Luhlan,
Ralph Perry,
Frederick Crawford,
James Conely,
Benjamin Cook,
Jerome Annis,
Phebe Topler.

Jacob Everhart has had two lessons per week of thirty minutes each and ten hours' practice. Finished the major flat scales and ten pieces.

Garrett Egan has had one lesson per week of thirty minutes and two and one-half hours' practice per week. Taken three scales.

Joseph Hill has had two lessons per week of thirty minutes

each and seven and one-half hours' practice per week. Finished the major and minor scales in six motions and ten pieces.

Frank Knapp has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per week and seven and one-half hours' practice. Finished the major and minor scales in six motions and nine pieces.

Agatha Kalmbach has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per week and seven and one-half hours' practice. Finished major and minor scales in six motions and nine pieces.

Alice Duncan has had two lessons of thirty minutes each per week and six and one-quarter hours' practice per week. Taken major scales, three motions, five Ex., and five pieces.

Willie Luhlan has had two lessons of twenty-five minutes each per week and three hours' practice per week. Taken the major scales in three motions, four Ex., and three pieces.

Martha Lype has had two lessons of one-half hour each per week and three and three-fourths hours' practice. Taken the major scales and three songs.

John Smith has had two lessons of one-half hour each per week and seven and one-half hours' practice per week. Finished flat scales in six motions and eight pieces.

Christine Smith has had two lessons of twenty-five minutes each per week and five hours' practice. Finished the major scales in three motions, seven Ex., and two pieces.

Louisa Smith has had two lessons per week of thirty minutes each, has taken the scales, one instrumental piece, and eleven songs.

Rosa Morgan has had two lessons per week of one-half hour each and five hours' practice. Taken the major scales in three motions and two Ex.

Phillip Snyder has had one lesson per week of twenty minutes and two and one-half hours' practice. Finished major scales, similar motions.

Ralph Perry has had one lesson per week of twenty minutes each and five hours' practice. Major scales in two motions and one Ex.

Ida Pool has had one lesson of twenty minutes each per week and two and one-half hours' practice. Taken eight scales.

Phebe Topler has had one lesson per week of thirty minutes and five hours' practice. Major scales in two motions and three Ex.

Anna Button has had one lesson per week of thirty minutes and five hours' practice. Taken the major scales in two motions and two Ex.

THE BRASS BAND.

JULIUS RICE, TEACHER.

Joseph Hill—*Leader*.

Jake Everhart—*B flat Cornet*.

William Baltz—*1st E flat Alto*.

Frank Knapp—*2d E flat Alto*.

Benjamin Cook—*B flat Tenor*.

John Smith—*Basso*.

The pieces they play:

Red-Stocking Quickstep.

Faust March.

Singers' Joy March.

The Watch on the Rhine March.

The Last Rose of Summer Quickstep.

Skating Waltz.

Technionian Association Waltz.

Bruder Lustig Galop.

Once More Galop.

Ninnetta Polka.

Spaulding's Reel.

THE ORCHESTRA.

JULIUS RICE, TEACHER.

Joseph Hill—*1st Violin*.

Battis Briggs—*1st Violin*.

Frank Knapp—*2d Violin*.

Jake Everhart—*Trumpet*.

John Smith—*Basso*.

The pieces they play :

Schutzen's March.

Wildfang Galop.

Reiselieder Waltzes.

VIOLIN CLASS.

James Conley.

Benjamin Cook.

William Lublan.

Alise Duncan.

Christine Smith.

Emilius Bradley.

They play in any key in the first position.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE EXHIBITION HELD IN THE CHAPEL JUNE 26TH, 1871 :

1. Brass Band—The Watch on the Rhine. March.
2. Deaf Mutes at the slates. Six pupils from the class of the first year.
3. Choir—All Among the Barley.
4. The Deacon's Scrape. A sign recitation by James Simpson.
5. Our Way Across the Sea—Tenor and soprano. Miss Louise Smith and Mr. Joseph Hill.
6. Sign Recitation—From Evangeline. Miss Allie M. Rose.
7. Orchestra—Reiselieder March.
8. The Blacksmith—John M. Collard.
9. There's Music Everywhere—Quartette. Misses Ellen Outler and Louise Smith, Mr. Joseph Hill and Mr. John P. Smith.
10. Deaf Mutes at the slates—Six pupils of the seventh year.
11. Sign recitation—June; from Bryant. By Miss Maggie Connelly.
12. Woodland Echo—Instrumental. J. Smith.

- 13 Sign recitation—Two glimpses of a Farmer Life. By Jacob Garner.
14. Orchestra—Wildfang Galop.
15. Sign recitation—The hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," in concert, by Misses Smith, Buttolph, Connelly, and Crouch.
16. Waiting—Song by Miss Louise Smith.
17. Remarks by members of Examining Committee.
18. Music by the Blind Band.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind :

Having been favored with your invitation to attend the closing examination and exercises of the pupils in your Institution, at the termination of the school year in the month of June last as one of the examining committee, and feeling it to be not only a duty but a pleasure to accept of the invitation to visit in the semi-official relation one of our noble State institutions established for the exclusive benefit of two unfortunate classes of our fellow creatures, I repaired to the beautiful city of Flint on Monday the 24th day of June last, and was most kindly welcomed by Dr. George W. Fish,—an old and valued friend,—one of your number, and Prof. E. L. Bangs, the able Principal of the school, and escorted to the very fine buildings erected for the uses of the Institution on a commanding elevation overlooking the city, and from which many fine views are obtained. Never, prior to this time, having had the opportunity of visiting this part of the State, I was agreeably surprised to find such ample grounds, and such elegant and commodious buildings, erected by the munificence of the State, to provide a suitable education for those deprived of hearing and the power of speech, or of the glorious sense of sight, and who otherwise would have been forced to endure the privations and lack of knowledge and intelligence that these unfortunate classes have in all ages and countries suffered, but which have been ameliorated and softened by the untiring efforts and labors of

a few humane and benevolent individuals, who sought to confer these inestimable blessings upon those deprived of the same, and which efforts have at last so thoroughly awakened public attention, and created such a correct and healthy sentiment, that the most liberal measures are now taken to provide a suitable and ample education for those who had hitherto been so sadly and cruelly neglected.

I was not only rejoiced, but proud to find such noble provisions made in our own State, and felt sure, as I surveyed the grounds and buildings and other outward manifestations of the wisdom of the Legislature in adopting means to the desired end, that every intelligent citizen who could take a personal observation of the same would not only highly approve of all that has been done, but would urge the expenditure of such further amounts as are necessary to finish the work so far advanced towards completion, and in a corresponding form and style to the general plan. A small outlay of money comparatively, in the erection of a suitable porch over the front entrance to the main building, and in the erection of proper fences to enclose the grounds, and perhaps in some other minor particulars it seemed to me would be sufficient for all external purposes for many years to come.

I am happy to be able also to state in my limited judgment that I found, as the examinations of the pupils progressed, that this quite extensive expenditure of money for these benevolent objects had not been in vain, and that the internal management of the Institution, under the care and supervision of Prof. Bangs, aided by an intelligent corps of teachers, fully met all my expectations, and compared favorably with the means and facilities provided by the munificence of the State with which to labor for the elevation of our Deaf and Dumb, and Blind to the occupation and enjoyment of high social position and respectable station in the useful walks of life. The examinations of classes commenced on Tuesday morning, but I found to my regret that no other member of the committee was present to

share in the labor or enjoy the pleasures of the examinations, and in fact no other member made his appearance at the Institution until Thursday morning, when the Hon. Z. Brockway, Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, made his appearance and remained until the close of the public exercises, which took place on Friday the 28th of June.

The first class of deaf-mutes examined was composed principally of those last admitted to the Institution, and those who had been but one year under instruction, with two or three exceptions who were pupils with less intellect and incapable of the advancement made by the large proportion of the inmates of the Institution.

This class was under the tuition of Miss Anna R. Churchill, an interesting deaf-mute, and a graduate of the New York Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. The very apparent sympathy that existed between teacher and scholars when all are alike deprived of the sense of hearing and the power of speech, commends in my judgment the policy of employing, so far as is practicable, educated deaf-mutes to teach these similarly afflicted; and I was pleased to find that this policy is largely adopted in your Institution. It is at the best a slow and tedious process to communicate learning by the use of mere signs and arbitrary characters, entirely unaided by the sound and power of the voice, which conveys so much by the tones and modulations of the same alone. To be sure the deaf and dumb are blessed with vision, but much that is speaking in the eye to those that are in the enjoyment of all the senses, must be lost or of but small comparative value to the mute. We who are in the full possession of all the natural faculties of man can have some correct idea of the patience and sympathy that must be required to impart knowledge under these obstacles. It is, very essentially, a labor of love to teach the young even under the most favorable circumstances. To contend in many instances with stupidity, or obstinacy, or may be a vicious or willful child, is indeed a sore trial; but when the teacher is

required to teach those not favored with the ear to hear, and without the power to ask a single question in the ordinary manner, it can be seen how necessary it is that there should be the exercise of unwearied patience and indomitable perseverance, combined with a heart-felt sympathy on the part of teachers in Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb. This class under the instruction of Miss Oburchill was examined by a review of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons for the deaf and dumb, and gave marked indications that they thoroughly understood what had been gone over. They also wrote short exercises from grammatical symbols; also formed short sentences based upon a word or phrase given to them to be included in the sentence. The class was also exercised in some simple examples in both addition and subtraction. The examination was creditable and satisfactory, and very nearly if not quite equaled similar examinations in our public schools. It seemed to me, considering the disadvantages under which the pupils labored, that it was fully up to the advancement made by scholars generally, with the same amount of instruction. Of course there were a few of the pupils whose remaining faculties seemed to be deadened by the loss of speech and of hearing, who exhibited but a very feeble advancement in acquiring knowledge, but these were quite rare. This was observable to a greater or less extent in all the classes, but perhaps no more of this was seen than would be in an equal number of scholars with the same advantages in our public schools. It would not to my mind, however, be strange to find more marked and glaring instances of a lack of intelligence and understanding in such a school, than in schools where the scholars are not deprived of any of their faculties. As an example of this darkened intellect, I give you a sentence formed by a pupil in a more advanced class. It was required to frame a sentence introducing therein an active verb in the passive form. This was given: "A boy fight boy, boy was fight by a boy;" but I am happy to say that these errors were not of frequent occurrence.

The next or 7th class examined was divided into divisions A and B, the first named taught by Willis Hubbard, and the latter by Miss Mary J. Alderman. The pupils in this class have been in the Institution, as a general thing, two years, some of them three years, and a few but one year. Division B being composed of the least advanced scholars, was first examined and because of the unequal ability of the scholars was subdivided into the first and second divisions. This division B was also examined in a review of Peet's Elementary Lessons, in penmanship, and in the simple rules of addition and subtraction, in arithmetic, but had advanced beyond the class of Miss Churchill, having as a rule spent one more year in the Institution.

The class was also examined in Peet's Scriptural Lessons, which was interesting and satisfactory. Division A of the 7th class under the charge of Mr. Hubbard—a semi-mute—was next examined, and gave evidence of having been faithfully taught, and of being familiar with the studies pursued. Each one wrote in a fair hand his or her name, age, and place of residence.

They have finished Peet's Elementary Lessons, gave examples in the fundamental rules of arithmetic, except in division, wrote some original sentences like the following: "A few years ago a careless boy dropped his slate on a stone walk and broke it. He asked his father to buy him a new one, but his father was poor." One young Miss, who appeared to be an affectionate girl, wrote, "Mrs. Bangs is sweet: she loves her sons." The examination of this class was very creditable and especially in arithmetic, so far as they had progressed therein.

Next came the 6th class under the instruction of John J. Buchanan, a mute. The pupils in this class have been in the Institution some three, others four years and one six years. They have completed and reviewed the first and second chapters of Part III of Dr. Peet's "Course of Instruction." The first chapter is on the history of men, and the other on comparison; and the pupils appear to have acquired a familiar knowledge of

the subjects embraced in those two chapters. They gave some excellent answers in geography (Monteith's First Lessons, finished and reviewed). Quite good results were shown in arithmetic through all the fundamental rules, and in Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic. In Peet's Scripture Lessons the class has advanced as far as section 15, and wrote some very fair short compositions upon the black-boards. The fifth class is under the care of W. L. M. Bregg, who is very thorough with his pupils who have generally been in the Institution four years; a few less, and a few more than that time. The examination commenced with a review of "Monteith's Youth's History of the United States," and was highly satisfactory. The questions put were varied and profuse, the answers were as a general thing, promptly and correctly given. "What was the fate of Hamilton?" is an example of the questions asked: the answer, "Killed in a duel by Gen. Aaron Burr," was immediately given. Knox's Primary Year of the graduated Sunday School text books has been studied by this class and the scholars showed a good proficiency therein. In arithmetic the examination advanced as far as subtraction of fractions. The compositions written by this class on words and phrases taken from the text book were good and outside of the selections of subjects from the text books. Miss Alice B. Holmes, who has been only three years in the school, wrote an interesting and humorous account of the Cincinnati Convention and Horace Greeley. She exhibited good scholarship, and is possessed of a quick, active mind. Two young men, Harry L. Zimmerman and Christian Gottweth, gave decided evidences of superior intellect; and in fact the whole class, with perhaps an exception or two, bore themselves handsomely through the examination, manifesting a thoroughness and perfection—to the extent of the studies pursued—worthy of imitation.

The fourth class came next; teacher W. A. Cochrane. There were also several very excellent scholars in this class. Indeed all of them gave assurance that their teacher was faithful. The

class was perhaps the best equalized of any in the Institution, which is saying much where such efforts have been put forth throughout the entire school in this direction, and especially where it is considered that the course in the school is limited to a given number of years, and when they have expired, the scholars must be removed therefrom. However this may operate in some cases, it can be seen at a glance that this system must be pursued in order that the benefits of the school may be enjoyed by all requiring or needing its assistance. The extreme time—eight years, I believe,—which a pupil is permitted to pass in the Institution, serves, as a general rule, to complete the entire course pursued. Some very fine recitations were given by this class upon the History of the World. In geography it has advanced through the subject of South America. In the beginning of philosophy it passed an excellent examination, and in fractions it has progressed finely, the most of them have finished fractions and denominate numbers. Some have nearly completed the book and a very few were still upon the four fundamental rules. They were practiced in writing exercises in their own language upon stories and facts given to them, and also in writing original compositions on various subjects which were very creditable.

The third class was composed of but nine scholars. It is taught by Mr. Wm. H. Brennan who is a thorough and competent teacher. The studies pursued were Monteith's Manual of Geography, Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Parley's Common School History of the World,—commenced in January last; arithmetic as far as common fractions, Scripture Lessons, and in writing answers to questions and topics chosen from their studies. In Natural Philosophy Miss Martha J. Hitchcock, only 15 years of age, gave a very intelligent description of the inclined plane; also wrote well on the subject of velocity; and upon the subject and power of the wedge, Miss Mary Iola De Camp gave a very fair description. The whole class in fact gave evidence of good proficiency in

their studies. The second class, under the care of Austin W. Mann, came next in the examination. In Monteith's Manual of Geography the examination was excellent. The class exhibited thoroughness and exactitude, and a very correct understanding of the subject. If my memory is not at fault, not a single incorrect answer was given to any question asked. Then came Goodrich's Common School History of the World, which had been studied and reviewed. The scholars wrote synopses of some of the subjects in their own language. Very fair examples of this mode of writing upon the characters and subjects studied in this history were given by them, and in a clear and correct manner. One wrote upon Confucius and Solomon, another in relation to the Savior, another upon Xerxes, another of Darius, of the Deluge, and a very fine production was given upon the character of Queen Semiramis. In natural philosophy the class gave marked evidences of proficiency and of an intelligent understanding of the subject. A recitation in which the forces of cohesion and gravitation were composed, was very handsomely done. Also one upon the clock and pendulum, and another upon the line of direction, were very fair. The examination in arithmetic was very creditable, and in penmanship the class was very good.

The first class, under the instruction of Thomas L. Brown—a deaf-mute—came upon the platform lastly on Wednesday P. M., and closed the examination of the deaf and dumb pupils. Mr. Brown has, I believe, taken this class through its entire course. He is, in my judgment, a capital teacher, and evidently well fitted to impart instruction to his scholars. There is in him a force and energy of character that infuses itself into the minds of his pupils that is irresistible. He evidently loves his work and his class,—indeed the entire school; and he is much beloved in return. A large proportion of this class have spent the prescribed term of eight years, and were about to bid farewell to the school and return home to their friends. To them it was a graduation from the Institution—from the place where

their minds have been awakened from the darkness of obscured sense, and where they have spent many happy hours with their teachers and schoolmates, being fitted to enjoy with their fellow creatures comparatively the blessings of a good education and the enlightenment of the immortal mind. The class was first examined in Goodrich's History of England; some very good productions were written by members of the class upon various characters who have flourished, and upon great events and subjects mentioned in English History. For example, Miss Marion E. Crouch, only five years in the institution, wrote well upon the subject of Magna Charta and the character of Queen Elizabeth. It is due to the other members of the class, however, to state that Miss Crouch did not become a mute until she was some eight or ten years of age. She can still, but in an imperfect manner, speak some words, but is entirely deaf. Good productions were also given by nearly all of the class,—upon the "Gunpowder Plot" by James Simpson, upon the "Druids" by D. Sidney Rector Jr., upon the character of "Oanute" by Frank Eggleston, and upon that of Oliver Cromwell by Delos Simpson. A large number of questions were asked and answered from "Well's Science of Familiar Things." The answers were characterized by a familiar knowledge of the subjects upon which the questions were put. The examination in anatomy, hygiene, and physiology was very interesting and highly satisfactory. The number and descriptions of the bones in the human body, by Miss Crouch; upon the digestive organs, by Delos Simpson; upon the muscles, by James Simpson; upon the heart and its functions, by D. Sydney Rector, Jr.; upon the vocal organs, by Frank Eggleston; and upon the brains, by Frank F. Andrews, were most excellent recitations, and each and every of them evinced a very thorough knowledge of the subject, so far as the pupils had made it a study. This class had studied Robinson's Practical Arithmetic and Davies' Elementary Algebra. Not much time, however, had been given to the latter-named branch; but in arith-

metic the class gave evidence of progress and a thorough understanding of that branch of learning. In penmanship the class was excellent. Many specimens were exhibited which would have been creditable in a writing school. Some excellent compositions were written by several members of the class. In some way, just how, not now recollected, the word "revenge" was used by a member of the class. Upon being asked what revenge is, the pupil at once wrote out the following definition and answer to the question: "'Revenge' is the feeling which causes a person to injure another one who has done him a wrong. It is not right to be revengeful, and is against God's commands. The reason why is well shown in the words of the Lord's Prayer, where we pray that God may forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Now, if we retain feelings of revenge against them, how can we hope that God can forgive us for our sins?" It was stated in the report of the teacher that no pains had been spared to keep the class posted in the current items of news, and to fit them for society and for the practical walks of life, and that their moral training had not been entirely overlooked. Your committee take great pleasure in saying that, so far as we could observe, this report is entirely correct. It is not believed that the like number of pupils can be found in any of our higher institutions of learning who will excel this class in these respects. They appear to be not only prepared for the practical duties of life, but to be ornaments in society. When we reflect that were it not for the facilities afforded by this Institution, confided to your care by the representatives of the people, these persons who have been deprived of a share of the natural gifts to man, must have passed their lives without learning, and even without a knowledge of the common affairs of life, except such as might be dimly conveyed to their clouded understandings by the rude and unsystematic signs of their friends. We ought to feel the liveliest gratitude that the means have been provided for their rescue from that condition to which they

would otherwise have been consigned. The process is tedious and requires unintermitted exertions, but the promptings of a truly benevolent and Christian spirit should urge us on to the highest possible attainments for these children and youths. They are entitled to our warmest sympathies, and no reasonable efforts should be spared for their education and moral training, and thus to release them partially from the darkness of ignorance and mental weakness. In your Institution these blessings are being bestowed with a lavish hand, and it is to be fondly hoped that no policy may ever prevail that shall lessen our charities in this direction, for we should remember that we are not only conferring upon these helpless ones the bright gifts that should brighten up and shine upon the rugged path of human life, but the soul is being enriched in many instances, no doubt, with a knowledge of the Divine Savior, and the work of His atonement which shall, beyond this life, eventuate in opening the ear to hear the welcome of Heaven, and in unloosing the tongue to sing the praises of the Redeemer in His eternal kingdom.

An hour or two in the forenoon of Thursday was spent with the class of semi-mutes, who are under a course of training by Mr. George L. Brockett, who attends to this duty exclusively. It was astonishing to see what might be accomplished by constant drill and persevering efforts. The views of the committee in relation to this specialty are given in the paper herewith submitted, written by Mr. Brockway, who was present and took part in observing the exhibition of those whose power of speech is not wholly lost, and in testing the value of lip-reading by this portion of your pupils. The remainder of the day was spent in attending upon the examination of the blind pupils, of whom there were twenty-eight in all. Their intellectual and moral training is committed to Miss S. M. Hoagland and Miss Mary Colville. The examination commenced, as with the deaf and dumb, with the youngest, and those who had been the shortest time under

instruction. Miss Colville was their teacher. Exercises in reading were given to those who had commenced with the alphabet and had advanced as far as through the First and Second Readers. Books with the raised letters for the use of the blind were of course used, and it was truly surprising to witness the facility with which even these young beginners could read by passing their fingers over the letters. It is not extravagant to say that these blind pupils read with nearly or quite as much ease and rapidity as scholars of the same age in our public schools, and who have been under instruction for no longer time. Miss Colville also examined classes of young beginners in Stoddard's Juvenile Mental Arithmetic, in Peter Parley's History of the World, in Monteith's First Lessons, and in his Manual of Geography; in mental arithmetic, and in grammar. The want of suitable text-books printed in raised letters is still felt as a serious drawback. This difficulty, with the inability on the part of some of the blind pupils to read fluently, makes it an imperious necessity that the lessons to be learned must be read and repeated to the scholars, again and again, with care and deliberation, until the substance is retained in the minds of the learners. This requires patience, as well as time, on the part of the teacher, and strict attention, with a retentive memory, on the part of the scholars. The loss of sight no doubt quickens and enlarges the other senses, and necessarily the memory is sharpened and strengthened by this mental process. Miss Colville appeared to be well-fitted for the task assigned to her, in teaching the young and inexperienced who are afflicted with the loss of sight.

At last came a long, varied, and exhaustive examination, by Miss Hoagland, of her class, in the higher branches of learning. To say that the examination was satisfactory, is but a feeble expression of the delight and pleasure experienced by your committee in witnessing this striking evidence of the fact that the blind may be educated to a high standard of excellence. Miss Hoagland is, in the judgment of your committee,

pre-eminently qualified for the noble work she has in hand. Classes were examined in natural philosophy, physiology, geometry, Davies' Legendre, in algebra, intellectual arithmetic, and geography. There were found, of course, as there always are in all public schools, some scholars of less ability to learn than others; but, as a rule, these blind pupils exhibited a comprehension and understanding of their studies that was quite astonishing. The power of the mind to retain with such fullness and perfection, and to repeat with such clearness knowledge thus obtained, was truly surprising. The various classes acquitted themselves creditably. So retentive were the memories of most of the pupils, that they could state with precision lengthy and difficult problems in geometry; and, after once reading by the teacher of intricate arithmetical problems,—a different one to each member of the class,—they would, after a short consideration of the same repeat the problem given to him or her, and give a correct solution of the same. The following is an instance which was repeated, then analyzed and correctly solved in the manner described, although not as difficult as some others that were also solved as easily as the example given:

“Example 13.—A person possessed a certain capital, which he placed out at a certain rate of interest. Another person, who possessed ten thousand dollars more than the first, and who put out his capital at one per cent more advantageously, had an income greater by eight hundred dollars. A third person, who possessed fifteen thousand dollars more than the first, putting out his capital at two per cent more advantageously, had an income greater by one thousand five hundred dollars. Required the capital of the three persons and the rates of interest.”

Instruction in vocal and instrumental music has been given to the blind pupils by Miss Minnie Collar, and some very creditable performances were given on the piano by some of them, and some good voices were discovered among the singers.

There has also been organized and trained a brass band of blind performers, and instruction upon the violin had also been given to several pupils. Their music at the public exercises on the next day was, in the judgment of your committee, creditable, and especially so considering the comparatively small amount of practice that had been had upon their instruments. There seemed to be accuracy in the performance, and the players entered into the spirit of the music with great animation. This will at least afford amusement to the pupils, and will serve to cultivate a refined taste; and where the instruction is thorough, and sufficient time is given to practice upon their instruments, it may be made, to those who can learn to play or sing well, a source of profit, and furnish them with the means of supporting themselves after leaving the Institution; which no doubt is, and ought to be, one of the grand objects in view in the establishment and perpetuation of this noble Institution. Your committee observed in this respect with great pleasure the means that have been provided to give to the male pupils the benefits of learning a mechanical trade. The shops that have already been erected, and in which the boys are instructed in the manufacture of furniture and boots and shoes, and perhaps in some other branches of industry, are in our opinion necessary adjuncts to the successful working of your Institution, and will subserve the highest good of those who at length are to go forth into the busy world to struggle with others more highly favored with the natural gifts common to man, for a comfortable and respectable support, and we cannot refrain from saying that it is highly desirable that the Legislature should, with liberality, make all the necessary appropriations to carry forward successfully this essential part of your plans for these unfortunate ones.

The afternoon of Friday, the fourth and last day spent by your committee at the Institution, was occupied by a public exhibition by the pupils of both branches. It was designed by the Principal and his associates to furnish a pleasing and

popular entertainment to the people who might be present, and to give them some evidence of what was being done for the education and moral improvement of these children of misfortune. Perhaps it does not come within our province to report especially upon the public exhibition, yet we cannot well refrain from saying that it was a decided success. The pleasant and commodious chapel was filled to overflowing, and many were forced to leave the building for want of room. The exercises were opened by the playing of a march by the brass band, composed entirely by blind pupils. It was well executed and elicited much applause.

Then followed a large variety of exercises, by both the blind and mutes. We will not undertake to describe in detail the entire exhibition, but there are a few things worthy of mention and record. A class of mutes, composed of three young ladies and four young men, gave specimens of composition upon the blackboard upon subjects given out by persons in the audience. They were of course written out without any previous knowledge of what the subjects would be. Among the subjects and characters named for this exercise were the following: "Horace Greeley," "General Grant," "Chicago," "Anna Dickinson" and "Bismarck." Some of the responses were very characteristic, and indeed all of them were creditable to the pupils. The writers were all from the oldest class of mutes in the Institution, and the most of them were about to graduate therefrom.

The scene of "Christ Stilling the Tempest" (as recorded in the Gospels), was given to one of the young ladies (a mute) in pantomime. Her signs and gestures were very significant and impressive. It was interpreted by Professor Bangs as it proceeded.

"The Suffering of Housekeeping" was given by a young lady (a mute), in a very humorous and telling way. Her story, in the silent language of signs and motions, needed no interpretation. The meaning was so thoroughly conveyed that the

simplest could not fail at once to appreciate it, and the audience greeted the happy performer with great applause.

The stealing of a water-melon by a negro boy was given by a young man (a mute), in a very telling manner. Also, "An Imaginary Farmer" was given by another young man in an excellent way. The sharpening of his scythe, his morning and other work of a farmer were presented in an inimitable style. One of the most effective things was the rendering by four young (mutes) ladies the beautiful hymn, "I Would Not Live Always," read by Professor Bangs as the recitation proceeded. It was beautiful, and many were moved to tears.

At the close of the public exercises diplomas were presented to those who had remained in the Institution the allotted number of years, and were about to go forth for "weal or woe," to take their places in the active scenes of human existence, and to suffer with and like others the privations of a life of hardship and toil, or to enjoy the pleasures of a well-spent and useful life in comfort and happiness. No doubt many a silent aspiration was breathed forth on that interesting and memorable occasion that the blessings of Heaven might descend upon and remain with that interesting group. It is only necessary to add in conclusion that the utmost kindness and attention was paid to us by the Principal, his associates in the intellectual management and moral training of the pupils under their care; by the officers of the Institution and the Matron, for which we express our warmest thanks, and shall ever cherish the liveliest recollection of the pleasure experienced in this visit to the Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and can most cheerfully and sincerely assure you that we conceive it to be an Institution that reflects much credit upon the State; that it is in the care of an able and faithful Principal, and that it has proved and will continue to be of inestimable value to those who have been and who will hereafter be the recipients of its blessings.

G. T. GRIDLEY.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

REPORT ON ARTICULATION.

BY Z. R. BROCKWAY.

The committee entered upon their examination of the articulative method with deep interest, because of the discussions recently had in some quarters relating thereto; which discussions seem to indicate a disposition on the part of some intelligent teachers to return to this original method as practiced by teachers from John, Bishop of Hagulstad, in 690, down to Abbe de l'Epee, the Braidwoods and Abbe Sicard, who lived and taught from 1760 to 1800. All teachers of any note, within the period above indicated, taught articulation and lip-reading with more or less of success, but none of them, it is believed, confined their instructions to this method alone; therefore, while the committee were much interested, they had no well defined idea as to the true place for articulation among the several methods in use.

The class brought before us for examination is under the charge of Mr. G. L. Brockett, and, when full, numbers 29, namely: eleven females and eighteen males. But five were absent, among them Miss E. Smith, reported to be the most proficient member in articulation and lip-reading. The ages of the twenty-four examined ranges from eleven to twenty years, and they have been under instruction from one to four years each. Of the twenty-four examined, seven can articulate or read the lips well enough to be of some service to them in ordinary communication where dactylology or signs are not available. If these were shut up to this means they would

probably soon acquire still greater facility. Every member of the class is a semi-mute, and of the seven before alluded to, all or nearly all have had much experience in articulation previous to their deafness, and some of them still retain partial hearing ability. The whole amount of time devoted to articulative instruction is five hours each day, which, divided among the twenty-nine scholars, gives only about ten minutes for each. Then the small benefit to be derived from so brief a period of instruction must be nearly neutralized by the other and more elaborate class instruction in dactylology and the sign language, and by the constant communication of the pupils with each other by these means. For these reasons there was not exhibited to the committee so great progress in articulation and lip-reading as their desires had led them to hope for, though the capability of Mr. Brockett, the teacher, as well as his patience and perseverance in his onerous duties, and also the manifest affection between him and his pupils, elicits our highest commendation.

There seems to be a necessary antagonism between articulation and the other methods of instruction. Pupils, when with each other or with those versed in the methods, doubtless communicate most readily by the latter, and therefore they derive the best benefit of intellectual development for the time; but this is of diminished value to them when they graduate into society where they can only communicate by writing, which is a slow and tedious and often impossible process. On the other hand, the ability to articulate alone would seem to be of almost inestimable value for the ordinary social intercourse; and if there can be added the power to read the lips readily, these together would seem to be advantages unequalled by any others possible to obtain. Yet, since to acquire these arts very perfectly, pupils must be deprived of other means of communicating, their intellectual development during the school years must suffer thereby, a loss which compensates, it is alleged, for any benefits likely to come subsequently from articulation and lip-reading.

The committee are of opinion that the means of communication have much to do with the development of the intellectual capacity of individuals and of the race, and that there is no period in the life when possibility of improvement is gone. Therefore it seems of the greatest importance to confer upon the pupils of the Institution the best possible means of communicating with such people as they may meet after they leave school and mingle in society at large.

The committee commend the management of the Institution for carrying forward the two methods of instruction, and for their care that the innovation (articulation) shall not be allowed to interfere with the good work already going forward; but they venture to suggest that a still more thorough experiment with the articulative method shall be made which shall include both semi-mutes and congenitals as well, and that more time shall be devoted to their instruction.

TEACHERS' REPORTS, YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1872.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

CLASS VIII.

Taught by Miss Annie R. Churchill.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Edward Dorman	1 year.
Allen Armstrong	1 "
Oliver P. Moses	1 "
Rufus H. Bigelow	1 "
E. Morris Bristol	1 "
Edwin Horn	1 "
George M. Reading	1 "
Lizzine Roulo	1 "
Chauncey Hadida	1 "
Margaret McKeller	1 "
Nora Morey	1 "
Mary Sypher	1 "
Cora Potter	1 "
Elizabeth Kern	1 "
Grace Chamberlain	1½ "
Frances A. Whitney	3 years
Jessie Richardson	6 "

Boys, 9 ; girls, 8. Total 17.

STUDIES.

1. *Dr. H. P. Peet's Elementary Lessons.*—As far as page 148 and reviewed.

- 2. *Exercises in Writing*—From grammatical symbols.
- 3. Original sentences on given words and phrases.
- 4. Exercises in simple addition and subtraction.

CLASS VII—DIVISION B.

Taught by Miss Mary Alderman.

The pupils in this class are of unequal ability, for which reason the class has been divided into two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Elizabeth Lothschitz	2 years.
Irena Blood	2 "
Mary Ann Holland	2 "
Lizzie Hart	3 "
Murray Williams	3 "
Robert Dwyer	3 "
George Norris	3 "

SECOND DIVISION.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Joanna Sullivan	3 years.
Sarah McClellan	2 "
Adella Scrimger	1 year.
Caroline Fleischhut	1 "
Flora Reete	1 "
Ida Cook	2 years.
Phillip Russell	2 "
Ralph Burch	1 year.
Albert Spence	1 "
William Hile	2 years.

Boys, 7; girls, 10. Total, 17.

STUDIES.

1. *Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons*—Two hundred pages and reviewed.

2. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*—Section I. to Section VII., with answers to the questions.

3. *Arithmetic*—Exercises in addition and subtraction.

4. Penmanship.

5. Some exercises in grammatical symbols.

The second division have gone over seventy-four pages in Peet's Elementary Lessons. Some can add in simple addition.

CLASS VII—DIVISION A.

Taught by Willis Hubbard.

Names of Pupils.	Time Under Instruction.
James H. Hull.....	2 years.
William A. Lewis.....	2 "
Burt O. Kingsley.....	2 "
Louis Keck.....	2 "
Henry Kloer.....	2 "
Charles Haagen.....	2 "
Preston S. Perry.....	2 "
Mary A. Bower.....	2 "
Mary E. Barber.....	2 "
Alice P. Reading.....	2 "
Maggie Jenks.....	3 "
Lucy Cole.....	2 "
Jennie Moody.....	1 year.
Sarah A. Sly.....	2 years.
Polly R. Marcy.....	2 "
Effe A. Hitchcock.....	2 "

Boys, 7; girls, 9. Total, 16.

STUDIES.

1. *Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons*—Finished and reviewed from page 130. It has been a daily exercise to have the pupils write original sentences on words and phrases taken from this book.

2. *Arithmetic*.—Daily exercise in addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Very few practical examples have yet been given them.

3. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*.—The first part and four sections of the second part have been studied and reviewed.

4. *Composition*.—In this line, writing short stories, given to them in the sign language, has been the principal exercise. Letter-writing monthly.

5. *Penmanship*.—Exercises with the pen occasionally.

CLASS VI

Taught by John J. Buchanan.

Names of Pupils.	Time under Instruction.
Ernst Dorman.....	4 years.
Irving Miller.....	3 "
Hubert Miller	4 "
James T. Matthews.....	3 "
Eugene F. Train	3 "
James F. Alexander.....	3 "
Charles Marshall.....	4 "
Henry Anderson.....	3 "
Charles H. Yarwood.....	3 "
Gleni Satterlee.....	4 "
Charles M. Aiken	4 "
John E. Nash	3 "
George W. Hays.....	3 "
Eva A. Miller.....	4 "
Mary C. Decker.....	3 "
Phebe C. Gill.....	4 "
Ellen A. Clarks	6 "
Annie J. Fischer	3 "

Boys, 14; girls, 4. Total, 18.

STUDIES.

1. *Dr. Peet's Course of Instruction*—Part III. to page 52, embracing the first chapter, on the history of man, and the second chapter, on comparison. The class have completed and reviewed the two chapters.

2. *Geography*.—Monteith's First Lessons finished and reviewed. The class have been exercised on maps and in drawing maps with crayons.

3. *Arithmetic*.—Exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Robinson's Progressive Table Book to page 61. The class have been exercised on examples given from Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic.

4. *Dr. Peel's Scripture Lessons*.—Part II. from Section 1 to Section 15.

5. *Composition*.—Occasional exercises in stories and forming sentences on given words and phrases, and letter-writing monthly.

CLASS V.

Taught by W. L. M. Breg.

<p> NAMES OF PUPILS. </p>	<p> TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION. </p>
Jacob Garner.....	3 years.
Wirt C. Case.....	4 "
Thomas W. Brown.....	5 "
George D. Hunter.....	4 "
William Gibney*.....	1 year.
Harrison L. Zimmerman.....	4 years.
Collins C. Oolby.....	4 "
Charles N. Kellogg.....	5 "
Edward L. Van Every.....	4 "
Christian Gottwerth.....	4 "
Allie Mary Rose.....	4 "
Theresa Pfeifer.....	4 "
Allie R. Holmes.....	3 "
Emma A. Cranson.....	6 "
Martha J. Loranger.....	6 "
Luna Alway.....	7 "

Boys, 10; girls, 6. Total 16.

* Has been nearly three years in the Wisconsin Institution.

STUDIES.

1. *Monteith's Youth's History of the United States*—Finished and reviewed.

2. *Knox's Primary Year of the Graduated Sunday School Text Books*—Studied and reviewed as far as Lesson XXVI.

3. *Dr. Peet's Course of Instruction*—Part III. The class have gone through and reviewed the development of the verb.

4. *Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic*.—Some of the class have mastered subtraction of fractions, while others have not proceeded beyond subtraction.

5. *Composition*.—Writing original sentences on words and phrases taken from their text books. Letter-writing monthly. From time to time original compositions have been written upon the slate.

CLASS IV.

Taught by W. A. Cochrane.

NAME OF PUPIL.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Mary Decker.....	5 years.
Frances M. DeFoe.....	8 "
Orvilla Gatchell.....	4 "
Lizzie Green.....	5 "
Ella Kenney.....	5 "
Almira V. Pitcher.....	5 "
May E. Shelt.....	1 year.
Mary C. Whise.....	5 years.
John Ansbrow.....	7 "
John W. Foote.....	5 "
Charles Hildebrandt.....	5 "
John R. Lewis.....	5 "
William A. Ranspach.....	5 "
John D. Teller.....	4 "

Boys, 8 ; girls, 6. Total, 14.

STUDIES.

1. *Monteith's Geography*.—The class commenced in Septem-

ber at the subject of South America on page 63, and have advanced as far as the bottom of page 94. Both the maps and descriptive portions have been studied.

2. *History of the World*.—At the opening of the school year in September last, the class commenced at the beginning of the history, and have gone as far as the middle of page 42.

3. *Philosophy*.—From the beginning of the book to page 69.

4. *Arithmetic*.—The more advanced portion of the class have nearly completed the book. Some are still on the four fundamental rules.

5. *Scripture Lessons*.—Every Monday morning the class have had a lesson in the Bible, using the Scripture Lessons as a text book. They commenced at page 15 and ended at the middle of page 40.

6. *Language*.—The class have had various language exercises each day through the year, such as writing out, in their own language, stories and facts given to them by the teacher in the sign language, composing sentences from given words and phrases, and original compositions on various subjects.

CLASS III.

Taught by William H. Brennan.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Martha J. Hitchcock.....	6 years.
Lucy Parr.....	6 "
Mary J. DeCamp.....	2 "
Margaret Beasley.....	8 "
William McNeill.....	6 "
James St. John.....	6 "
Henry Eberly.....	6 "
William E. Northrup.....	8 "
Albertus Overshire.....	8 "

Girls, 4 ; boys, 5. Total, 9.

STUDIES.

1. *Geography*.—Monteith's Manual of Geography, from page 62 to page 91.

2. *Natural Philosophy*.—Swift's First Lessons, from page 5 to page 78. Commenced Nov. 29th, 1871.

3. *History*.—Parley's Common School History of the World, from Chapter II. to Chapter X., and from Chapter XLVI. to Chapter LIII. Commenced January 3d, 1872.

4. *Arithmetic*.—Exercises in common fractions.

5. *Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons*—Completed and reviewed.

6. *Letter-Writing*—Every month.

7. *Miscellaneous Questions and Answers*—On topics chosen from their studies.

CLASS II.

Taught by Austin W. Mann.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Francis M. Hays*	5 years.
Silas Franklin	7 "
Henry Friedrich	5 "
Thomas O'Callaghan	6 "
James Gibney†	1 year.
John Hartman	7 years.
Alfred Cole	6 "
Joseph Hallifax	8 "
Levi Murray‡	7 "
John W. Pierson	8 "
Eva E. Smith	8 "
Alexa M. Windiate	7 "
Emma J. Lambert	7 "
Adelia A. Cole	6 "

Boys, 10; girls, 4. Total, 14.

STUDIES.

1. *Monteith's Manual of Geography*—Finished and reviewed from Lesson 30 to Lesson 141, with some of the least important

* One year at the Indiana Institution.

† Five years in the Wisconsin Institution.

‡ Absent.

lessons omitted. The reviewing has been mostly confined to leading and important questions.

2. *Goodrich's Common School History of the World*.—Thirty-six lessons studied and reviewed.

The pupils are exercised in writing a synopsis of the lessons and subjects in their own language. This exercise has a two-fold use. It tests the capability of each to use language correctly and independently of the language of the text books, and it proves to what extent the full scope of each lesson is comprehended by them. The memorizing process is to a large extent confined to the facts and incidents, leaving their reproduction to the language of the pupil.

3. *Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy*.—Nine lessons studied and reviewed.

4. *Arithmetic*.—One division of the class has used Robinson's Progressive Arithmetic, while the other has used the Rudimentary Series. The attainments are uneven. Each pupil is allowed to go as far as his capabilities will carry him.

5. *Sunday Study*.—Knox's Primary Year of the Graduated Sunday School text books. Twenty-three Sunday lessons studied and reviewed, commencing with the seventh and ending with the thirtieth.

6. *Compositions and Sentence-Writing*.—The class have been exercised in writing on subjects given them by the teacher, or on those of their own choosing. Short biographical sketches of a few prominent living Americans have been written by them. Words have been given them, mostly from Goodrich's History, to be incorporated into sentences. Letter-writing to parents once a month, and oftener when necessary.

7. *Penmanship*.—Some time has been devoted to the principles of penmanship embodied in the charts of Professor P. R. Spencer.

CLASS I.

Taught by Thomas L. Brown.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Marion E. Crouch.....	5 years.
Anna M. Furgeson.....	7 "
Mary E. Lowry.....	7 "
Margret Connelly.....	8 "
Valina Buttolph.....	8 "
Hannah J. Smith.....	8 "
Delos A. Simpson.....	6 "
James Simpson.....	5 "
D. Sidney Rector, Jr.....	8 "
Frank Eggleston.....	9 "
Frank T. Andrews.....	5 "

Boys, 5 ; girls, 6. Total, 11.

STUDIES.

1. *Goodrich's History of England*.—Read and written by subjects which may be found on the cards.

2. *Wells' Science of Familiar Things*.—Out of one thousand questions one hundred and thirty have been selected for this occasion. These are supposed to cover the most essential portions.

3. *Cutter's Anatomy, Hygiene, and Physiology*.—Instead of questions and answers the class have been required to write synopses of the different qualifications.

4. *Robinson's Practical Arithmetic*.

5. *Davies' Elementary Algebra*.—As far as page sixty-two. But little time has been given to this study.

6. The Bible has been used this term as a Sunday text book. The class have been accustomed to reproduce in their own language the works of Christ according to St. Matthew.

7. *Penmanship*.—Spencerian, one hour each Saturday morning. Fair progress has been made in this branch.

8. Occasionally lectures have been given in signs, and have been often written down by the class.

9. Newspaper and book reading have been encouraged as much as possible without neglecting the regular studies. No pains have been spared to keep the class posted in current items, and to fit them for society and for the practical duties of life. Moral training has not been overlooked.

ARTICULATION—YEAR ENDING IN JUNE, 1872.

CLASS IN ARTICULATION.

Taught by G. L. Brockett.

Eleven girls; eighteen boys. Hours of teaching, a half hour or more after breakfast, and from 1:30 P. M. to 6 P. M.

1. Chauncey Hadida.—Lost his hearing when quite young. Speaks distinctly. Has been in school and in this class one year.

2. George Reading.—Not known at what age he lost his hearing. Can speak some words distinctly. Can read the lips some. Has been in school and in this class one year.

3. Lost his hearing at the age of three years. Has not a good voice, but has some knowledge of talking, and reads the lips some. Has been in school and in this class one year.

4. Edward Dorman.—Lost his hearing at three years of age. Cannot talk much, nor read the lips much. Has been in school and in this class one year.

5. Ralph Burch.—Partially deaf. Can hear enough to understand loud talking. While reading, is corrected more by the voice than by looking at the teacher's lips. Has been in school and in this class one year.

6. Oliver P. Moses.—Lost his hearing at the age of seven years. Both reads aloud and talks pretty well, and reads the lips also. Has been in school and in this class one year.

7. William A. Lewis.—Partially deaf. Reads aloud, and talks rather indistinctly. Reads the lips well enough to under-

stand many things spoken to him. Has been in school and in this class two years.

8. Jenny Moody.—Partially deaf. Lisps some in talking and reading. Can read the lips pretty well. Has been in school and in this class one year.

9. Mary Murray. Partially deaf since she was two years old. Speaks rather indistinctly, yet can be understood to some extent at home. Reads the lips some. Has been in school and in this class one year.

10. May Shelt.—Lost her hearing at the age of nine years. Reads aloud intelligently and can be well understood. Reads the lips well also, so that she might dispense with signs and receive instruction orally if there were enough like her to form a class. Has been in school and in this class one year.

11. Charles Haagen.—Became deaf at six years of age. Reads or talks for the most part indistinctly. Cannot read the lips much. Has been in school and in this class two years.

12. Burt Kingsley.—Lost his hearing when about six years old. Reads aloud and talks pretty well, and can read the lips well. Has been in school and in this class two years.

13. Alice Reading.—Became deaf at one and a half years of age. Talks and reads quite indistinctly and does not read the lips much. Has been in school and in this class two years.

14. Mary Barber.—Lost her hearing when six years old. Speaks some words plainly and others quite imperfectly. Can read the lips some. Has been in school and in this class two years.

15. Polly Marcy.—Lost her hearing when five years old. Reads easy readings pretty well. Speaks quite distinctly and reads the lips tolerably well. Has been in school and in this class two years.

16. Eugene Train.—Became deaf at five years of age. Speaks some words plainly and others not. Reads the lips some. Has been in school and in this class three years.

17. John E. Nash.—Partially deaf since the age of five years.

Can hear some, but depends more on looking at the lips. Reads and talks well. Has been in school and in this class three years.

18. Alice Holmes.—Lost her hearing at seven years of age. Talks pretty plainly and reads the lips pretty well. Has been in school and in this class three years.

19. Levi Murray.—Lost his hearing when very young. Talks indistinctly, and reads the lips but a little. Has been in school seven years, and in this class four years.

20. Frank Andrews.—Lost his hearing when very young or else was born deaf. Uses speech and lip-reading at home more than writing. In school from six to seven years, and in this class from three to four years.

21. Orvilla Gatchell.—Can hear tolerably well, and learns both from hearing and from looking at the lips. Has been in school and in this class four years.

22. John R. Lewis.—Lost his hearing when ten years old. Talks plainly but reads aloud slowly. Reads the lips some. Has been in school five years, and in this class four years.

23. John W. Foote.—Became deaf at the age of eight years. Reads the lips some. Talk well enough to use speech rather than writing at home. Has been in school five years, and in this class four years.

24. Delos Simpson, partially deaf always. Reads the lips and talks pretty well. His conversation can be understood by most people so well that he does not need to use writing. Has been in school six years and in this class four years.

25. James Simpson, brother of the above, became partially deaf when young. Reads aloud and talks pretty well. Also reads the lips well. Has been in school five years and in this class four years.

26. David Sidney Rector lost his hearing at the age of seven years. Reads the lips some, and at home uses speech more than signs or writing. Has been in school eight years and in articulation four years.

27. Marion Crouch lost her hearing when between nine and ten years of age. Talks and reads aloud pretty well. Has been in school five years and in this class four years.

28. Clarissa Penn has been to school a part of this year; both reads the lips and talks pretty well. Has been in school from seven to eight years, and in this class from three to four years.

Mary Ella Smith lost her hearing when three years of age. Was taught by her mother so that she reads the lips well, and talks so plainly that many people would not suspect her deafness. Has been in school and in this class three years.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND, 1872.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Beattie Briggs	8 years.
Ellen Cutler	8 "
Alice Duncan	2 "
Christine Smith	4 "
Kate Snyder	4 "
Martha Lype	3 "
Phebe Topler	4 "
Ruth Sprague	4 "
Anna Button	2 "
Rosa Morgan	2 "
Carolina Langridge	1 year.
Ida May Pool	2 years.
Ida M. Keene	1 year.
Joseph Hill	4 years.
Seth Knapp	6 "
Frank Knapp	7 "
Jacob Everhart	8 "
Jerome Annis	3 "

NAMES OF PUPILS.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
Oscar Rasin.....	6 years.
James Conely.....	4 "
William Lublan.....	4 "
William Balz.....	3 "
Philip Snyder.....	2 "
Edwin Pettis.....	1 year.
John Butler.....	1 "
George Woodruff.....	1 "
Alexander McClew.....	1 "
Ralph Perry.....	2 years.

Girls, 13 ; boys, 15. Total, 28.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS SARAH M. HOAGLAND.

1. Natural Philosophy.
2. Physiology.
3. Geometry.
4. Algebra.
5. Intellectual Arithmetic.
6. Geography.
7. Spelling.

1. *Class in Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy.*—Nearly all the general principles have been taken up :

Beattie Briggs,
 Frank Knapp,
 Seth Knapp,
 Oscar Rasin,
 Jacob Everhart,
 Joseph Hill.

2. *Cutter's Physiology.*—Begun and Finished :

Beattie Briggs,
 Frank Knapp,
 Seth Knapp,
 Oscar Rasin,
 Jacob Everhart.

3. *Geometry—Davies' Legendre*—Five books completed :

Beattie Briggs,

Joseph Hill.

4. *Robinson's Elementary Algebra*—Begun and continued to involution :

Frank Knapp,

Seth Knapp,

Oscar Rasin,

Jacob Everhart.

5. *Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic*—Finished and partially reviewed :

Alice Duncan,

Christine Smith,

Ellen Cutler,

Phebe Topler,

Jerome Annis,

James Conely,

William Luhlan.

6. *Geography*.—The local geography of North America, South America, Europe and the United States has been taught by the use of outline maps :

Alice Duncan,

Christine Smith,

Ruth Sprague,

Phebe Topler,

Jerome Annis,

James Conely,

William Luhlan.

7. *Spelling*.—The Dictionary in raised print has been used for a text book in spelling :

Beattie Briggs,

Ellen Cutler,

Ruth Sprague,

Seth Knapp,

Jacob Everhart,

Oscar Rasin,
 Frank Knapp,
 Joseph Hill.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS MARY L. COLVILLE.

1. Reading Class.
2. Arithmetic, Division A.
3. Arithmetic, Division B.
4. History.
5. Geography.
6. Spelling.

1. *Reading Class*.—They commenced with the alphabet, and have been through the First and Second Readers :

Edwin A. Pettis,
 John Butler,
 Ida May Poole,
 Ida M. Keene,
 Alexander McClew.

2. *Arithmetic*—Division A.—They have commenced and finished Stoddard's Juvenile Mental Arithmetic :

Edwin A. Pettis,
 John Butler,
 George Woodruff,
 Alexander McClew,
 Philip Snyder,
 Ida M. Keene,
 Ida M. Poole.

3. *Arithmetic*—Division B.—They began Stoddard's American Intellectual Arithmetic, and went to the 110th page, reviewing the same :

Ralph Perry,
 Ruth Sprague,
 Caroline Langridge,
 Anna Button,
 Kate Snyder,

Martha Lype,
William Balz,
Rose Morgan.

4. *History*.—Began Peter Parley's History of the World, and went as far as America, reviewing the same:

William Luhlman,
James Conely,
Jerome Annis,
William Balz,
Christine Smith,
Alice Duncan,
Ellen Cutler,
Phebe Topler.

5. *Geography*.—They have commenced and finished Montith's First Lessons in Geography:

Philip Snyder,
George Woodruff,
John Butler,
Alexander McClew,
Edwin A. Pettis,
Ida M. Keene,
Ida M. Poole.

6. *Spelling*.—The Union Speller has been the text book:

Anna Button,
Caroline Langridge,
Rose Morgan,
Kate Snyder,
John Butler,
James Conely,
Jerome Annis,
William Luhlman,
Alexander McClew,
William Balz,
Edwin A. Pettis,
Philip Snyder,

Ida Keene,
Phebe Topler,
Alice Duncan,
Christine Smith,
Ralph Perry,
George Woodruff.

MUSICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1872.

MISS MINNIE COLLAR, TEACHER OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

1. Beattie Briggs has finished the harmonic minor scales in seven motions and eight pieces.
2. Alice Duncan has finished the melodic minor scales in seven motions and eight pieces.
3. Christine Smith has finished major sharp and flat scales in seven motions and seven pieces.
4. Martha Lype has finished major sharp and flat scales in five motions and five songs.
5. Rosa Morgan has finished the major and minor scales in all their motions, and the minor in three motions and four pieces.
6. Anna Button has taken the minor scales in three motions, eight exercises and two pieces.
7. Ida Poole has taken the sharp and three flat scales in two motions.
8. Ida Keene has taken the major scales in similar motion and twelve finger exercises.
9. Caroline Langridge the major scales in two motions.
10. Ruth Sprague has taken the major sharp scales in four motions, the flat in three, and six pieces.
11. Joseph Hill, the minor scales in seven motions and eight pieces.
12. Seth Knapp, the major scale in six motions, the minor in four motions, and nine pieces.

13. Frank Knapp has finished the harmonic minor in seven motions and eight pieces.

14. Oscar Rasin has finished the major and melodic minors in seven motions and eight pieces.

15. Jerome Annis has finished the major in seven motions, sharp minors in three motions and seven pieces.

16. Jacob Everhart has taken the melodic minors in six motions and ten pieces.

17. William Luhlan, taken major scales, seven motions, four amusements, and five pieces.

18. William Balz has finished the majors in four motions and five pieces.

19. Ralph Perry has finished the majors in seven motions, eight amusements, and one piece.

20. Edwin A. Pettis has finished the majors in two motions and twenty-four five-finger exercises.

21. Philip Snyder has finished the major scales in four motions and twenty finger exercises.

22. John Butter has taken four of the sharp major scales and nine five-finger exercises.

25. George Woodruff has been one year learning the notes and scale of C.

24. James Conely has finished the major scales in seven motions, the melodic minors, and eight pieces.

Pupils that have gone through Wright's Piano Manual: Beattie Briggs, Alice Duncan, Joseph Hill, Seth Knapp, Frank Knapp, Oscar Rasin.

Pupils that have gone partly through it: Christine Smith, Martha Lype, Rosa Morgan, Ellen Outler, William Balz, Edwin Pettis, Ralph Perry.

BRASS BAND.

PROF. JULIUS RICE, TEACHER.

The Brass Band consists of the following members:
Joseph Hill, 1st E flat Cornet.

Seth Knapp, 2d E flat Cornet.

Jacob Everhart, B flat “

Wm. Balz, 1st Alto.

Oscar Rasin, 2d “

Jerome Annis, B flat Tenor.

Frank Knapp, Bass Tuba.

They play the following airs :

1. Remembrance of Heidelberg—March, by Heinicke.
2. Last Rose of Summer Quickstep.
3. Galop—By Elbel.
4. German Waltz.
5. Spaulding Reel.
6. Overture—Sans Nom, by Ranch.
7. Selection—La Favorita, by Donizetti.

THE ORCHESTRA.

PROF. JULIUS RICE, TEACHER.

The Orchestra consists of

Joseph Hill—*First Violin.*

Frank Knapp—*Second Violin.*

Oscar Rasin—*Second Violin.*

Jacob Everhart—*First Trumpet.*

Seth Knapp—*Second Trumpet.*

Jerome Annis—*Double Bass.*

They play Schutzen March, by Faust.

Cataract Galop, by Faust.

Concert Waltz, by Jager.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE EXHIBITION HELD IN THE
CHAPEL OF THE INSTITUTION, JUNE 27TH, 1872.

1. Music—March, by Heinicke—"Remembrance of Heidelberg."
2. Exercises at the Slates, by Pupils of the Youngest Class.
3. "Loud the Storm is Roaring," by the Choir.
4. Hymn—"There is a happy land"—Rendered in Signs by Miss Mary C. Whise.
5. Exercises at the Slates, by Pupils of the Oldest Class.
6. Music—Orchestra—"Cataract Galop," by Faust.
7. An Adventure in a Watermelon Patch. James Simpson.
8. House Cleaning. Miss M. Connelly.
9. Music—Duet—"Sans Souci." Miss Beattie Briggs and Master Frank Knapp.
10. Muhlenburgh's Hymn—"I would not live always." Rendered in Signs, by four Young Ladies.
11. Christ Stilling the Tempest. Miss Allie Rose.
12. Music by the Band—Selection—"La Favorita." Donizetti.
13. The Power of Imagination. Jacob Garner.
14. Remarks by Members of the Examining Committee.
15. Valedictory. By David Sidney Rector.
16. Diplomas given.
17. "Sheridan's Ride." Sign Recitation. By Miss Anna Furgeson.
18. Music—"Beautiful Starlight Dim."
19. A Peep into the Tammany Ring.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LAST
REPORT.

DEAF AND DUMB BOYS.

Armstrong, Allen, Greenville, Montcalm county, Michigan.
Ansbro, John, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Andrews, Frank F., Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Anderson, Henry, Saranac, Ionia county, Michigan.
Adsit, Charles, South Saginaw, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Aiken, Charles, East Saginaw, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Alexander, James F., Oshtemo, Kalamazoo county, Michigan.
Bigelow Henry, Newaygo, Newaygo county, Michigan.
Burch, Ralph V., Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan.
Brown, Thomas, St. Charles, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Blake, Jerome P., Portland, Ionia county, Michigan.
Bristol, E. Morris, Maple Rapids, Clinton county, Michigan.
Collard, John M., Hess Road, Niagara county, New York.
Cole, Alfred, Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan.
Callahan, Thomas, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Clark, Delbert, Ithaca, Gratiot county, Michigan.
Case, Wirt, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Colby, Collins, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Doeman, Edward, Ruby, St. Clair county, Michigan.
Dumaz, Charles, Wyandotte, Wayne county, Michigan.
Dorman, Ernst, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Dwyer, Robert, Humboldt, Marquette county, Michigan.
Eggleston, Frank, St. Clair, St. Clair county, Michigan.

Eberly, Henry, Waterloo, Jackson county, Michigan.
Engelbrecht, William, Waldenburg, Macomb county, Mich.
Franklin, Silas, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Friedrich, Henry, Negaunee, Marquette county, Michigan.
Foote, John W., Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan.
Gibney, James, Colon, St. Joseph county, Michigan.
Gibney, William, Colon, St. Joseph county, Michigan.
Green, Wallace, Pewamo, Ionia County, Michigan.
Garrison, Chas., East Saginaw, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Germer, Henry, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Gottwerth, Christian, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Garner, Jacob, Hazleton, Shiawassee county, Michigan.
Hallifax, Joseph, Henrietta, Jackson county, Michigan.
Hartman, John, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Hile, Wm. W., Ionia, Ionia county, Michigan.
Hadida, Chauncy, Lapeer, Lapeer county, Michigan.
Horn, Edwin, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Hess, Coenburg, Unionville, Tuscola county, Michigan.
Hildebrandt, Charles, Utica, Macomb county, Michigan.
Hays, Francis M., Pompeii, Gratiot county, Michigan.
Hunter, George D.,[†] Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan.
Hays George W., Pompeii, Gratiot county, Michigan.
Hull, James H., Port Huron, St. Clair county, Michigan.
Haagen, Chas., Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan.
Kerseen, Adolph, Port Huron, St. Clair county, Michigan.
Kellogg, Charles N., Ottawa, Ottawa county, Michigan.
Kittle, Julius F., Portsmouth, Bay county, Michigan.
Keck, Louis, Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.
Kloer, Henry, Westphalia, Clinton county, Michigan.
Kingsley, Burt, Adrian, Lenawee county, Michigan.
Lee, Jay D., Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan.
Lewis, John, Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan.
Lewis Wm. A., Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan.
Lindsay, George, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Miller, Hubert, Allendale, Ottawa county, Michigan.

Murray, Levi, Albion, Calhoun county, Michigan.
McNeill, Wm., Bay City, Bay county, Michigan.
Moses, Oliver P., Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Marshall, Charles, Hickory Corners, Barry county, Michigan.
Miller, Irving, Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan.
Matthews, Jas. T., Chesaning, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Northrop, Wm. E., Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan.
Norris, Geo. H., Tuscola Center, Tuscola county, Michigan.
Nash, John E., Niles, Berrien county, Michigan.
Overshire, Albertus, Kalamo, Eaton county, Michigan.
Pierson, John, Springport, Jackson county, Michigan.
Perry, Preston S., Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Parker, Willie, Cassopolis, Cass county, Michigan.
Pierson, Charlie, Pittsburg, Shiawassee county, Michigan.
Poppendick, Chas., Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county, Mich.
Quick, Gilbert, South Saginaw, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Reading, Geo. M., Cazenovia, Kent county, Michigan.
Roulo, Lizzim, Ecorse, Wayne county, Michigan.
Ranspach, William, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Russell, Philip, Bainbridge, Berrien county, Michigan.
Rector, David S., Sodus, Berrien county, Michigan.
St. John, James, Hickory Corners, Barry county, Michigan.
Simpson, Delos, Howell, Livingston county, Michigan.
Simpson, James, Howell, Livingston county, Michigan.
Spence, Albert, Martinville, Wayne county, Michigan.
Satterlee, Gleni, Leonidas, St. Joseph county, Michigan.
Thayer, Wm. A., Union City, Branch county, Michigan.
Train, Eugene F., Hastings, Barry county, Michigan.
Teller, Garrett, Clifford, Lapeer county, Michigan.
Van Every, Edward L., Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Yarwood, Charles H., Centreville, St. Joseph county, Mich.
Williams, Murray, Bangor, Van Buren county, Michigan.
Williams, Edgar, Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan.
Wright, Remus, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Zimmerman, Harrison L., Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.

DEAF AND DUMB GIRLS.

Alway, Luna, Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan.
 Alexander, Catharine Jane, Niles, Berrien county, Michigan.
 Burger, Rhoda A., Wiota, Isabella county, Michigan.
 Burger, Sarah C., Wiota, Isabella county, Michigan.
 Beasley, Margaret, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Buttolph, Valina, Troy, Oakland county, Michigan.
 Bower, Mary A., Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Blood, Irena, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan.
 Bickford, Sarah J., Saginaw City, Saginaw county, Michigan.
 Barber, Mary E., Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan.
 Chapman, Sarah, Metamora, Lapeer county, Michigan.
 Connelly, Margaret, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Clarks, Ellen Alice, Wyandotte, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Cole, Adelia, Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan.
 Cole, Lucy, " " " "
 Cranson, Emma, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw county, Michigan.
 Crouch, Marion E., South Jackson, Jackson county, Mich.
 Chamberlain Grace, Three Oaks, Berrien county, Michigan.
 Cook, Ida, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 DeFoe, Frances M., Troy, Oakland county, Michigan.
 DeVall, Burnip's Corners, Allegan county, Michigan.
 Decker, Mary, Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.
 DeCamp, Mary, Portland, Ionia county, Michigan.
 Decker, Cecilia, Milbrook, Mecosta county, Michigan.
 Furgeson, Anna M., Moscow, Hillsdale county, Michigan.
 Fleischhut, Caroline, Frazer, Macomb county, Michigan.
 Fischer, Anne, Phoenix, Keweenaw county, Michigan.
 Green, Eliza A., Speaker, Sanilac county, Michigan.
 Gatchell, Orvilla, Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.
 Gill, Phebe, Rootville, Antrim county, Michigan.
 Hitchcock, Effie, Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Michigan.
 Hitchcock, Martha J., Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Mich.
 Harrington, Margaret, Champion Mine, Marquette co., Mich.
 Holmes, Alice, Holly, Oakland county, Michigan.

Hart, Lizzie, Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, Michigan.
Holland, Mary Ann, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Jenks, Margaret, Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan.
Kern, Elizabeth, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Kenney, Ella, Buel, Sanilac county, Michigan.
Lowry, Mary, South Saginaw, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Lambert, Emma J., Millington, Tuscola county, Michigan.
Loranger, Martha J., Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan.
Lathschitz, Elizabeth, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Mich.
Lewis, Lizzie, Pewamo, Ionia county, Michigan.
Miller, Eva, Allendale, Ottawa county, Michigan.
McKellar, Margaret, Jaqueth, Saginaw county, Michigan.
Morehead, Hannah A., Union City, Branch county, Michigan.
Morey, Nora A., Springville, Lenawee county, Michigan.
Murray, Mary, Albion, Calhoun county, Michigan.
Moody, Jennie C., Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
McClellan, Sarah J., Marine City, St. Clair county, Michigan.
Marcy, Polly R., Midland City, Midland county, Michigan.
Penn, Clarissa, Corunna, Shiawassee county, Michigan.
Pfeifer, Theresa, Lyons, Ionia county, Michigan.
Pitcher, Almira, Lawrence, Van Buren county, Michigan.
Parr, Lucy, Sumner, Gratiot county, Michigan.
Potter, Cora M., Ithaca, Gratiot county, Michigan.
Richardson, Jessie C., East Saginaw, Saginaw county, Mich.
Rathke, Augusta, Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan.
Rose, Allie May, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Reete, Flora, Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan.
Reading, Alice, Cazenovia, Kent county, Michigan.
Robbins, Anna C., Teconshie, Calhoun county, Michigan.
Smith, Eva, New Hudson, Oakland county, Michigan.
Smith, Hannah, New Hudson, Oakland county, Michigan.
Sly, Sarah A., Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan.
Scrimger, Adella, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Shelt, May, Lapeer, Lapeer county, Michigan.
Sypher, Mary, North Branch, Lapeer county, Michigan.

Sullivan Joanna, Royal Oak, Oakland county, Michigan.
Sammer, Mary Ann, Flushing, Genesee county, Michigan.
Smith, Mary Ella, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan.
Williams, Anna, Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan.
Whiteman, Clara L., Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan.
Whiteman, Elizabeth, Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan.
Whise, Mary C., Wayne, Wayne county, Michigan.
Whitney, Adelaide, Montgomery, Hillsdale county, Michigan.
Windiate, Alexa, Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan.

BLIND BOYS.

Annis Jerome, Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
Butler, John, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw county, Michigan.
Balz, William, Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan.
Cook, Benjamin, Franklin, Oakland county, Michigan.
Crawford, Frederick, New Casco, Allegan county, Michigan.
Cox, Henry, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan.
Conely, James, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan.
Dolton, William, Bath, Clinton county, Michigan.
Everhart, Jacob, Erie, Monroe county, Michigan.
Eagan, Joseph Garrett, Summerton, Gratiot county, Mich.
Heman, John, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Hill, Joseph, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan.
Knapp, Seth R., Mount Morris, Genesee county, Michigan.
Knapp, Frank, Mount Morris, Genesee county, Michigan.
Kuhn Edward, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
Luhlan, Gains W., Carson City, Montcalm county, Michigan.
McClew, Alexander, Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan.
Perry, Ralph J., Hubbardstown, Clinton county, Michigan.
Parent, Leonard, Muskegon, Muskegon county, Michigan.
Pettis, Edwin A., Owosso, Shiawassee county, Michigan.
Rasin, Oscar, Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan.
Smith, John P., Portland, Ionia county, Michigan.
Snyder, Philip, Union City, Branch county, Michigan.
Woodruff, George W., St. Joseph, Berrien, county, Michigan.
Zavitz, Omer, Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan.

BLIND GIRLS.

Briggs, Beattie, Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Button, Ida Anna, Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Michigan.
 Bender, Caroline, Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.
 Outler, Ellen, Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan.
 Copeland, Mary Ann, East Saginaw, Saginaw county, Mich.
 Dusenbury, Jennie L., Utica, Macomb county, Michigan.
 Duncan, Alice H.
 Keene, Ida, Vassar, Tuscola county, Michigan.
 Kalmbach, Agatha, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan.
 Langridge, Caroline, Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan.
 Leuttike, Catharine, Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Lewis, Nettie, Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan.
 Lype, Martha, Quincy, Branch county, Michigan.
 Lashbrook, Sarah, Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.
 Morgan, Rose, Saginaw City, Saginaw county, Michigan.
 Poole, Ida May, Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan.
 Sweetland, Elizabeth, Decatur, Van Buren county, Michigan.
 Smith, Louisa M., Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan.
 Sprague, Ruth, Bellevue, Eaton county, Michigan.
 Scanline, Sarah, Chickaming, Berrien county, Michigan.
 Snyder, Kate, Union City, Branch county, Michigan.
 Smith, Christine, Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan.
 Topler, Phebe, Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS :

Deaf and dumb boys.....	93
“ “ “ girls.....	78
Deaf mutes.....	171
Blind boys	25
“ girls	23
Blind pupils.....	48
Whole number.....	219

A P P E N D I X .

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS OF INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HELD AT FLINT, GENESEE
COUNTY, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 14 AND 15, 1872.

In June, 1872, the following circular was sent to the principals of all the institutions for the deaf and dumb throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada :

MICHIGAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND
DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
Flint, Michigan, June —, 1872. }

The undersigned committee, appointed at Indianapolis, August 25, 1870, to make arrangements for a Conference of Principals, would recommend that such Conference be held at the the Michigan Institution, on Wednesday and Thursday, the fourteenth and fifteenth of August next.

Please let us know whether or not we may count upon the pleasure of your company.

EGBERT L. BANGS, *Principal Michigan Institution.*

J. L. NOYES, *Superintendent Minn. Institution.*

H. H. HOLLISTER, *Principal W. Va. Institution.*

In response to this invitation the principals assembled for organization at the Michigan Institution on Wednesday, August 14th, at three o'clock P. M., the following representatives of institutions being present :

Philip G. Gillett, L. L. D., Principal Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ; Jonathan D. Noyes, M. A., Superintendent Minnesota Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind ; Egbert L. Bangs, M. A., Superintendent Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ; Miss Harriet

B. Rogers, Superintendent Clarke Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Northampton, Massachusetts; Miss Sarah Fuller, Principal Boston Day School for Deaf Mutes; W. J. Palmer, M. A., Ph. D., Principal Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Canada.

Mr. E. A. BANGS, Principal of the Michigan Institution, as chairman of the committee by whom the above circular was prepared and issued, proceeded to read the following paper explanatory of the appointment and actions of the said committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, }
August 26, 1870.

The undersigned, Principals of Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, believing that a biennial informal convention of Principals and Superintendents will be of advantage to our cause, recommend that such a Conference be held in the years in which no general convention of instructors occurs, and request Mr. E. L. Bangs, Mr. H. H. Hollister and Mr. J. L. Noyes to make the necessary arrangements for the same next year:

J. C. COVELL,
JOSEPH H. JOHNSON,
EGBERT L. BANGS,
E. M. GALLAUDET,
JOSHUA FOSTER,
G. O. FAY,
THOMAS MACINTIRE,
H. H. HOLLISTER,
ISAAC LEWIS PEET,
J. SCOTT HUTTON.

HARVEY P. PEET,
PHILIP G. GILLETT,
J. L. NOYES,
W. J. PALMER,
EDWARD C. STONE,
CHARLES W. ELY,
J. A. MCWHORTEN,
E. P. CARUTHERS,
BENJAMIN TALBOT,
COLLINS STONE.

Mr. Bangs then stated that a sufficient number of favorable replies had been received to warrant anticipations of an interesting occasion. He expressed his gratification at meeting those now assembled, and extended to them a most cordial welcome.

On motion of Mr. Bangs, Dr. Philip G. Gillett, of the Illinois Institution, was unanimously chosen to act as chairman of the meeting.

On taking the Chair, Dr. Gillett said :

"As indicated by the call that has been read, this is to be an informal meeting of principals and superintendents of institutions. I think that, as set forth in the paper read by Mr. Bangs, such a meeting certainly is well calculated to advance the interests of the cause for which we labor. We have sufficient formality in the triennial conventions, such as assembled at Indianapolis year before last.

"I am somewhat surprised that so few institutions are represented here at this time, and am at a loss to account for the absence of many; but I hope that other representatives may yet arrive, and I think it entirely proper that a temporary organization, as indicated by the motion of Mr. Bangs, should be made.

"I thank you for the honor of calling me temporarily to the chair; and now, while engaged in these preliminary exercises, I hope we shall all be perfectly easy, perfectly free. I understand that our proceedings are to be *strictly*, as well as in name, *informal*,—that we shall all talk often, and, if we feel like it, all talk long."

On motion of Mr. Bangs, Dr. W. J. Palmer, of the Ontario Institution, Canada, was appointed to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Palmer, a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Palmer and Bangs, to nominate permanent officers and arrange the order of business for the Conference.

Letters from the following persons expressing regret at their inability to be present at the proposed Conference, were then read by Mr. Palmer:

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and Professor E. A. Fay, of the National Deaf and Mute College, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. P. Peet, Emeritus Principal, and Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; F. H. Rising,

Principal of the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York; Edward C. Stone, Principal American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Hartford; E. P. Caruthers, Principal Arkansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Benjamin Talbot, Principal Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; John L. Carter, Principal Mississippi Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; William S. Smith, Principal Oregon Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; W. O. Connor, Principal Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; R. H. Kinney, Principal Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Joshua Foster, Principal Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; G. O. Fay, Principal Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Charles M. Ely, Principal Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; George L. Weed, Principal Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; J. VanNostrand, Principal Texas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; Sister Mary Ann, Principal St. Mary's School for Deaf and Dumb, Buffalo, New York; Sister Stanislaus, Principal St. Bridget's Deaf and Dumb School, St. Louis, Missouri; J. A. Belanger, Principal Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal; Thomas Wild, Principal Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal; J. Scott Hutton, Principal of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, and Rev. W. W. Turner, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Letters were read from a number of others indicating their intention to be present at the Conference.

DR. PALMER—Mr. President: By invitation of the committee there is present a gentleman, Mr. A. Graham Bell, of Brantford, Ontario, who has been very much interested in a new system of instruction as applied to deaf mutes. He has been called to several Institutions to explain his system and to impart instruction. I move that he be invited to be present during our deliberations.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Bell: I take great pleasure in inviting you to a seat in the Conference, and to a participation in its deliberations.

At the suggestion of the Chair the members of the Conference presented a number of topics for subsequent discussion.

MR. NOYES—I am informed that Mr. Bell has prepared a paper on the subject of articulation. I suggest that he be requested to present it on the assembling of the Conference to-morrow morning.

This suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted.

MR. BELL stated that it would give him pleasure to comply with the request of the Conference.

On motion of Mr. Palmer the subject of classification was taken up and discussed.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Noyes: Will you open the discussion?

MR. NOYES—I would be glad to do so, but as the subject was introduced by you, Mr. President, I prefer to hear from you.

THE PRESIDENT—I have no objections to starting the talk. I have no memorandum; I have no line of thought before me at all. It occurred to me, I think, on the cars yesterday, that it was a subject I would like to hear discussed. It is a question that gives me no little study and concern. In the Institution I am connected with, it is just now assuming an importance much greater than it has ever had before. The members of the Conference are aware that some four years ago we introduced into the Illinois Institution articulation as a method of instruction. Our teachers who have been selected to teach by articulation,—of whom we have three,—have carried out their instructions to use articulation only as fully as was practicable. Until now, I have experienced in the matter of classification very little difficulty; but when the number of pupils taught by articulation increases, and their development advances, a difficulty may arise as to how I shall effect a classification so that the two systems can be conducted harmoniously; and I am looking with great hope to the system which Mr. Bell is introducing, as a means of overcoming this trouble. I am unable to say, yet, what may result from it, but I hope it may furnish relief. Upon the general

matter of classification in an institution, it is my impression that there is nothing that goes further to secure the best results, or to compass the ends we have in view, than harmonious classification,—a classification which tends to make all work pleasantly together.

Of course, the first classification that would suggest itself is the separation of the sexes; then, after this, what is the best classification before we come to the interior department; and, in this matter, I think the architecture of our institutions must exert a very great influence in determining the best mode of classification. If we have an institution so devised that children of all ages,—children of tender years, and pupils who are becoming adults,—must be thrown together, I think our classification will be poor. On the other hand, if we have a style of architecture which admits of the separation of the older from the younger pupils,—which admits also of classification governed somewhat by social relations, social affinities, we shall succeed in attaining better results. I think it is important in our classification to so divide our institutions that we may classify with reference to these ends,—that we may have the oldest pupils in one class associating themselves together in the sitting-room, the study-room,—the youngest in another part of the building, and those of intermediate age between them.

That is the principle which was adopted in building the new wing for girls in the Illinois Institution last year; so that the small children are in the first story, the oldest girls in the upper story, and those of intermediate age are in the second story. These stories have their respective dormitories. Each class has a separate sitting-room, if I may so term it; and thus, I think, we are able to get better classification than we had before, and than we have at present among the boys, where they are all thrown together in their study and in their amusements.

Then, as to the matter of classification in the intellectual

department: My custom has been, taking a new class, to put all the boys in one room with a teacher, and all the girls in another room. There are some obvious reasons that experience will suggest, why this is very desirable, some of the pupils having uncouth habits, etc. An opportunity thus will be furnished of learning which are the sprightliest and which are the dullest. Then, when that is done, to unite the sexes, putting the A class under one teacher, and the B class under another teacher; and, as far as possible, continuing that method of classification through the year. But I find, practically, it is very difficult to tell what the advancement of a pupil is going to be; that we are sometimes subjected to very serious disappointments during the first year. Sometimes, however, we meet very gratifying results during the same year. I think the idea should be kept in mind that during a course of instruction pupils should, as far as possible, be kept together. They should pursue the same studies, and change of classes during the earlier years should be discouraged. I have not found it possible in all cases to fully carry out this idea. My custom has been, after each term is commenced, to modify the classification of the previous year—starting for the first few days with the same classification, to consult the teachers, and get their ideas as to what pupils had better be retained in a class, and what ones had better be advanced. In this, however, we have some regard to the examinations which it has been our custom to make at the close of the term,—a record of the examinations being written out and filed away for future reference.

I have sometimes thought that perhaps it might be well to have a certain hour in the day set apart for instruction in mathematics in all the classes; some are so much more apt in those than in others, that it is impossible to keep the classes together. Let those in the whole school advanced as far as subtraction, for instance, meet a particular teacher, who shall conduct exercises suited to them, and so on with the others

in different parts of the arithmetic. I think I have found that to work with advantage; and yet there are some disadvantages, of which the breaking up of the order of the school is one.

I do not think it is best for us to adhere too strictly to a classification when one is definitely decided upon. I think my disposition is rather to renew a classification I have already made, than to break off the relation between teacher and scholar. We do not like to have a good scholar, who has advanced rapidly, taken out of one class and put into that of some one else, and a dull one put into our own class; yet I know it is frequently necessary to make such a change; and sometimes it is necessary to do it repeatedly in the course of a single term.

These are all the points that occur to me just now. There are other matters pertaining to the industrial department which I will take up in discussing another subject. I have said this much by way of opening.

MR. NOYES—I concur in what Dr. Gillett has said as to the importance of classification in an institution. The success of the institution, the physical and intellectual training of the pupils, depends very largely upon it. I have given it considerable attention, and have been strongly inclined to follow two general principles in my classification. The influence of the two sexes on each other, in the family, in the school-room, and in the various relations of life, is the normal condition of society, and it is useful and mutually beneficial. Our institutions are all, perhaps, with the exception of day-schools, organized on the family system; the Superintendent is the head, the father of the household, and the pupils are the children. That the influence of the sexes there is eminently beneficial, I feel confident. And in respect to the general system of dormitories and sitting-rooms that has been spoken of, the influences on the whole seem to me to be good. Among the older classes are pupils cultivated and refined in their manners, and in their use of language. These exert a beneficial influence upon the

minds of younger pupils. If you set off the younger ones by themselves that influence is lost. There are the cultivated pupils ready to graduate, who have a controlling and refining influence upon the rude, boorish boy who has just come, and he looks up to them. The medium through which they get their information is almost entirely through the eye. It is by imitation that they learn. And as this boy looks upon those who have gone before, on the play-ground, in the halls of the school, and in the dormitories, he learns what is becoming in manners, and what is acceptable to the teachers and officers of the institution.

Classification, or what may be termed architectural arrangement, deserves special attention ; and I find strong arguments in favor of the general organization, both in the study-room and in the dormitories—though there are arguments on the other side. This is the normal principle, the order of nature ; the other is founded upon intelligence. Once or twice a year a careful, faithful examination of the pupils should be made by the principal and assistant teachers. Of course, any circumstances which may bear upon the standing of any pupil should be taken into consideration—sickness or necessary absence from school may explain the standing of a pupil for a year or six months. But generally the ability to perform intellectual exercises is the test which determines to what class the pupil properly belongs.

THE PRESIDENT—I should remark here, that my separation of classes is not so rigid as to prevent them mingling as much as desirable, but to keep the larger ones from overrunning the small ones, which they will do when the numbers become very large. They meet together in the dining-room and in the chapel. If they wish, they can meet together upon the play-ground ; but in the dormitories, and in their especial domestic arrangements, I want them separated. My experience is that it is better so.

The removal of a pupil from one class to a lower one, I make understood to be no degradation or disgrace.

MR. BANGS—Another thing might be discussed with profit; that is the proper number that should enter into a class. I think the proper classification is the ability of the pupil to perform intellectual exercises, and that classes should be arranged upon that principle, without any reference whatever to the separation of the sexes. I would put boys and girls together in the same classes, provided their intellectual ability enables them to rank in that way. We all have our individual ideas as to the proper number for a class. My own idea is, it should be about fifteen. I think if you go beyond that number it is more than a teacher can give proper attention to. If you go much below it, I do not know but their intellectual advancement might be promoted, but you stand a chance of incurring censure for the large expenditure of money upon the employment of many teachers for a small number of pupils.

THE PRESIDENT—Suppose your classification is very good, having pupils about equal in their advancement and in their capability of improvement. Cannot twenty such be taught more successfully and with more ease than even twelve of different grades?

MR. BANGS—I think they can. I would rather have a class of twenty, perfectly graded, and as nearly of equal intellectual ability as possible, than a class of fifteen where there was a wide range of intellectual ability; but, I would rather have a class of fifteen of as nearly intellectual ability as possible than twenty. Supposing your pupils have reached that state of progress that they can quickly write exercises enough to cover a large slate? Those are to be read and corrected by the teacher, and the principle upon which the correction is made, to some extent at least, explained. Then, you will have nineteen pupils not engaged while you correct the exercise of the twentieth. Certainly, a great many of them will get through

so as to be idle. One person cannot correct the exercises of twenty others nearly so fast as they can be turned off. He can come nearer keeping them engaged all the time with fifteen than with twenty. There is a loss of time, it seems to me, in such cases, even where they are well graded.

THE PRESIDENT—I have known some teachers to meet that difficulty by correcting the exercises out of school.

MR. PALMER—That should be a voluntary matter. You can hardly exact that of a teacher if he does not choose to do it.

THE PRESIDENT—An earnest, energetic teacher, heartily devoted to the cause, will do it. If he is teaching simply for salary, he will not do it.

MR. NOYES—In the correction of these exercises, an important advantage is secured by having the pupil's eye upon the composition while you are making the correction. While I was in college my exercises were examined as the Professor stood by me; and he gave me his reasons for the corrections. Now, if these pupils make mistakes, they should be called to stand by and understand the corrections; otherwise they may be corrected on the slate and erased, and the pupils receive no benefit.

My practice is this: When I have corrected carefully the composition of the pupil, I say: "Now, sit down and study that, and try to make it so completely your own, that you never again will make the same mistake."

Often, if your back is turned, the pupil receives no permanent advantage from your correction at all.

MR. BANGS—Our teachers frequently call upon one pupil to correct the exercises of another.

MR. NOYES—The best deaf-mute I ever knew was Mr. Cross, a member of the Institution at Washington, who, you are aware, was drowned sometime since. When the teacher corrected an exercise for him, he always kept it and put it in his pocket; and I have seen him on the play-ground studying

them. It was his universal custom to study the corrections and make them his own.

MR. BANGS—One of my teachers says he makes a pupil correct his own mistakes if he can ; if he cannot do it, then he helps him.

MR. NOYES—My own opinion is that about fifteen or sixteen is the maximum number for a class. You want a class so large as to create a stimulus ; on the other hand you want it so small that a teacher can compass his class and keep them well engaged,—fully occupied. My impression is that the point is reached as well with about sixteen as with any other number. I would like to hear from Miss Rogers and Miss Fuller—what their observations and experience have been in regard to classification. How large are your classes, Miss Rogers ?

MISS ROGERS—We have sometimes ten, twelve, or twenty together for general exercises. I am now about making a different classification—dividing some classes, not because they are too large, but because the pupils are not intellectually together. This makes our classes small. I do not know that we shall have any class containing more than eight or nine, or at most, ten.

MR. NOYES—Do you find anything in this teaching by articulation, that would suggest that you can teach a larger class by articulation, than by the old method of signs ?

MISS ROGERS—No ; I do not know why there need be any difference in the number. I do not myself think it best to have even as large a number as fifteen, except where some oral instruction is being given. Where written exercises are somewhat lengthy and have to be corrected, I am in doubt as to a teacher being able to do justice to as many as fifteen.

MR. NOYES—In the Northampton Institution what is about the average number to a teacher ?

MISS ROGERS—During the past year we have had forty-four pupils and five teachers—but we have had seven classes. I purpose hereafter to have a teacher for each class.

MR. NOYES—I would be glad to hear from Miss Fuller.

MISS FULLER—The largest number, I think, that we have had in any class is ten, but the number is now reduced to eight. Our greatest difficulty has been in classifying, because pupils are received at all times. Some, also, have been received from other institutions, where a different method of instruction has been employed, which renders classification difficult. Our classes are therefore small, and we have not a teacher for each class.

MR. NOYES—Your classification is not according to intelligence, is it?

MISS FULLER—It is; but for drill in articulation pupils are classified according to proficiency in speech.

THE PRESIDENT—We would like to hear from Dr. Palmer on this subject of classification.

DR. PALMER—It is a subject which has caused me much thought, as it necessarily would in a new institution. In some respects our building is very well arranged for classification. We have large rooms, made cheerful with pictures, and arranged as homelike as possible. Out of school hours the girls are in charge of a matron, and the boys under the care of proper officers. But the classification in the educational department, as in all institutions, has had connected with it considerable difficulty. We had, of course, to admit pupils when they came. Some had attended an institution taught by Professor McGann at Hamilton, at different periods, from one to five years. Some had attended institutions in the United States and received partial instruction. A few had learned letters at the common-school and at home, and learned to write a few words; but the majority had received no previous instruction, and you will readily comprehend the difficulty I experienced in their proper classification. At the close of the first term, with sixty pupils in attendance, I found each class containing several subdivisions. That was necessarily the case, coming in as they did at different times. I put them where I

thought it would be best for them to go, and did not make a change during the term; but the next term, with a large increase in the number of pupils, the difficulty increased. I only made such changes before the semi-annual examination as evidently were necessary to be made. Many teachers of course would prefer to keep the pupils to whom they had become attached; but we all soon recognized the necessity of a change. At the semi-annual examination I determined to make a complete and thorough classification. I then had about one hundred and twenty pupils. I thought a great deal as to the best method of effecting this classification; but I determined that, if by a week's work we could do it, it would be best to devote a week to that purpose. So I called my teachers together, and announced that on Monday morning we would commence a thorough examination of the pupils, and perfect a classification without regard to the feelings of either the teachers or pupils. After the pupils all assembled in one of our large rooms, we selected from our several classes all who stood any chance of going into the highest class. We prepared a series of questions such as we thought they ought to answer. These questions were written on a slate and answered by the pupils, and after the answers were read we decided upon the proper number we thought should form the first division. We discovered that some would not be able to keep up; but we put all into that first class that could possibly go on. In short, the same process was applied to the several grades. In this manner the school was divided into six classes, of from sixteen to twenty-two each. This occupied from three to four days. It was a thorough examination. It was fair, because no previous preparation had been made for it; the pupils had no idea they would be called upon just at that time. I found, of course that some of the pupils were dissatisfied at being placed back in another division. I gave classes to teachers that I thought were best suited to take them; and I found as a result of that thorough examination that it was the most profitable week

during the whole session; because at the end of the term I found they worked well in that classification, and it was necessary to make but few changes. The pupils were convinced that they were making better progress than during the previous half session; and the teachers were all very much delighted at their labors being lessened by reason of a smaller number of divisions in their classes. Of course we experience the difficulty that has been referred to, that we must for the present admit pupils when they come; but it is the intention of the Inspector, after the Institution shall have been in progress two or three years, pupils must either come in at the commencement of the term, or not be admitted until the semi-annual examination.

THE PRESIDENT—How long is your term?

MR. PALMER—Ten months.

THE PRESIDENT—Would you prefer an eight-months' term, where there was promptness and regularity in attendance, or a ten-months' term, broken into by late arrivals and premature departures?

MR. PALMER—I am not prepared to say I would prefer an eight-months' term under those circumstances. I think when those kept at home would suffer by being placed in a lower class, a greater number would suffer from loss of time experienced away from school for two months.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the object should be to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

MR. PALMER—I know the difficulties in the way of securing punctuality.

THE PRESIDENT—Suppose you had the opportunity of choosing between two alternatives: either you could select an eight-months' term, and every pupil to be there at the opening and remain to the close, or a ten-months' term, and the pupils to come scattering along as they please? Would you not accomplish more in the eight months than in the ten months' work?

MR. PALMER—That is putting it in a strong way. I do not think it quite a supposable case that such irregularity exists in most of our institutions. It should not be, certainly.

THE PRESIDENT—Do not they come and apply for admission as late as Christmas, sometimes?

MR. PALMER—That was my experience in North Carolina, but here I found a large majority of our pupils came in before the first of October. Of course, punctuality can only be secured by some compulsory feature.

THE PRESIDENT—Tardiness of arrival does not affect those only who come late, but is also an obstacle to the whole school.

MR. PALMER—If you had only an eight-months' term, I do not believe you could then secure that punctuality you speak of.

THE PRESIDENT—I say, suppose you could, by which arrangement could you attain the greater amount of good? Please do not understand that I advocate the eight-months' term.

MR. PALMER—My opinion is, that in an old institution pupils should never be admitted after the first month of the term, except at the semi-annual examination. In addition to sending out circulars, we pay the fare of the pupils home, and give a return ticket, good for ninety days. If pupils are not sent back within that time, they have to pay the return fare, and that carries with it considerable weight.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your idea, Mr. Noyes, in regard to the comparative value of a short term with prompt attendance, and a long term, where the attendance is irregular?

MR. NOYES—If you fix it at nine months, it occurs to me there need not be necessarily any interruption on the part of the pupils leaving at the end of the term. They are at school, and in your charge, and I understand that at most if not all our institutions, the pupils at school are in charge of the principal, and no parent or guardian has a right to take them from school, except by permission of the trustees or principal.

MR. BANGS—If parents or guardians take pupils away before the close of the term without the consent of the Board of Trustees, the pupil may forfeit all right to return to the school at all.

MR. NOYES—Then the point is narrowed down to the interruptions which arise from coming late at the opening of the term; and if it is found to cover a month of interruptions, I do not know but I would be inclined to say that nine months and no interruptions is better than a term of ten months with interruptions. But I find that it takes some time each term to get the machinery in running order; and taking everything into consideration, while I appreciate the points that have been made in this discussion, I am not prepared to say that I regard eight months as equivalent to ten with the interruptions that have been spoken of.

THE PRESIDENT—We seem to have wandered from the subject of classification to one of promptness in attendance; but really this is very closely associated with the subject of classification, because a number of late arrivals necessitates re-classification.

MR. BANGS—That is the very reason for requiring prompt attendance—the fact that laxity in this respect necessitates re-classification.

MR. NOYES—If a child leaves a class at the close of a term in good standing, and joins that class a month behind time, and at the end of six months is not up to the average of the class, it is his misfortune, and he is liable to go back to the next class. If he and his parents have failed to come to time, and in consequence he has fallen behind, it is his misfortune, and he must suffer the consequences.

THE PRESIDENT—Have you something to offer on this subject of classification, Mr. Bangs?

MR. BANGS—I do not know that I have. I fully agree with most that has been said here in regard to it. I think the true principle is the intellectual ability of the pupil, and I do not

object to frequent re-classification if necessary. I believe the good of the pupils demands that those of nearly equal attainments should be kept together. I think that both teachers and pupils are benefited thereby.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, the teachers of the Michigan Institution were invited to take seats as honorary members of the Convention. This invitation was accepted by the following teachers: W. L. M. Breg, Willis Hubbard, Austin W. Mann, William H. Brennan, John J. Buchanan.

MR. NOYES—I would like to hear some expression as to the proper number for a class. What is your view, Mr. President, as to the proper maximum number?

THE PRESIDENT—I think, as a general rule, it should not exceed twenty where the number of pupils is as great as two hundred. There may be circumstances under which it may exceed twenty, but very seldom.

MISS ROGERS—I would like to ask Mr. Bangs if he would prefer as large a number as fifteen?

MR. BANGS—If the classification could be just as I want it I think I should. If you reduce the number to three, or four, or five, I think perhaps there would not be sufficient class enthusiasm to keep up a healthy stimulus.

MISS ROGERS—Suppose you say ten.

MR. BANGS—Ten would be better than five. Of course it is difficult to say that fifteen is just the number. If you say sixteen the difference is very slight, or if you say fourteen the difference is slight; but I think fifteen is a very good number; it is not too many to handle well, and it is about the right number to excite proper class enthusiasm.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Noyes:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that a proper classification is of vital importance to success in every Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; that intellectual development and mental ability should be the criterion by which to judge, and that tardiness in attendance is a serious embarrassment in this work.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bangs, the Conference adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Conference was called to order by the President, agreeably to the adjournment, at 8 o'clock.

INSTITUTION RECORDS.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the subject of Institution Records was taken up and discussed.

THE PRESIDENT—We have at our institution two records, one of which I term the general register of pupils, and in which the name of each pupil is entered, with the date of his arrival, his name, his residence, the county in which he lives, cause of deafness, age at which he lost his hearing, consanguinity of parents, if any, and remarks. If I were going to prepare another general record, I would also have a column for the number of admissions of the pupil. Considerable space is allotted in this register for the purpose of keeping a history of the pupils after leaving the institution; their marriage, the birth of children, any marked successes that he may meet, or any misfortunes that may befall him, and his death, when it happens, are entered. Under the head of remarks I make an entry showing the relatives that are deaf and dumb. There might another column be set apart for the entry of diseases; and if I were going to have another general register prepared I would have a column for that. I have been making arrangements for a new session register this summer, but it is not yet prepared. I have been waiting to get ideas on this subject from this Conference; but the idea now in my mind is to enter each session the name of each pupil; and instead of registering

them as they come, one after another, without regard to alphabetical order, I propose to take two pages, corresponding to each letter of the alphabet, and commence on the left-hand page, going across the right-hand page, having in the first column the date of his arrival; then his number for that session (for instance, John Smith, perhaps, for this session might be No. 173; that is, he is the 173d pupil admitted this term; next term he might be No. 175); then the date of his arrival will be given, his name, residence, county, name of correspondent, and the class to which he is assigned, the date of his departure, and remarks. I have thought that we might make valuable use of this method of numbering in the general register; also, for instance, in the case that I have referred to, as No. 173, mark all of the pupil's things 173.

MISS ROGERS—You change his number from term to term. I don't see how you could use the number opposite his name.

THE PRESIDENT—I could in the monthly report.

MR. NOYES—You might as well in the monthly report put
• in his initials.

THE PRESIDENT—There might be several of the same initials.

MR. PALMER—It could be arranged as in deliberative bodies; for instance, Smith, of such and such a county.

THE PRESIDENT—There is an objection, it seems to me, to using numbers so much; it obliterates the idea of individuality. A boy goes to school, and he is no longer such and such a man's son; he is number 5, or whatever number may be given him.

MR. NOYES—It strikes me unfavorably. I don't know but it is owing to association. In the Pennsylvania Penitentiary a criminal is never known by his name. The officers, except perhaps the warden who admits him, don't know his name. As soon as he is put into his cell, he is known as "Cell A," or "25," or whatever it may be called. He is known by that as long as he remains in the institution. It is claimed that this

is a much better plan ; it saves the name from being stigmatized as that of a criminal, and when he goes out into society again, then he is known by his own name.

MR. PALMER—I have two registers ; a sessional register, in which I number the pupils as they come in, and which is arranged with the following headings : “ number,” “ when received,” “ age,” “ name of parents,” “ residence,” giving the county and town, the postoffice, when entered, and “ remarks ;” under the latter, anything pertaining to that session particularly, such, for instance, as leaving the institution at any time during the session. Then I have a general register, commencing at number 1, and devote two pages to each pupil. It is indexed, and one page is in the exact form of an application ; the other page is divided into seven divisions, separated by red lines, in which I give the progress of the pupil during that year. As each pupil comes in, he is entered on this register ; his number on this subject corresponds to the number of his application. Suppose, for instance, I wish to find the application of young Jones, I refer to the J’s in the index of this book ; I find he is marked such a number. I can then turn over and have a history of young Jones’ case

This book will contain the records of about five hundred pupils. Each year I state what progress the pupil has made, and any fact that I deem important to be recorded. At the bottom of the page there is room to give any thing in regard to his history after he has left the institution.

THE PRESIDENT—He has two entire pages ?

MR. PALMER—Yes. I think it is better to transcribe those papers. You take the main facts from the application. The headings, as near as I can recollect, consist of the name and the name of the parent or guardian, the residence, giving the county, town, frequently the township and postoffice, the nationality of the parents, their religion, and the occupation of the parents is generally given, and whether the deafness is

total or partial; also, the cause, if there is any assignment of cause; also, whether there are any other cases of deafness in the family or not; whether the parents were related before marriage; whether the pupil has had the small-pox; if so, was he vaccinated; has he had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or whooping cough. I believe those are the diseases mentioned. I think that is the extent of the inquiries.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the practical utility of those questions about small-pox, scarlet fever, and so on?

MR. PALMER—Those diseases are supposed not to be contracted the second time.

THE PRESIDENT—Your using that register makes no difference. If the small-pox comes round you will have the pupils vaccinated again, whether they have been before or not. As a precautionary measure, I have my pupils overhauled and examined every year.

MR. PALMER—I find that in case of measles breaking out it is well to know who have had the disease.

THE PRESIDENT—What difference does it make whether they have had the disease or not?

MR. NOYES—Supposing they are divided up into two or three dormitories, you need not exercise the same precaution in regard to those whom you know have had the measles.

THE PRESIDENT—I would not put those who have before had the measles, with those now sick with measles.

MR. NOYES—In regard to matters of record, I think there are two principal records that should be kept in all institutions. One is a record indicating the standing of the scholars in their studies from year to year, with such additional explanations in regard to the standing and character as friends and teachers may suggest. Then a general record, which should cover all these general points we have not named, and one should supplement the other. The general record is for general reference, and should be a part of the archives of the institution. It should be made up in part from the other.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your method, Mr. Bangs, of keeping the records, in relation to your institution?

MR. BANGS—I have a large book, suitably ruled. The first column is for the date of admission, in the next the name of the pupil, then the name of the father, then that of the mother, and then the names of all their children, then the postoffice address; and next, under the head of remarks, I put down answers to a series of questions with which I presume you are all familiar, as they do not differ much in the various institutions. The cause of deafness, whether congenital or not, the consanguinity of parents, ability to read from articulation, together with any other information that I might be able to gain in relation to the pupil. My book is getting pretty full now; I can put about two pupils on two pages. It will carry a record in this manner very well if the record is dropped when they graduate, but when keeping a record of pupils, as near as you can keep track of them after graduation, a more extensive record would be required.

MR. NOYES—Miss Rogers, do you keep any record?

MISS ROGERS—Our general record is very much the same as Dr. Gillett's; we send to the parents a statement, which they fill out and return to us. Those are kept. They give the names of parents, birthplace, birthplace of child, the residence, date of birth of child, age at which it became deaf, and whether totally deaf or not. I don't know that we have any questions that have not been mentioned. The blanks which we use at present do not contain those questions concerning diseases, but in the new blanks which we are about to get those questions will be included. It seems to me very important that we should know whether or not the children ever had those contagious diseases.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Bangs, do you keep a session register of the pupils as they come in there each term?

MR. BANGS—Yes, sir. Under the different headings of the left-hand page I enter dates like these:

First term began (date); closed (date).

Second term began (date); closed (date).

THE PRESIDENT—You don't keep a separate register showing the pupil's time each term?

MR. BANGS—No; but when I report to the Legislature I give an alphabetical list of the pupils that have been in attendance since the publication of the last report.

MR. NOYES—I always keep a session register. I set down the dates of arrival; for instance, I put down 12th Sept. so many arrivals, the 13th so many, and I can turn back at any time and see when each pupil arrived. I don't make it a part of my permanent record.

THE PRESIDENT—I do make it a part of my permanent record.

MISS FULLER—Our records are similar to those that have been mentioned, excepting that we have no questions in regard to diseases.

MR. NOYES—I would be glad to see a committee appointed to report to the next Conference a system of records recommended to all the institutions of the country, that there may be very considerable uniformity. At the end of fifteen or twenty years, records from the institutions would be valuable as a source from which to gather statistics. My impression is that the records used in the various institutions are similar to a great extent, but they differ in some important points.

THE PRESIDENT—Have you noticed the report of the committee appointed by the Convention on that subject?

MR. NOYES—I have not.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the committee was appointed at the Columbus Convention, and their report is quite lengthy and thorough.

MR. NOYES—When I went to Minnesota I could not find a satisfactory record. One of the first things I did was to expend forty-five or fifty dollars in books printed in Hartford, on purpose for the Institution. I have been applied to by

officers in the States for such facts as I could get from institution records. In ten or fifteen years I expect to make deductions from institution statistics in regard to the deaf and dumb, which will be valuable.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there anything further to be said on this topic?

MISS ROGERS—There is one question I would like to ask in regard to the record to be made of the knowledge which a child possesses when it enters. The parents very often give a false report of it. Should this become a part of the permanent record?

MR. PALMER—Your own examination of the child, I suppose, will convince you of the extent of its knowledge.

MISS ROGERS—Sometimes it is difficult for us to judge correctly at first, particularly in the case of semi-mutes, whose speech is very imperfect, and who are unable to communicate by writing.

MR. NOYES—In answer to the question raised by Miss Rogers, it might be said, I suppose, that no principal writes up his permanent record of the institution immediately upon receiving the answers to these questions, or immediately upon the arrival of the pupil, but sometime during the first term; and the principal being in contact with that child, observing his conduct in school, and his progress in the course of the first three months, is able to determine about what should be the permanent record of that child upon the books. That seems to me to be the only reliable way.

MR. PALMER—I post up that general record from the sessional register. I commence, I think, when about half through the term. If a new pupil enters, I think it should be deferred until pretty late in the term.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not yet see the practical utility of knowing what diseases the children have had.

MR. NOYES—"Forewarned, forearmed."

MIXED INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The subject of mixed institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind was then made the topic discussion, and Mr. Bangs was called upon to express his views.

MR. BANGS—I did not expect to be called upon to give my views upon this subject, but I have been convinced for a long time that a union of this kind is a very unnatural one. This argument is used for institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, viz.: that the deaf and dumb cannot be educated in the common schools *because they differ from those who hear and speak*. The same line of argument is used in behalf of special institutions for the blind—*they differ from those who can see*, therefore they should be gathered by themselves. Now it seems to me one of the most glaring absurdities in the world that if the blind differ from the seeing, they should be put with the deaf and dumb, from whom they differ a great deal more than they differ from the seeing. I see no reason why the two classes should be brought together, except that in young States like this it is necessary to have them together until separate institutions can be provided. I am often asked if the blind derive any benefit from contact with the deaf and dumb and *vice versa*. My experience is that there is no benefit whatever derived in this way, and sometimes jealousies arise between the two classes, the blind thinking the deaf and dumb are better provided for than themselves, and so on the other side of the house. The processes of instruction of course are entirely different,—the chapel exercises cannot be held in the same place. Then again, in mixed institutions, persons who can hear, and who are engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, are liable to be annoyed by drumming on the piano, and by the noise of other instruments.

Failing to see any good reason why the two classes should be together, I am fully persuaded that they should be separated.

I believe if a man gives himself to one thing he will find an

ample field for all the study and research he can crowd into a lifetime. I think there is opportunity for a man to devote himself to the interests of either one of those two classes in the full exercise of his powers, and you will seldom find a person equally interested in the two classes. Their previous training will, perhaps, influence them a little; their sympathies may be more earnestly enlisted in the class for which they have been first accustomed to labor.

THE PRESIDENT—Let us hear from Dr. Palmer on this subject.

DR. PALMER—I have very little to say on this point. I agree with what Mr. Bangs has said; that has always influenced me to advocate separate institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind. I have been for some time dissatisfied with having the institutions together; but, while in North Carolina, I saw no prospect of having separate institutions there, and I resolved to go into an institution for the deaf and dumb, as I had specially prepared myself for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and could do my duty better in an institution of that kind. I don't see that any reasons can be adduced in favor of mixed institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind; not even the reason that has been alluded to as applicable to the newly settled States. There is no more reason why the deaf and dumb and blind should be put together than that the deaf and dumb and insane should be put together. I think it is altogether a one-sided question.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Noyes you have had some experience in this matter.

MR. NOYES—An outsider, hearing our discussions, would query, it seems to me, why we have so many dual institutions, since our superintendents all seem to agree in opposing the idea. My view is that the main question in regard to this is a financial question. In uniting the two, the expense to the State is comparatively less for a series of years. I do think, however, that there are a few considerations that might be

held up as favorable to a union of the two, though I don't say that they are sufficient to decide the question affirmatively. For instance, I find the union of the blind and the deaf and dumb, particularly so far as the department of articulation is concerned, to be a very pleasant one, and one of mutual assistance and mutual improvement. I am satisfied that those who can articulate tolerably well do receive assistance from the blind, and *vice versa*. I know, in our own Institution in Minnesota, they are a mutual help, and not only a mutual help, but mutual sympathy has been excited. The instances of animosities and jealousies have been very limited. There, in various ways, they are quite a help to each other. For instance, in the dormitories one is a check upon the other. Also when they come out to take their recreation; the deaf and dumb and blind can go to town together. The deaf and dumb can do the seeing and the blind the talking, and they make their purchases in that way very pleasantly. I have also observed one fact as being universal, to wit: the one class commiserates the condition of the other. I never knew an instance where one thought the other more favored than himself, and in consequence of that there is a feeling of sympathy and commiseration excited toward each other.

These I suggest as pleasant things that I have noticed in the actual association of the two classes. I fully agree with the opinions expressed, that when an institution has become of considerable size, as, for instance, this institution, one class is sufficient to claim the entire attention of the Superintendent, and it is putting a double duty upon any officer to unite the two, and it is demanding an impossibility to require that he shall do for both classes what he might do for one.

In institutions of dual form, therefore, I should favor separation of these two classes at the earliest practical moment.

THE PRESIDENT—I have no practical experience in this matter of the combination of the institutions for the blind, and those for the deaf and dumb; but it seems to me that there

are certain general principles that would enable one to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the propriety of such combination, and those are such as pertain to any other pursuits. If there are any principles in common with the two methods of instruction, if there are any special sympathies (not in the sense of pity) which draw the blind to the deaf and dumb, there perhaps might be reason why they should be associated; but there are no points of resemblance in their methods of instruction. There cannot be. There are very few if any points of resemblance in their habits of life; there are very few if any points of resemblance in their future, and I don't see any principle at all indicating that those two classes should be associated in their school life. Now, if the blind are to be associated with any other class, it ought to be in the common school with children who are speaking; and there are thinking persons in whose minds the conviction is fast growing that institutions for the blind, in an educational aspect, are of very questionable necessity to say the least. I don't wish to express an opinion of my own upon the question; but there are persons considering the question, and they are beginning to think that institutions for the blind are a questionable necessity. True, some provision must be made for the care of the blind, but it is doubtful in the minds of many whether that should be educational in its character. The tendency of institutions for the blind seems to be to become workhouses for them, where they can do something towards their own support. Now, there is reason to believe that blind persons might learn all in a common school that they learn intellectually in institutions for the blind. It is true, they have a few books. They will have *Paradise Lost*, perhaps, and the bible, but there are very few books they can have for their own entertainment, and the number will never grow very large. They can pass into our common-schools by having some one to read to them, and can even go through the Normal School. A blind young woman, I have been told, went through the Normal School in Illinois

and sustained herself very well. The point that impressed itself on my mind is, if the blind must be associated with some other class, if there is not merit enough in their own enterprise to provide for their education, then speaking persons are the ones with whom they have most in common, and with them they should be associated.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the effect of the association of the two classes upon the order and discipline of the institution?

MR. BANGS—I see nothing to be gained in that direction by having them together. I think they have to be handled in a very different way, and still discipline that would answer for the deaf and dumb will not necessarily answer for the blind. How has it been with you, Mr. Noyes, in regard to this matter of discipline?

MR. NOYES—The same monitors having oversight of the deaf mutes are expected also to oversee the blind. I find that the monitors themselves, sometimes being blind, are not the best judges. In these cases I have to discriminate myself when they come up for decision. The head monitor on the boys' side has been a semi-mute, and has got along satisfactorily; also the girl on the other side is a semi-mute, and she has got along nicely, and has endeared herself to all the blind children of the school.

MR. BANGS—The management of the blind boys in the Institution has given me more trouble than the management of all the deaf and dumb. I think the girls are easier to get along with.

THE PRESIDENT—The management of one class is enough to engross the attention of the principal.

MR. PALMER—The habits and wants of the two are so different, that where a man has thrown his whole soul into the interests of one of the two classes, it would be almost impossible for him to do so with the other. They are so unlike, that I cannot conceive of a person being earnestly in sympathy with the two classes.

The discussion was then closed with the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Palmer :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, separate institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, should be established, as the method of instructing the deaf and dumb is totally different from that employed in the instruction of the blind.

The Conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 15th, 1872.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock, agreeably to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Noyes.

The Secretary's report of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

The committee on nominations having reported through their chairman, the following were elected as permanent officers of the Conference : Philip G. Gillett, LL. D., President ; Miss Harriet B. Rogers, Vice President ; W. J. Palmer, M. A., Ph. D., Secretary.

DR. GILLETT said : I take occasion to express my sense of gratitude to the members of the Conference for this very distinguished honor, for I feel that it is such. I do not measure the honor of being a presiding officer of a Conference such as this simply by the numbers who are in attendance, but by the magnitude and benefit of the interests represented, by the subjects deliberated upon, which would not be in any sense increased if every member of the profession, from Maine to California, were present here this morning. While we may not flatter ourselves that we shall have brought before us all the thoughts, and all the experience, and all the wisdom that our brethren not with us this morning would have presented,

still, the aggregate experience presented here with reference to the time, and with reference to the variety of experience in the different methods of instruction of deaf-mutes, is just as wide, I presume, as it would be if all the instructors of deaf-mutes in the United States and Canada were here this morning; and we may hope, I think without any great self-adulation, that the results of our deliberations will be profitable not only to ourselves, but to our co-laborers who, in staying away, have given us the most flattering compliment that they could, by saying that they have the utmost confidence in the manner in which we shall treat such subjects as come before us for discussion, and in the conclusions at which we shall arrive. As they no doubt will be eminently satisfied therewith, we certainly ought to be satisfied ourselves. I will say, that it was not expected by me that I would be made the presiding officer of this Conference. I have, on one or two occasions, had the misfortune to be made the figure-head of deliberative bodies,—for, I presume, a presiding officer is rather a figure-head than otherwise,—to be the man of silence. I don't know but I may have been selected on some occasions because I have been so much associated with the children of silence. The bane of presiding officers is sometimes talking too much. I hope it may not be the case this time. The duty of a presiding officer is to be seen rather than heard.

The Conference then listened to the following paper, by A. Graham Bell:

ARTICULATION FOR DEAF MUTES.

Were teachers of the deaf and dumb fully convinced of the practicability of enabling deaf-mutes to articulate clearly and intelligibly, I am sure there is not one who would not gladly give his pupils the opportunity of acquiring the art of speech.

It will, therefore, be my aim to-day to give reasons for believing that all intelligent deaf-mutes may be taught to express themselves orally, and in a natural manner; to show cause

why such results have not hitherto been obtained; and to place before you what has already been accomplished by means of Visible Speech.

Since the days of Amman all those who have given attention to the subject have been convinced of the *possibility* of deaf-mutes acquiring speech from the following facts: 1st. That the actions of speech can be performed without the aid of hearing; and, 2d. That the vocal organs of deaf-mutes are in no ways different from those of hearing persons.

Yet we know the patient efforts of successive generations of teachers have been productive of very uncertain results. The articulation acquired by the congenitally deaf has been so imperfect, save in a few exceptional cases, that parents have frequently requested that their children should not be taught to speak. Results so discouraging must be particularly tantalizing to teachers who have devoted their lives to the work; more especially when the construction of Automaton Speaking Machines, by Baron de Kempelen, Sir Charles Wheatstone, and Herr Faber, and the artificial production of vowel sounds by Helmholtz, prove so conclusively the mechanical nature of speech.

If the ingenuity of man can produce from pieces of wood and India-rubber an intelligible—however rude—utterance, surely deaf-mutes can be taught to use the *perfect* instrument of speech with which they have been endowed.

If we can only make the deaf-mute place his organs of articulation as we do, theory asserts that he will talk. But here lies the difficulty. Who can tell him what to do? We hear the sounds of speech and imitate them in utter ignorance of the actions of the vocal organs. Not one in ten thousand could give an intelligible account of the movements of his own mouth in uttering this present sentence. The fact is that teachers of the deaf and dumb have hitherto been groping in the dark as regards the mechanism of articulation. Their instructions to their pupils have been little more than this:

"Look at me and try to find out what I do." Unfortunately, all the actions of speech are not appreciable by the eye, and therefore instruction by imitation alone must ever be productive of imperfect articulation.

Some teachers have tried to exhibit by diagrams or by actual models of the mouth and tongue the positions of the vocal organs in forming sounds, and Braidwood attempted to direct the tongues of his pupils by mechanical means. But the one thing that rendered these ingenious attempts comparatively fruitless was this: the true mechanism of speech-sounds was not understood.

The very absence of certain results proves this. Even as lately as 1854 the convention of European philologists that assembled at the Prussian embassy in London for the purpose of forming a universal alphabet, acknowledged that the requisite physiological basis for such an alphabet had still to be discovered; and in 1865, Alex. J. Ellis, the highest authority on the subject of phonetics, admitted that alphabets as a science did not exist before the invention of "visible speech."

In regard then to the teaching of articulation, the very essentials of success have hitherto been wanting.

Teachers did not know what were the correct actions of the vocal organs in forming sounds; and they had no suitable means of imparting to their pupils such knowledge as they did possess.

Teachers have now, for the first time, a scientific system available for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Wherever visible speech has been presented, it has met with enthusiastic supporters; and the results already attained by it, point forward to still greater in the future.

CONCERNING THE MODULATION OF THE VOICE.

That deaf mutes should be able to modulate the voice, seems more astonishing and incredible than that they should articulate correctly.

When we come to consider that all races of men, and even

that of some animals, express the same emotions by identical inflections of the voice, it is evident that the language of inflections is as natural as that of looks and gestures.

The blind do not need their eyes that their emotions may be made visible; nor do the deaf require their ears to render their voices expressive. The blind man knits his brows in anger, curls his lip in contempt, or raises his eyebrows in astonishment, although he has never beheld a human face; and similarly, the deaf-mute has the inclination to vary the pitch and quality of his voice to express his feelings, notwithstanding the absence of hearing.

Let us see how far this assertion is borne out by fact.

It is notorious that the deaf infant cannot be distinguished from one that hears otherwise than by its indifference to outward noises. Indeed, it is often two, and even three years, before the want of hearing is discovered. It is only when the child reaches the age when others commence to talk that any difference is manifest, and then the sole peculiarity is—he does not articulate. Speech being a conventional form of language, ordinarily acquired by hearing, the deaf child is debarred from learning it.

The inflections of his voice are therefore accompanied by only random motions of the mouth. He gives utterance to mere brute noises. These are so painful to the friends of the afflicted one, that sooner or later he is given to understand that the inclination to express his feelings audibly must be subdued. He is constrained to be mute until, finally, silence becomes a habit.

But still, occasionally, in times of great excitement, feeling breaks through the fetters that have been imposed upon it. For instance, the deaf-mute often laughs or cries. He does not weep silently, nor does he merely smile. He gives audible expression to his emotions, and the inflections given are identical with those of a hearing child placed in like circumstances.

Such facts as these afford ground for the belief that the

inflections of the voice are dictated by feeling, and that the ear only enables us to recognize them when given.

That deaf mutes can feel and govern the movements of their own voices by sensation alone is now proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Two young ladies (one of them a congenital deaf-mute) have succeeded in doing this in an astonishing degree. These pupils are certified by Dr. Clarence J. Blake, lecturer on otology in Harvard University, to be totally and absolutely deaf.

Experiments conducted by teachers in Boston, Northampton, and Hartford, have also been perfectly successful.

CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF THE VOICE.

The belief has been and is prevalent, among those who have not examined into the matter, that there is some real defect in the mouth that incapacitates it for utterance, and I know that even some teachers of the deaf and dumb (judging, I presume, from the disagreeable noises made by their pupils) imagine that the throat, at all events, is affected, and hence conclude that the quality of the voice must always be unpleasant.

But the fact is that the quality of the voice depends very little upon the throat. Indeed, if we could hear the voice as it proceeds from the glottis, I doubt whether it would be materially different from that produced by the reed of a musical instrument.

Speech is a mere motion of the air. If we cast a stone into water, we see the ever-widening circles of waves that proceed from the center of commotion. A somewhat similar series of undulations comes from the mouth of a speaker.

On the water each successive ripple is the picture of the one preceding it; but the sound waves that succeed each other are of different shapes and sizes.

The number of undulations within a certain space gives rise to *pitch*, the height or size of a ripple determines the *force* or *loudness*, and the shape of a wave gives the *quality* or *timbre*.

In speech, the air within the lungs is urged forward by the

action of the diaphragm into the larynx. It is there split up into waves by the vibration of the vocal chords, and these waves are moulded (so to speak) in passing through the pharynx and mouth. Hence, in any vocal sound the force is produced by the action of the diaphragm, the pitch by the vibration of the vocal chords, and the *timbre* by the pharynx and by the mouth.

Since we can represent, by means of symbols, any position of the mouth and pharynx, visible speech is capable of affecting the quality of the voice.

Of all the pupils in the American Asylum I do not think there were more than a dozen whose voices could be called harsh. In every case where the experiment was tried the *timbre* was successfully corrected.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH VISIBLE SPEECH.

I trust I have said enough to show the reasonableness of the belief that deaf-mutes may be taught to speak like other people ; and I shall now proceed to state how far the desired result has been realized by the employment of visible speech as a medium of instruction.

A description of my father's system has so recently been given in the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*,—Vol. XVII., page 1,—that I think it unnecessary to offer any further explanation concerning it. In the article alluded to reference was made, at page 8, to private experiments then being undertaken with the system in Boston. A detailed account of these was published in a pamphlet form and presented to the Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb. Hence, a summary of results will be all that is necessary here.

The objects of the Boston experiments were :

1. To test how far the mouths and voices of deaf-mutes could be educated by means of visible speech and the allied elocutionary notation ; and

2. To discover, experimentally, the best mode of teaching the system.

The results may briefly be noted:

1. A congenital deaf-mute, in three months, not only acquired all the English elements that had been defective after four years' instruction by imitation, but could pronounce foreign sounds at sight of their symbols.

This pupil also learned to inflect the voice, sustain it on one level, or vary its *timbre* at will.

She is perfectly conscious of every movement in her throat, and recognizes (in her own voice) certain musical intervals.

Before instruction in visible speech it was difficult for strangers to understand her conversation, and almost impossible for them to follow her reading; now she finds no difficulty in making herself understood, and she can read distinctly and intelligibly from the symbols of visible speech, but with extreme slowness.

The faulty habits of speech already formed place great difficulties in the way of the attainment of fluent utterance, but there can be no doubt that these will be surmounted by patient practice.

2. A semi-mute acquired a knowledge of elocutionary principles, and not only learned to modulate the voice, but evidently *felt* the expressiveness of the inflections. In this instance also there was a most decided perception of relative pitch.

These are the two pupils certified by Dr. Blake to be totally deaf.

3. Another pupil, who became deaf at eighteen months old, but who has a slight sense of hearing in one ear, can now give natural expression to her utterance, and even sing a simple air.

4. The experiments give good ground for the conclusion that visible speech will enable even adult deaf-mutes to articulate intelligibly.

The symbols appeal so directly to the mind that more rapid progress is made by adults than by children in mastering the elements.

The most unpromising of the pupils experimented on—unpromising from the fact that he had nearly reached middle-age—acquired all the English elements in twelve lessons; and his voice, which was at first extremely disagreeable, became much improved.

In other cases of younger pupils the exercises produced a perfectly natural quality of voice.

At an exhibition of results given in Boston the company assembled appointed the Hon. Geo. B. Emerson, Hon. J. D. Philbrick, and Professors Monroe and Churchill, a committee “to report the perfect success of Mr. Bell’s methods.” The testimony of this committee will be found in the recent report of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

In the American Asylum at Hartford a very interesting experiment was tried, that deserves special mention here. The teachers of that institution selected from the various classes ten pupils possessing a knowledge of speech, for the purpose of seeing what could be done for congenital deaf-mutes by the new system. Three of these pupils were placed under my own care, and the others were distributed among the teachers who were studying visible speech, in order that the results attained might be due rather to the system, than to the instruction of any particular individual.

Taking the number of English elements as 36, and multiplying this by the number of pupils, we have a total of 360 sounds to be learned.

Eighty-six English sounds, or twenty-four per cent, were obtained at once by imitation.

From these sounds 189 others were developed by visible speech, so that 76 per cent of the English elements were perfected in seven weeks.

All the pupils who had disagreeable voices, acquired the power of producing natural tones.

All could vary the pitch of the voice.

Two could produce natural inflections.

Although it could scarcely have been expected that these pupils should, within such a short period, acquire sufficient control over the instrument of speech to articulate sentences correctly, yet, at the exhibition of results given at the institution, a few sentences were pronounced so as to be perfectly understood by the audience without any prompting.

An account of the results obtained in the Boston Day School for Deaf-Mutes, will be found in the *Annals*, Vol. XVII., p. 6. See also the "Twenty-third Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of Boston," page 45.

For information concerning the introduction of the system into the Clarke Institution, Northampton, Mass.; the National College for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, D. C.; the American Asylum, Hartford, Conn., and the Jacksonville Institution, Ill., see the published reports of these institutions.

From what has been accomplished by visible speech, there is no assumption in saying that a good articulation can be certainly acquired even by the congenitally deaf; and I would therefore urge that all the pupils in our institutions should have the opportunity afforded them of learning to speak.

The introduction of the system of visible speech does not necessitate any great increase of effort on the part of the teachers, as it has been found that large classes, numbering as many as two hundred and fifty, may be simultaneously exercised. Nor does the use of the system in any way interfere with existing methods of instruction. It however greatly facilitates the acquisition of the important art of lip-reading, where this is studied.

I earnestly hope that the discussion which may follow this paper may lead to a wide range of experiments in the vast

fields under your supervision ; and also that, before long, the new instrument of instruction in speech, realizing a practical power hitherto never attained, may be found established in every institution of this great country.

THE PRESIDENT—May I inquire, Mr. Bell, the name of the first person to whom you have alluded ?

MR. BELL—I can give the names of all. The congenital deaf-mute is Miss E. Theresa B. Dudley, of Northampton, Mass.; the semi-mute is Miss Alice C. Jennings of Anburndale, Mass.; the semi-deaf pupil is Miss Isabella Flagg, of Boston; and the adult deaf-mute to whom reference was made is Mr. Kenniston, of Boston.

MR. NOYES—How long has Miss Dudley been under your training in visible speech ?

MR. BELL—At the time this report was made she had been three months under instruction. She has since had instruction in visible speech, and has progressed beyond the point stated. I hope in the future that, in spite of the difficulties in her case, she will acquire a perfect pronunciation.

MR. NOYES—If this system of visible speech were carried to perfection, might it be applied to music ? Do you regard that as practicable ?

MR. BELL—I don't think it would be worth while to make experiments to ascertain. I believe the possibilities are greater than we think ; but I don't regard it as worth while to make experiments because it would lead to no practical results. It has been shown that persons entirely deaf can appreciate relative pitch to a certain extent. I have not tried to develop that power to any great degree, not seeing that any practical results would come of it.

THE PRESIDENT—There would be no inducement to deaf-mutes, even if they could be taught to sing, because they would derive no pleasure from it.

MR. NOYES—I have pupils in the Deaf and Dumb department who will remain at the piano by the half hour to enjoy

the pleasant sensation they experience from the vibrations while the instrument is being played.

THE PRESIDENT—It is not so pleasant to them, though, as singing is to us.

MR. BANGS—I have seen deaf mutes take a stick and pass along a picket-fence, striking the successive pickets, and seeming to derive pleasure from the sensation.

MR. PALMER—I knew a German lad who could not distinguish sounds, and have oftentimes seen him sitting down and thumping on the desk or some other surface, as if beating a drum, and keeping perfect time also.

MR. BELL—The pleasure there would consist in the rhythm rather than in any music that would result. As I regard it, the power of singing, if it could be acquired by deaf mutes, would be of no practical utility whatever; but the power of inflecting the voice is of material importance, and therefore I have gone somewhat at length into the reasons for attempting to teach it.

THE PRESIDENT—I have observed that deaf mutes, as a class, have an idea of time in music, though they have no conception of harmony. I have known a deaf mute to keep time with a bass drum for a band of music after he had once been given the time.

MR. BELL—The education of that power of appreciating time is most important, because we find that congenital deaf mutes, who have been taught articulation, are as a general rule lacking in the rhythm of speech. If the power of appreciating rhythm or time were cultivated, it would react with beneficial effect upon the acquisition of speech.

MR. NOYES—One particular part of your article in which I was specially interested is this, that speech is more dependent upon feeling or sensation than hearing. That is a proposition that I would like to see amplified and illustrated.

MR. BELL—We can all see at once in ourselves that speech is in reality a muscular habit. Every one who is in this room

who can talk can articulate noiselessly. What is the guide to speech there? It is muscular feeling; and we find that speech is so little dependent upon hearing that it is only when hearing has been lost before the habit of speaking has been fully formed that articulation has become defective.

MR. NOYES—Why then do persons who have arrived at the years of maturity, being naturally very genial and social in their habits, when their hearing is gone, gradually lose their power of speech?

MR. BELL—As far as I have been able to ascertain, it is only where the hearing has been lost in early life that such results follow.

MR. NOYES—You will find recorded an instance of a military officer who lost his hearing during a cannonade, and afterward lost the power of speech.

MR. BELL—I would be anxious to know if, in that case, there was not some other cause for the loss of speech than the absence of hearing.

MR. NOYES—I know a person who was once an exceedingly social, genial man in society, now almost totally deaf. Years ago he loved social intercourse; now he very seldom enters into conversation; the whole tendency is toward silence.

THE PRESIDENT—I think that does not tend to controvert Mr. Bell's position. He would naturally withdraw from society, because he had lost the enjoyment of society.

MR. NOYES—Not only withdrawing from society, but in some instances they entirely lose the power of speech.

MR. BELL—My proposition is, that the actions of speech *can* be performed without the aid of hearing. You have instances of totally deaf pupils who can articulate. Indeed, we all had an illustration in this very room yesterday, of a totally deaf gentleman, who became deaf at ten years of age, and yet who spoke to us as perfectly as if he could hear. Those who lose their hearing at five become dumb because they forget how to speak. At the age of ten the speech is retained, but perhaps

a little imperfectly. At twelve or fourteen we find very little peculiarity of speech; and adults who become deaf have no imperfections of utterance that can be traced to lack of hearing, at least as far as my observations go. They possess no more peculiarity after deafness than before; but, even if such were the case, it does not invalidate the proposition at all, that the actions of speech *can* be performed without the aid of hearing.

THE PRESIDENT—I read, with a great deal of interest, Mr. Bell's article in the January number of the "Annals," and shortly afterward I went to Brantford to see Mr. Bell to get him to perform some experiments with my pupils, but it was not practicable for him to go to Jacksonville, and the result was, I sent one of our teachers to Hartford to receive instruction from him. I have since seen her, and she hopes to find it a very great aid in her efforts to teach articulation to deaf-mutes. I was impressed by what Mr. Bell told me at Brantford, that his father had fallen upon a system based upon natural principles, and one that had in it a great deal of power; that it was philosophical and suggestive in its nature, with some explanations becoming pictorial to those familiar with symbols, and that it may be well for us to experiment with it in our institutions, and it is my intention to give it a fair trial in the Illinois institution this fall.

During the progress of this discussion Mr. Bell illustrated in a very satisfactory manner his method of instructing deaf-mutes in the elementary principles of visible speech.

To test the accuracy with which the symbols of visible speech may be used, a number of disconnected sentences were suggested by different members of the Conference and written on the board in such characters by Miss Fuller. Mr. Bell, who had withdrawn from the room, was then called in, and without hesitation read correctly each sentence, giving with minute precision such provincialisms and incorrect vowel-sounds as had been purposely suggested in order to render the test more complete.

MR. NOYES—Will Mr. Bell please to explain to us now how he makes the connection between this and the English language?

MR. BELL—My plan is to treat the mouth as a musical instrument. Hearing children require four or five years' practice in order to speak, and the mouths of congenital deaf mutes require much training. We take, first, the elementary sounds and then combine them into syllables, which are to be articulated rapidly and with a definite rhythm. I think it would be well not to introduce sense into articulation until control is gained over the mouth, so as to avoid, as much as possible, the formation of faulty habits of speech. We propose to get control by the practice of oral gymnastics.

MR. NOYES—Would you imply that in your lessons at Hartford you had been successful in teaching them anything to any extent but simply these elements of sound?

MR. BELL—Simply the elements of sound. Still, seven out of ten pupils, who had previously no knowledge of speech, were able to articulate sentences so as to be understood by strangers without prompting, and this after seven weeks' instruction.

MR. NOYES—Have you ever taken a class, or a single pupil, on this principle, and carried them on and finished their English education by this system?

MR. BELL—This system does not enter into educational matters at all. The application to deaf mutes is of comparatively recent origin. The experiment at the Boston school was the first made with a regular system of instruction. The most advanced pupil I have had is Miss Dudley, and of course Miss Rogers had already done a great deal for her.

MR. NOYES—That is not a fair illustration of your mode, because Miss Dudley was quite well educated before you taught her.

MR. BELL—As I have already said, it does not enter into the educational question. You can educate your pupil by signs,

by the manual alphabet, or in any other way. This system is merely a means by which mechanical speech may be taught.

MR. NOYES—I am intensely interested in this matter, and I wish to arrive at some points of information. Now, with the experience, observation, and practice you have had, do you regard it as a system to be introduced into these institutions to be the means of educating all, instead of the system by signs?

MR. BELL—I have nothing to say on that question. This is only an instrument by which you may teach them *articulation*. I am fully convinced that all intelligent deaf mutes can acquire the power of mechanical speech. When that is acquired, then comes the question, "What is to be done with articulation?" That is a question for experienced teachers, who have spent their whole lives in the work; not for such as myself.

QUESTION—[By a gentleman not a member of the Conference.] Can your most advanced pupil reply intelligibly to any question?"

MR. BELL—Yes, sir. That is on account of the previous training by Miss Rogers. The only difficulty before was that the articulation was imperfect, so that strangers had great difficulty in understanding her. Visible speech has come in to improve this speech. I do not claim that it is perfect by any means; but such men as Mr. Philbrick, Mr. Emerson, and others of the company who assembled at the Deaf Mute School in Boston, were convinced that it only required practice with oral gymnastics to make her speech perfect.

THE PRESIDENT—How soon after you have commenced instruction in visible speech would you begin to teach them the significance of words?

MR. BELL—I would not give them the meaning of any word until the power of pronouncing it had first been obtained. I advise that the meaning of spoken words should not be explained until *fluency* of articulation has been acquired.

THE PRESIDENT—You do not venture an opinion as to what the ultimate practical value of your system will be?

MR. BELL—No, sir. But I say that the ultimate *result* is perfect mechanical articulation. The whole course of my remarks is to this: that it is proved that even congenital mutes may be taught to articulate intelligibly by means of visible speech, and it is, therefore, advisable that all our pupils should have the opportunity given them of acquiring speech if they can.

MR. PALMER—I wish to inquire whether the system of visible speech and the system of instruction by signs can be combined.

MR. BELL—Visible speech may be combined with *any* system; but it leaves undisturbed the contest going on between signs and articulation as a medium of instruction in language. The great success of visible speech in its philological and missionary application, as well as in its application to the instruction of deaf-mutes, renders it advisable now to have an establishment for the propagation of the system, and it may be well for principals of institutions for the deaf and dumb to know that such an establishment is to be founded this year in Boston. In order to supply teachers with illustrations of the methods of instruction, it is proposed to open a private school for a small number of deaf-mutes, and another for a small number of hearing pupils with defective speech.

THE PRESIDENT—How far do you use signs in the instruction of deaf mutes in visible speech?

MR. BELL—I use signs so far as this matter is concerned that the visible speech symbols are themselves signs, so to speak, for the organs of speech. As they are pictorial in their nature, very little further explanation is needed.

MR. NOYES—You say that at Hartford seventy-six per cent of the English elements were attained. In what did the remainder consist of that were not attained?

MR. BELL—Vowel sounds. And those were not attained because they were not attempted. My plan was to proceed slowly. After mastering one element we went to another. I

have no doubt we could have mastered more by working intensely hard, but my object was to have perfection in every thing we did.

MR. NOYES—All you attempted you accomplished?

MR. BELL—Yes, sir, and the rest must follow. They must practice those sounds already acquired until they become perfectly familiar with them. We have a plan already made out, proved by experience to be correct, and we know just what to do in each particular case to obtain the missing sounds, using a “manipulator” when necessary. I do not wish to push the work too fast, but rather to go step by step. The end to be attained is sure, but the progress must be slow. I look upon perfection, not rapidity of acquirement, as the criterion of progress. So, in speech, I would be content to abide the discontent of parents who might, at first, think their sons or daughters were not becoming able to talk. In the case of congenital deaf-mutes, I would be content to have them practice mere oral gymnastics for one year, or even longer if necessary, before commencing to teach them spoken sentences. In the case of semi-mutes, who talk imperfectly, I would keep up the speech and use symbols to correct their articulation.

QUESTION—[By a gentleman not a member of the Conference]. Do you regard your system as it now exists sufficient to overcome, in time, all these difficulties? Can you take a pupil, and, after a course of years, have him pronounce all the elementary sounds of the language?

MR. BELL—Every experiment that has been made serves to show that such results may be accomplished. They also show that the results obtained are due more to the system than to the individual teacher. All the experiments of other teachers have been as successful in their kind as those conducted by myself.

MR. PALMER—What is your own system of instruction, independent of any institution?

MR. BELL—I have not yet commenced to teach deaf-mutes,

and I am entirely unbiased in regard to the system of instruction.

MR. PALMER—What I wish to know is, whether in imparting a knowledge of visible speech you would adopt a system of signs as an aid to instruction.

MR. BELL—The system that I have adopted is that which I illustrated awhile ago: pointing to different parts of the mouth.

MR. NOYES—I should be happy to hear from Miss Fuller a statement as to the workings of this system as she has used it in Boston. I understand the school which Miss Fuller represents is the only one in this country that has commenced with this system, and is working in full sympathy with it.

MR. BELL—It is also used in Northampton and Washington and Hartford.

MR. NOYES—I understand, however, that the Boston school is more entirely committed to that system than any other school; it has practised upon that system longer than any other institution in the United States.

MR. BELL—That is so.

MR. NOYES—I would be very glad to hear Miss Fuller give some statement of the result of her observation and experience.

MISS FULLER—The children who have been received since last September, are those who really show what can be done with visible speech, as all previously admitted had been taught by our old plan of imitation. Our work with the former has been confined to the elementary sounds and combinations, and we consider that the results are much more satisfactory than under the old system. We have used it with the older pupils in correcting pronunciation, with very good success. Many who had been unable to acquire certain elements, have, by this system, been taught to understand and overcome their difficulties. I experimented with a private pupil from January until June. When she came to me she could speak very intelligibly, but her voice was peculiar and

of a high pitch. She had never given a medium chest tone. After a little while I succeeded in producing a good chest tone, then a very deep tone and the different pitches. From these, I led her on to inflections, so that she readily gave in sentences the simple rise and the simple fall, and the compound rise and the compound fall.

MR. NOYES.—Do I understand you have made it the means of introducing the pupils at once into the English language, and not drill them six months or a year and then introduce them to the English language?

MISS FULLER.—We employ different methods with pupils of different degrees of advancement.

The youngest are taught language by means of writing, quite independently of speech. We use visible speech symbols to obtain sounds, and for drill in combinations which, though sometimes forming words, we do not teach the pupils to associate with their meaning until they have sufficient control of their mouths to utter them with ease and distinctness. They also practice reading these combinations from the lips of the teacher.

In the case of older pupils, who have acquired language but have no knowledge of speech, we associate very soon the English element with the visible speech symbols.

THE PRESIDENT.—How much have those children accomplished in the matter of utterance of speech,—those who came to you last September?

MISS FULLER.—They have acquired nearly all of the consonants and a number of the vowels, and are able to combine them readily. These combinations produce many words which they utter with a good degree of distinctness.

MR. BANGS.—You use no signs in your school.

MISS FULLER.—We do not hesitate to use natural signs with the youngest pupils to illustrate actions and objects that cannot well otherwise be shown. For instance, the words eat, drink, etc., are shown by imitating the actions of eating, drink-

ing, etc. But such words as walk, run, sit, etc., are illustrated by actually walking, etc.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the Conference would be glad to hear from Miss Rogers on this paper and on this general subject, as the system has been used in her school some months.

MISS ROGERS—I did not propose to express any opinion, having become familiar with it only within the last two months; as I returned from Europe only seven weeks before the close of the term, having been absent nearly eleven months.

From conversation with Mr. Bell's father, and from the explanation he gave of the system, I felt that we might derive great benefit from a knowledge of it, even if we did not make exclusive use of it in our school. A short time before I left for Europe I became acquainted with Mr. Bell, who is present. He was with us a day or two; our teachers during that time gathered some information from him. Before I went away I strongly advised that the teacher who should take the new class entering in September, should do what she could with Mr. Bell's system, beginning to teach them in that way. She went on as far as she could with the little knowledge she had, then went to Boston; was with Mr. Bell a week, and returning, did what she could until Mr. Bell came in the month of March. He remained two months instructing our teachers in the system, also going into the classes to ascertain the defects in the children's speech, and showing the teachers how to correct such defects. When I returned, I knew not what to expect of the new pupils, because I knew so little of the system when I went away; but that which surprised me most, on seeing the class, was what they had acquired in the change of voice or inflection. I had expected almost perfect articulation, from what I had known of the system before, though I had very little idea of the time required to produce it; but the inflection of the voice was a great surprise, and a very great delight. Our teachers had written me in regard to a new pupil who

had entered, saying that I must be prepared to find her voice high, and very disagreeable. Consequently, when I returned, I was surprised to hear that child speak the words, "Mamma, come!" just as pleasantly as any hearing child could have spoken them. No one would have thought her to be a deaf child. She had been at the Hartford institution five years, but did not speak when she came to us. I don't know that she spoke every phrase as pleasantly as the one I have given, but she could vary her voice surprisingly. The ultimate results to be attained we cannot yet foretell. We shall try the experiment faithfully—just as faithfully as if it originated with us. After two or three years' trial we can judge what permanent use it will be best to make of it. If we had simply one or two pupils, and could give them private instruction during a sufficient number of years, I do not hesitate to say that I would use it in preference to any other system I have ever known; but it remains to be seen what use can be made of it in an institution. If at the end of three years we find our children equally well developed, reading the lips as well as formerly, and their articulation more perfect, we certainly shall have gained much and shall feel warranted in adopting this system. But we must keep in view the lip-reading and the development equally with the articulation.

During the coming year the development of the new pupils will be carried on by means of writing on the board or in the air. As soon as they can articulate any elementary sounds or their combinations, they will learn to read these from the lips; but as lip-reading must be confined to these exercises, writing will be our means of communication until Mr. Bell thinks proper to unite sense with speech.

MR. NOYES—May I inquire if, in your European trip, you met with anything in any institution visited by you that resembled visible speech?

MISS ROGERS—No, sir.

MR. NOYES—Did you find this system of writing in the air?

MISS ROGERS—No, sir; that is something that came about in this way. In taking this pupil from Hartford, who had been accustomed to talk by signs and the manual alphabet, it was necessary to have some means of communication, and the children were told that they must write to her, and she to them. They did so, using pencil and paper; but on the playground they wrote with sticks on the ground. On the grass-plat, however, they could not do that, and they contracted the habit of writing in the air.

MR. NOYES—Would you prefer writing in the air to the use of the manual alphabet?

MISS ROGERS—Yes, sir; because it introduces no new alphabet, and is a means of communication that every one can use who is capable of writing.

MR. PALMER—From your observations in Germany, do you think their system is a better one to pursue than the system used in the United States? I mean in the schools for articulation.

MISS ROGERS—I don't know that I understand you. If you speak of it as a system of instruction, I might say that I saw two or three systems of instruction abroad. If you simply speak of articulation, there is no great difference between their system and the one we used before introducing visible speech.

MR. PALMER—I have heard it said that they could probably teach the German language better than the English language.

MISS ROGERS—Because there are no silent letters, the German language is almost as easily taught as Mr. Bell's system of phonetics.

MR. NOYES—Did you find any better articulators than you have in the Northampton Institution?

MISS ROGERS—I don't know how to answer that question. There were two or three schools where the voices were more pleasant than in the average of schools I saw in Germany, and more pleasant than in our own schools, before introducing Mr. Bell's system.

MR. NOYES—Might not, that be owing to a combination of circumstances?

MISS ROGERS—I hardly thought it so. I found in several schools that the younger, but not the older classes, articulated better than ours. There is a tendency in the older classes, as the pupils develop, and the teacher can understand them perfectly, to think so much more of their development than of their articulation, that the latter does not receive the attention it does in the younger classes.

MR. NOYES—Did you find any schools that entirely discarded the sign language and also the manual alphabet?

MISS ROGERS—No, sir. I found five institutions that I think made very little more use of signs than we do in our school.

MR. NOYES—Do they use the manual alphabet?

MISS ROGERS—No, sir. I found no school in Germany using the manual alphabet. Mr. Gallaudet says in his report that in Berlin the manual alphabet is used. But since that time it has been dropped entirely.

THE PRESIDENT—We are wandering a little from the subject before us. The subject which Mr. Bell presented is, the advisability of giving all deaf mutes an opportunity for acquiring articulation. That is a very broad subject, and it is one upon which, with my experience, it is very difficult to make up my mind. I have no doubt as to the *desirability* of giving all an opportunity, but *advisability* will depend very much upon the possibility of all acquiring speech. Mr. Bell suggests the real test in answer to an inquiry made by Mr. Noyes, in relation to music and singing among deaf mutes. He would not attempt to teach singing because it would be of no practical utility. Now, the extent of the practical utility of articulation among deaf mutes is the extent of the advisability to give them an opportunity to learn it.

Then, its advisability depends also upon the cost that it is going to incur. I do not mean to consider the cost simply in dollars and cents (though that is by no means a small consid-

eration with institutions that are strictly charitable and depend upon the humane impulses of the community for support); but what it is going to cost the community itself and the deaf-mute. In an institution which undertakes to teach articulation, if it is going to be in a few years, or in six or seven years, a practical loss of one year, then the advisability is not so great as it would be if it made no interference with the development, intellectual, mental, and industrial habits of the pupils. Yesterday, in talking on the subject of classification, I intimated what the obstacle in my way was. I have about three hundred on my rolls, with an average attendance of two hundred and sixty-nine, which will probably be considerably increased next fall.

I desire to effect some arrangement by which we shall avoid having two institutions in one—two classifications in one institution. I have taken some new pupils in articulation every year for four years.

They are coming to a point where they want classification separate and distinct upon their attainments. That is complicating classification and increasing the expense. I hope the advisability of introducing Mr. Bell's system of teaching articulation will be greatly increased, through the consideration that it may obviate this difficulty that has been growing up under the method of articulation that I believe Miss Rogers and others term the method of imitation. I think it is very advisable to try his system as far as it can be done without interfering with or modifying the development of the school and classes generally.

MR. BELL—There will be no difficulty in classification, if *all* had special exercises in articulation.

THE PRESIDENT—Suppose, in the Illinois institution, for instance, it is decided that all the pupils shall have instruction in articulation. It is not recommended in your paper, and I have not seen it recommended anywhere, that an institution shall have more than one teacher of articulation. Now, while

that teacher is instructing the two hundred and fifty or three hundred pupils, the other sixteen teachers are unoccupied.

MR. BELL—I do not mean to say that all the pupils should be exercised at the same time. Articulation drill need not interrupt the regular routine of school work. I think it would be advisable to have at least one teacher (fully qualified by inclination and training) devoted wholly to the articulation department; but I do not wish to be understood as advising that no more than *one* should be employed.

THE PRESIDENT—I understand you to say one teacher can exercise 250. If that is the case, instruction in articulation is at the expense of stopping all the others, while that is progressing. I infer that you continue your individual instruction but a short time; that after a month or so, they become so familiar with the symbols, that by placing the symbols before them, they may perform the necessary mechanical operations.

MR. BELL—I think that after the elements have been acquired, comparatively little individual instruction will be needed; but still some individual work is imperatively necessary throughout the whole course of study. In regard to some previous remarks made by the President, I think there can be no doubt whatever in the minds of teachers of the deaf and dumb of the practical utility of articulation, when it can be made intelligible. Then the question of “advisability” does not rest upon the possibility of all deaf-mutes acquiring articulation, but on the possibility of some acquiring it. It is admitted, I think, by all, that some congenital deaf-mutes can acquire it, and the only uncertainty is perhaps “how many?” We can only ascertain how many would be benefited by giving all the opportunity of learning.

I believe, myself, that all intelligent deaf-mutes may receive benefit from it. I should like very much to have the sense of the meeting—on the question of advisability.

MR. NOYES—Miss Rogers, did you find any considerable

number of schools in your European tour where articulation was used exclusively as a means of instruction?

MISS ROGERS—I found, I think, five out of fifteen that used natural signs in the beginning; but articulation, lip-reading and writing were the means of instruction and communication. In the remaining ten institutions signs were sometimes used in connection with articulation.

MR. NOYES—Did you learn anything with regard to the graduates of these institutions sufficient to convince you that the graduates used articulation as a medium of communication in the world?

MISS ROGERS—Several gentlemen told me it depended upon how the children were situated. If they were in a place where they did not come in contact with deaf-mutes, and people would take any pains to speak with them, they would use speech, and improve in the use of language. But if they were so situated that no one would make any effort to talk with them except by signs, they lost in speech. Two or three persons said decidedly that their pupils improved in speech after leaving school. Others said that they improved in the use of language, but their speech was not so good. They would, for instance, drop some elementary sounds which were difficult for them while in school.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Bangs was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conference has listened to the paper of Mr. A. Graham Bell, upon articulation among deaf mutes, and to his elucidation, by illustration on the blackboard, with great interest; that the system of visible speech impresses the members of the conference as being philosophical, and that it promises great aid in the instruction of deaf-mutes in articulation; that it is deserving of a thorough experiment in our institutions, and that it may be especially useful in the correction of defective utterance among semi-mutes.

The conference then took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, THREE O'CLOCK.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, a committee consisting of Mr. Noyes and Mr. Bangs was appointed to prepare memorial resolutions in regard to the death of the Rev. Collins Stone.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the pleasure of the Conference as to the topic next to be considered. Have you any special topic Miss Rogers, that you wish discussed?

MISS ROGERS—Compulsory Education. Not so much that I care to hear it talked about, as that I would like to have the Conference give some expression of their ideas concerning it, in the hope that it may help in bringing it about.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, the Conference proceeds to discuss the subject of

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE PRESIDENT—Miss Rogers, will you favor us with a few remarks by way of opening the discussion of this subject.

MISS ROGERS—I had not thought of presenting my views upon the subject, but I have felt very seriously the negligence of parents in keeping their children from institutions, and have thought there should be some law, if nothing else will reach them, to oblige them to send their children to school. Two or three years ago, from a town a short distance from us, we had an application to take a young man twenty-one years of age who had never attended school; and again from New Hampshire or Vermont we had a similar application. I think, judging from the number of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts, there must be now many of the right age to be at school, who do not attend. I was interested, while abroad, in the opinion of directors in regard to this, and I found in several instances a strong desire for compulsory education. In some places they were quite hopeful that a few years would bring about the desired result.

MR. NOYES—Where?—in Europe?

MISS ROGERS—Yes. In Germany, I think, more particularly.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Noyes, I presume you have considered this question as much as any one person present—probably more.

MR. NOYES—I gave it considerable thought in connection with the paper I presented to the convention at Indianapolis.

I prepared that with care, and since then have read a number of articles on the subject, written by able men, and have made special inquiries of individuals—men who have been to Washington, and who heard the discussion there. I have read with deep interest the articles of the Hon. Mr. Northrop of Connecticut, and ever since the presentation of my paper at the Indianapolis Convention, the impression on my mind has grown stronger; and if I read and judge correctly with regard to the popular sentiment of educational men on the subject, we are tending towards it, and the subject is regarded with much more favor than it was formerly. I would simply refer to the article presented at that convention. I have no occasion to change my views in regard to a single point in that paper. My field of observation has been somewhat extensive, having taught in Philadelphia six years; in Louisiana two years; six years in Hartford, Conn., and six years in Minnesota; and I feel confident that a compulsory law, properly framed, would be decidedly beneficial to the State and to the nation, and would be a great blessing to that class of children whose interest we desire to promote.

THE PRESIDENT—This question of compulsory education, I presume, is intended for one consideration solely—with reference to deaf-mutes; but it could be claimed only upon those general principles which are equally applicable to children who hear and speak. The principle is, I think, that it is the duty of the State to provide sufficient schools for all the children within the State.

I think, further, that the attendance of children upon those schools is essential to their efficiency. It is as necessary to

have scholars as it is to have teachers; but, as was remarked yesterday, in speaking upon the subject of classification, a certain number of pupils is necessary in order to have in a school the necessary enthusiasm. Now, it would be wrong for the State to levy a tax, and collect that tax from the citizens of that State that it might be frittered away—to collect the tax, build the school-house, employ the teacher, and then, through the carelessness of parents, suffer all to be lost, which certainly will be the case unless the children attend. I think the true doctrine in regard to education is, that primary education is the province of the State; that higher education, advanced instruction in the classics, in the mathematics and the sciences (not the elementary principles of the sciences, but the advanced sciences), is within the proper province of voluntary organizations, denominational schools, and educational societies. I conceive that the State has no right to educate special classes at the public expense, and when it does exercise such a prerogative, the State is then legislating for special classes and does that which it has no right to do. I conceive that the State is under no obligations to educate blacksmiths, and preachers, and lawyers, and doctors, and teachers, and farmers. I think that society is getting full of humbug on this matter of education. I believe that the State ought to take into her hands, and hold in her hands, forbidding the interference of any voluntary organization, that which is her just province, elementary instruction. She too ought to have schools, and require the children to attend those schools, whether they be Methodists, Baptists, or Catholics—whatever they may be. Then advanced education, I think, can be more successfully and more cheaply conducted by voluntary associations and denominational institutions, than can be done by the State; and the tax levied upon the public will be applied to all classes of the public equally, and there will be no favored class. I think that in regard to the deaf and dumb, these same principles apply. I think we may, with

a great deal of pertinence, inquire whether the State or the general government has any right to maintain at the expense of all the people of the State, institutions for the education and improvement of one in twenty, out of the class of the deaf and dumb. Whatever the government does, she should do for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the benefit of the fortieth, the twentieth, the fifth or any fractional part of the people. How we may bring about a coercive instruction of deaf-mutes is a question for the legislator, when he comes to frame the law, to determine. We are to consider the general principle.

What Miss Rogers has stated is true, and I have no doubt is confirmed by the experience of every member of the Conference. Every year we have brought to us deaf-mutes who have been retained at home by the mistaken affection of the parents. That mistaken affection is more frequently on the part of the mother, but there are not wanting instances where the children have been retained at home by the avarice of the father. The ultimate result upon the deaf mute, whether originating in the avarice of the father, or the mistaken affection of the mother, is equally unfortunate. This principle that I mentioned as applying to schools in general applies here—that the State establishes her deaf and dumb institutions, and the success of those institutions can only be fully secured when the mutes themselves are found in the institutions. Classification cannot be effected without them, and, without classification, instruction itself cannot be carried on, especially on an economical basis. I know it is somewhat repugnant to Democratic ideas for us to say to a parent, you shall send your child here; but I do not think the intelligent public regard it in that light. I think the more intelligent and thoughtful persons of the community will regard it as a duty.

MR. PALMER—I had thought I would make no extended remarks upon this subject, as the matter has already been called

to the attention of the government which supports our institution ; but I will read a few lines from the Report of the Inspector of the Province, in which he brings us to the attention of the Government. After speaking of the number of deaf-mutes in the Province, he says :

“It may, therefore, very safely be assumed that at least 65 per cent of the parents of deaf-mutes stand in need of assistance, in order that they may avail themselves of the provisions made by Government for the education of their children. To obtain this assistance, as well as to enable every deaf-mute child of school age in the Province to be placed under instruction, three methods are open for selection :

First. The enactment of a law, requiring every municipality in which there are deaf-mutes whose parents are unable to send them to the institution, and support them while there, to pay for the transfer of such deaf mutes to and from the institution, and maintain them in respect to charges for board while pupils of the school ;

Second. Making the institution *free* to all, without any charge for board on the part of the Government ;

Third. The compulsory education of all deaf-mutes in the province.

He then gives the system pursued in the admission of pupils and concludes these suggestions by saying : “ Not a few cases have come to my knowledge since the opening of the institution, of parents who value the labor of their deaf-mute children more than they do their education, and would thus withhold from them the only means of making them useful and intelligent members of society, and would sink a sadly afflicted human being to the level of the brute creation. This view of the case at once suggests the necessity of *compulsory education* in relation to deaf-mutes. If the principle holds good in respect to ordinary speaking and hearing children, as the Legislature by its act of last session has decided that it does, with how much greater force does it apply to deaf mutes who,

in their normal condition of ignorance, are not only unable to communicate with the world at large, but are both morally and civilly irresponsible beings? It is, therefore, very clear that the means of educating and instructing deaf mutes must *first* be placed within the reach of every parent or guardian, either through the liberality of municipalities or the province at large; and when this is accomplished the adoption of the principle of compulsory education will, in all respects, complete a system through which every deaf mute in the province shall be educated." That, I think, brings it more clearly before you than anything I can say.

Mr. Aldrich, Editor of the *Flint Globe*, was introduced to the Conference and welcomed by the President.

The Conference next proceeded to discuss the subject of

CONGREGATE DORMITORIES.

THE PRESIDENT—I have only a few words to say on this subject, and these are prompted by my own experience. We had in our institution for several years, prior to last year, the congregate dormitory system. I had for a long while been persuaded that it was pernicious in its effects. When we built our new south wing last year, we modified that feature, so that our dormitories are much smaller. A smaller number of pupils are placed in a room, and the young ladies are able to make selections of those who will occupy apartments with them. I do not think that the monastic plan of single dormitories is best. I do not favor either the congregate or the monastic. I think a room calculated to accommodate two or three, possibly four young ladies or young gentlemen, properly furnished, is about right. I never understood the moral effects of architecture as applied to the interior arrangements of buildings until I saw it practically demonstrated in the case of our own girls, who were taken from the congregate dormitories and halls, and put where they could have apartments suited to their own tastes and social affinities. It is the best means of discipline that I ever knew. The necessity of some one to act

in the capacity of monitor to oversee them was largely removed. Young ladies have been placed upon their own responsibilities, where they would be expected to observe propriety and decorum. Their surroundings have been similar to those of young ladies in our colleges and seminaries, and they have behaved themselves just as well; so that we have measurably discontinued the supervisory labor of lady teachers, except that if any cases of misdemeanor occur, they should be reported. I do not wish to discuss the question except as a matter of experience. One I regard as an evil, and the other as exceedingly desirable.

MISS ROGERS—How many *children* would you put in one room? You speak of two or three young ladies or gentlemen.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not speak of very small children. Where children are eight or ten years of age, or perhaps eleven, there may be a larger number, perhaps ten or twelve, and an attendant to take care of those children; but I speak of boys and girls of fifteen and sixteen years of age.

MR. BANGS—Would you have any supervision over your dormitory at night?

THE PRESIDENT—Not especially so. In each story of our dormitory there are some teachers who occupy rooms, and if the young ladies need the services or attention of a teacher they can have access to them.

MR. BANGS—You make it part of the duty of the lady teachers to look after the different stories where the dormitories are?

THE PRESIDENT—She has general authority to correct any misdemeanor that comes to her knowledge.

MR. BANGS—Do your lady teachers like that arrangement?

THE PRESIDENT—They like it better than the other arrangement, where they were constantly with the pupils. They have no connection with the domestic arrangement of dormitories at all; that belongs to the matron. Our girls like it better, and the effect upon the development of character, I think, will be very good. It is true of deaf-mutes as of any other

class of persons, that if you treat them as you do animals they will be like animals; and if you treat them as ladies and gentlemen they will be ladies and gentlemen.

MR. PALMER—I think that in institutions where this plan of separate dormitories and separate sitting-rooms is carried out, it will be very hard to avoid giving rise to jealousies and suspicions of favoritism; and those children who have had least advantages will not be so much improved as they would by constant association with those who are more advanced and refined.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the constant association of large numbers in dormitories is demoralizing in its effect. For fifteen or twenty young persons to be compelled to occupy the same dormitories, dress and undress, and perform their ablutions in the same room, is, to say the least, not decent. It develops a phase of character that cannot be otherwise than bad.

I do not speak of their social relations under this system outside of the dormitories. I think that there they should be subject to the same influences that young ladies and gentlemen ordinarily are subject to. They will find such associations as are congenial to them.

MR. PALMER—I remember that a boy came to my school about two or three months ago, from one of our cities, who was one of the roughest specimens I ever had in school; now he is a nice, well-behaved boy. If I had put him off with a rough class, I suppose he would be rough now; but he has had constant association with the best class of pupils, and has become like them himself. I believe that if he had been put off into a separate sitting-room, he would not have so soon acquired correct habits.

THE PRESIDENT—I have not spoken of separate sitting-rooms, but of dormitories. I said yesterday that we have separate sitting-rooms for children of different degrees of advancement.

MR. PALMER—I think, under our system, it would require so much monitorial supervision as to make it somewhat troublesome.

THE PRESIDENT—I think that the necessity for monitorial supervision is to a great extent obviated.

MISS ROGERS—We have no more than two children in a room—so far as possible we have only one; but I do not understand how it can produce favoritism. The poorest child in the institution may occupy one of the best rooms.

MR. PALMER—I cannot hope for anything of that sort in our State institutions.

THE PRESIDENT—We do exactly that thing with our girls. We have girls who never in their lives paid for a stitch of clothing, occupying the very nicest rooms. Small children must have an attendant constantly near.

MR. PALMER—You go on the supposition that girls are more easily managed than boys. Do not they require a great deal of direct supervision?

THE PRESIDENT—I have very great confidence in boys. The same principle applicable to girls will apply to boys; appeal to their self-respect and they will observe it. Our boys are living in expectation of the time when their departments will be large and their things will be nicely arranged. The matter of sitting-rooms is not of so much importance as that of dormitories. I would have the dormitories carpeted and furnished with bureaus, and wash-bowls, and so forth, and separate bath-rooms, so that one can bathe at a time.

MR. BANGS—I do not expect to see that here, though I believe in it.

I am heartily in sympathy with that kind of arrangement, but there is no prospect of having it here.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not know when we shall be successful in bringing about such an arrangement for our boys, but we have done it for our girls.

Without adopting any resolution in reference to this topic, the Conference proceeded to discuss the subject of

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Noyes, as that is a subject proposed by you, will you favor us with some remarks upon it?

MR. NOYES—It is a very important subject, and without having given it any systematic thought, I will simply say the first thought that occurs to me is this: The bodies and the minds of our children are intimately connected. We have to reach the mind through the body, and the proper training of the body must not be neglected. Amusements and recreation take hold of the body as well as the mind; and it is my experience that we often reach the mind of children most effectively through that which pleases and amuses them. I find that to the minds of the deaf and dumb and blind children, if by any ingenuity of the teacher a task can be brought as a pleasure, they will enjoy it and make progress; but as soon as they feel that their exercises and duties are a task to them, to that extent they dislike school. Now, I desire, in the progress of an institution, to have such recreations and amusements enter into and pervade the exercises of the day as will draw out and interest the children. Thus far we have not been able to do what I wish to accomplish. We have used to some extent, and certainly with great satisfaction, Dr. Dio Lewis' light gymnastics. We have placed upon the boys' and girls' play-ground such facilities for play as we could without great expense. It is my purpose, when we shall have secured what we so much need in our industrial department, to have a separate building devoted to amusements. It should have a gymnasium and facilities for such amusements connected with it as shall draw the children to these exercises, and be to them a source of pleasure.

When I was in Yale College, if a young man went to a bowling alley and played ten-pins, he was called up for it, and on two or three repetitions of the offense, was liable to be suspended. Now, when I go to my *alma mater*, I find that their facilities for such amusements are the best in the city.

I am happy to see that Mr. Stone has taken a leading part in this respect. At Hartford, they have a fine gymnasium, and one of the best ten-pin alleys I ever saw. The girls and boys have theirs, and there is a billiard table for the teachers and advanced pupils, where they can have amusements in an innocent form; and I know from the testimony of those who have been there, that it has proved beneficial in its results. Our blind boys, particularly, are getting into such a crooked, stooping way of walking, and sitting, that they need something of the kind to strengthen them up; and from the experiments we have tried, I am satisfied they will improve in the use of gymnastic exercises.

In the duties of the day, there should be a place for these things. I like to go out myself and take a part in them. I do so as often as I can, and a teacher will often find that he can get hold of his class in these recreations in a way that he can not in the school-room. My opinion is, that in all large institutions, considerable attention should be paid to the proper amusement and recreation of the pupils.

THE PRESIDENT—Do you say that at the Hartford Institution they have a billiard table?

MR. NOYES—Yes, and pupils and teachers, and sometimes the superintendent go there and play.

MR. BANGS—I was very much struck with one feature of the Ohio Institution a few years ago when there on a visit. They have a large room on each side of the building devoted to amusements, so fitted up that the walls and the glass are in no danger of injury from a little rough-and-tumble play. They allow their children to do about as they wish; that is, it disturbs no one if they are noisy there. [By reference to the different rooms adjacent to this in which the Conference was assembled, Mr. Bangs illustrated the location of the rooms at the Ohio Institution.] They have taken into consideration the wants of the children for amusements and have given them these rooms, consecrated wholly to play.

MR. PALMER—I think the remarks of Mr. Noyes on this subject have left little to be said. My idea is, that we should, in the first place, take the same view of an institution as we do of our own home. We should provide suitable amusements for our own children at home, and continue to provide such as are suitable at every stage as they grow up. I think we should provide all proper games that can be carried on in the house, such as checkers, dominoes, and back-gammon; and in addition to that, there should be picture books, and the rooms should be made cheerful and home-like with pictures and other ornaments. Among the little girls we have adopted a plan, that when presents can be given, of giving them dolls, and of encouraging them in dressing the dolls. I think, too, that each institution should have a Stereopticon with sufficient views to give frequent exhibitions to the children; and from time to time those views should be added to. As session after session passes, it will be new to the children, and my experience is that the children will never tire of these exhibitions. I am also in favor of having pantomime for the children in every institution for the deaf and dumb. Teachers and others should be encouraged in acting plays in pantomime, and people should be invited in to see them. The actors will take great interest in it, and the pupils enjoy it very much. At stated times, whenever it is thought best, the pupils should have a social gathering in a large sitting room, where the boys and girls can engage in social conversation. The teachers and principals should unite with them in endeavoring to make the time pass as pleasantly as possible; and on Christmas occasions the old custom of making presents to each one—simply small presents—is something that I am very much in favor of. These amusements that I have enumerated certainly have a tendency to make the interior department of the institution home-like and pleasant.

On the play-ground I think we should encourage, among the boys especially, the manly sport of ball—base ball and

cricket, such as are not dangerous. I think it is well for the teachers and principal to go out and encourage them, and see that none remain about the house during the hour of recreation, but are engaged in the sports. In addition to this I think a good gymnasium one of the most necessary features of the institution. When I went to Hartford, Conn., Mr. Stone said he took me to no part of the institution with greater pleasure than the gymnasium just finished. I remember as well as though it were yesterday, how warmly he expressed himself. Said he, "I look upon that with more pride than anything I have done for a long while—providing that for the children."

As far as possible we should provide these things in the institution, and the probability is that those for whom we provide them will not be tempted to go to places where they ought not to go, in order to find them.

This argument has been used, that if children become very fond of the billard room or bowling alley, they may neglect their duties when they return home to engage in this sport. My experience is, if we encourage them in these sports, with the influence we exert over them there, deaf-mutes will not seek these amusements in improper places.

I am glad the subject has been brought up. It is one in which I feel interest, and in which I think all should feel a deep interest. I think it behooves us to urge those in power to take such steps as will result in perfecting our institutions in this respect.

MISS ROGERS—Do you have dancing at your institution.

MR. PALMER—Yes, we have dancing but not regular balls.

MISS ROGERS—Our children enjoy dancing very much.

MR. BELL—I think that drill exercises as well as dancing, while affording a good exercise for children, will react and have a beneficial influence upon articulation by developing a feeling of time.

MR. PALMER—We have a deaf-mute teacher who is very

fond of contributing to the amusement of the pupils in any way he can ; and they have organized two fire companies with two engines, and are practiced to the use of them. The companies are regularly uniformed and turn out at stated times and execute the different evolutions with great precision, and much to the astonishment of those who see them.

On the Queen's birthday, which is a general holiday in our Province, a company of firemen from Rochester, New York, came to the place. The fire department turned out, and our two companies were invited at the same time. No one in town knew of the companies, and when they came down with their engines decorated, and a small boy sitting up back of the engine, and performed their evolutions through the streets, marching with such precision, the question was asked, "Where are those companies from?"—and all were much astonished. They take great pride in it ; and not only that, but they are drilled in the use of these engines, so that should a fire occur, the engines would be put in immediate use. The uniform is, of course, the property of the institution.

MR. BANGS—Our pupils here have been drilled a few weeks the past year.

THE PRESIDENT—I bought a complete set of *Harper's Weekly* for our pupils—not simply the current numbers, but fifteen bound volumes ; and the pupils have never been more interested or profited by anything of the kind than by these pictorial books. We have also some volumes of Dore's Illustrations, and have ordered a complete set—fifty-seven volumes—of the London Illustrated News.

I think there is danger of going to an extreme in this matter of amusements. While I believe that the old Puritan fathers did a great many things for us that were very well, I also think they went to an extreme in the matter of ostracising amusements for the young. We need to be careful lest we go to the opposite extreme—lest we create a taste for amusements that will induce them to seek after those things under bad influences hereafter.

Now, these amusements that have been alluded to—billiards, ten-pins, and dancing—I think in themselves are harmless, and well for the children to have; but if we provide those amusements we must be very careful of the education with which we accompany them. In regard to amusements for the young, society is at fault generally, and the church particularly inconsistent, when it forbids billiards but says croquet is all right; when it forbids ten-pins, but says base-ball is all right. I think we should teach our children to exercise discretion as to surrounding circumstances when they resort to places for amusement.

We ought to teach our young men and our young women that they are not to seek amusements under bad associations, any more than they enter into bad associations for any other purpose. The fault is in the education of our people on these points rather than in the amusements themselves. I wish the church and our Young Men's Christian Associations would review many of their decisions upon the question of amusements.

I was at a watering-place not long since with some friends, and among the rest a clergyman, who was an old friend of mine. The place was provided with a billiard-room and a ten-pin alley.

I said, "Let us go over and see what is being done." He did not object, and so we went. There were not indications of any liquor around. Said I, "You preach against amusements—what is the harm of these?" He looked up, and said he, "All I can say is, the question of amusements is a very knotty question."

I do not think the question of amusements is a knotty question, but the principles of our education are at fault in some respects. I think we should encourage our children to dance more than we do. I, myself, was brought up after the strictest sect of the Pharisees in regard to dancing. I thought it a great sin. Well, I certainly have fallen from grace in that

matter ! Dancing will be of great practical value to our pupils if it only teaches them to lift their feet from the floor.

MR. NOYES—Would you advocate round dances ?

THE PRESIDENT—No, sir ; I would not advocate any kind of dance that is demoralizing in its tendency ; I think round dances are demoralizing.

MR. NOYES—"The question of amusements is a very knotty question." (Laughter.)

MISS ROGERS—I fully agree with Mr. Gillett in regard to dancing being a useful amusement for the children. I think when they have practiced this they will walk more lightly and gracefully, and it makes quite a difference in their general appearance. I know that we had a boy in our school of whom I may say that he seldom or never stood straight. It seemed he had hardly the power to do so. His mother wished him to attend dancing school. He did, and that boy made one of the best dancers among our children.

MR. PALMER—At our social gatherings I think the presence of strangers embarrasses our deaf mute children to a certain extent. Many of them seem to stand off when strangers are present.

MR. BANGS—I never notice that the presence of strangers makes any difference at all with pupils. I am accustomed to have them come together for what we call a Social every two weeks. We have a magic lantern which we use occasionally and I find it gives them great pleasure.

The following resolution offered by Miss Fuller was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in view of the fact that so many deaf and dumb children in all our States are growing up without either mental or moral culture, it is advisable that some system of obligatory education should be enacted by the States.

THE BEST MEANS OF SECURING AND RETAINING PROPERLY
QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

This subject, suggested in a letter from J. Scott Hutton, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was next considered.

THE PRESIDENT—I know of but one effective means of procuring and retaining properly qualified teachers : that is to pay them well. It seems to me that the subject does not admit of much argument. I suppose it would be said by some that the College at Washington affords ample means for procuring well qualified teachers ; but there is a certain amount of respect which an institution owes itself, and the officer of every institution will feel under some obligation to his institution to occasionally select teachers from among its own graduates.

MR. NOYES—I wish to ask whether, in the opinion of gentlemen here, it is important, in choosing a young man for a teacher, to select a graduate of college—a young man of liberal education ?

THE PRESIDENT—I think that is very desirable. In some of our institutions I think we have been tending towards a mistaken principle in the matter of compensation. The idea seems to have obtained in some of our institutions in the past, that it would cost about so much for a man to live with a family, and that should be the maximum of compensation. If he were duly economical he could manage to get along with that much. If he had not a family he could get along with a little less ; and the course of trustees would be to pay just about as little as would suffice to keep soul and body together, or as little as would induce him to remain. Now, I believe there is no reason why we should pay a man any less because he has the misfortune to be unmarried. I believe that a man's services, if he is a faithful teacher, are worth just as much before he is married as afterward, and we should pay him for his services, and not for his wife and children. If I go to buy a horse, it makes no difference to me whether the man

who sells that horse is a married man or a single man. The horse is worth so much, and that much I should pay. If I go to buy a bill of goods, the grocer does not say, if I am single, "You shall have these articles for so much; or, if you are married, you can have them for so much." I think a married man ought to be paid a reasonable salary, and an unmarried man the same salary for the same services.

MR. NOYES—When I lived in Philadelphia, the city had a very excellent man for Mayor, and he announced among his first official acts, that in the appointment of officers to look after the interests of the city he should select married men. They were more vigilant, more reliable—on the whole they embodied the idea of a man or a citizen a little better than one who was single.

THE PRESIDENT—I certainly believe that every young man ought to get married, and this is not inconsistent with the views I have already expressed.

MR. NOYES—My opinion is this, that the same rules and principles are not equally applicable to all the schools in the different States. For instance, what would retain one at Faribault, Minnesota, would not retain him in Hartford, Connecticut. The principle that was observed when the American Asylum was first started, was to offer to the gentlemen teachers, who made the profession their business, what was estimated to be the average salary received by ministers in the city. That they considered giving them a good fair support. I cannot say that, at the present day, they keep up that relative ratio, although they pay their experienced teachers \$2,000 at Hartford. The average of salaries of ministers at Hartford I suppose will exceed that. About such a criterion as that has been the one fixed upon in my own mind. The better class of ministers in the community where I live receive from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars salary. We have no married teachers in the institution, but it will be my aim to conform to some such rule as this in future.

MR. PALMER offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference of Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, to be held in the year 1874.

Messrs. Palmer and Noyes and Miss Fuller were appointed to act as such Committee.

DISCIPLINE AS APPLIED TO PUPILS.

The discussion of this subject was next in order.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Bangs, will you favor us with your ideas of discipline.

MR. BANGS—I would much rather learn something of discipline than undertake to give others my own ideas of it. I will be very brief in what I say.

We should make the effect of discipline a study, and should trace it through a long time. We need to study its effects upon different subjects. I have been working the past year in a way something like this: Suppose this to be a book of three or four hundred pages. I have an index of names, with the pupils arranged alphabetically, and open an account where the name of the pupil is placed. I employ four or five of my best boys, who are to report to me all misdemeanors at the table, little fights on the ground, absences, disorders in the dormitory, etc. Misdemeanors are also reported by the teachers. These are all written in this book. I also record any thing for which the pupil should be called to order, that should come under my own observation. Then I take the book, say once a week, and begin at the beginning. Here is a name against which there may be no charges. I pass to the next; against this there may be half a dozen. I then call that pupil into the office and talk the matter over with him. I would further say, that in posting these different offenses I put down the day of the month, the year, etc., just the same as in a money account. I also put down the name of the person

who reports each offense. When the boy is called up I have a statement of what he has been doing. I call him into the office, and now what shall I do with him? I do not know; that depends entirely upon what he has been doing. It may be that I simply have a talk with him. Then I make such an entry as this: "June 4th, adm. (admonished.)" That indicates this fact: that I had an interview with the boy and explained the charges against him; that I listened to his defense, and then took proper action. I may deprive him of the privilege of going to town on Saturday, or deprive him of a meal, or shut him up a few hours, or adopt whatever measures may seem best; but whatever course I adopt I make a note of it. If I do that with a boy at the beginning of his pupilage, and follow it up seven or eight years, I shall unquestionably know the effect of such discipline; I shall see the effect that a certain kind of discipline is having upon a large number of persons.

Then another thing. In some cases of discipline the sympathy of the public is upon the side of the offenders, and the public wishing to know what the discipline has been, you have a statement of what you have done, and if you have been judicious and careful you are willing to show it; and if it is necessary to expel the boy you have your record of conduct there, whether you call the trustees together and refer the matter to them or not. You have the whole thing—a summary of all the facts in the case—and can study the workings of any kind of discipline you please, and modify it as much as you please. A permanent record is furnished for your own protection and observation. I have been working somewhat on discipline during a good part of the past year.

I do not care to discuss the question of what particular punishment, if any, I would recommend. Of course, the question of whether any punishment should be inflicted or not, and if any should be inflicted, how much or how often, is a matter for a variety of opinion; but I think it has never been

made a matter of serious endeavor to put it on record, so that you can see how a boy is affected by the course of such treatment for a length of time. We sometimes do things hastily and have to do that over again; but if you write down what a boy has done you are not apt to walk up to him hastily and shake him by the collar or kick him or strike him on the head. Then another question may arise: that is, how far the management should be confided to teachers; whether, if the pupil is refractory in the school-room, the teacher should refer the matter to the principal, leaving management of the matter entirely to him, or whether the teacher himself should adjust the matter and say nothing about it. I should be glad to hear an expression of opinion, particularly on that question—the relations of teachers to children while in the school, and also while under their care as officers during the evening and about the grounds—what teachers should do, how far they should be entrusted with authority to settle matters on the spot and say nothing about them, or how far they should be made matters of record and referred to the principal. I would say that if I have occasion to notify parents that a child here is not pursuing the proper course, I put under his name the date of my letter with a memorandum that I wrote to his parents a statement of his conduct, and if it be worth while I write in the same manner the response of the parent when it comes.

I do not know but there is altogether too much machinery about this. It certainly is some work. I have been watching it during the past year with considerable interest.

MR. NOYES—It is a difficult subject to manage. I apprehend it must depend very largely upon the character and wisdom of the man at the head of the institution. One plan might not be universally successful. The impression I have received is, that it belongs very largely, almost entirely, to the superintendent himself. Of course discipline in the school-room must be very largely dependent upon the teacher.

In any serious difficulty he may advise with or call in the counsel and support of the superintendent. My own practice has been, so far as it can be done consistently, to govern the pupils in the school-room through the teacher. The superintendent should sustain the teacher, and counsel him as to the best manner to accomplish the desired object.

I think the result, on the whole, is better than it would be if the superintendent should take individual instances of insubordination in the school-room out of the hands of the teacher entirely. He should, if possible, accomplish it through the teacher. The members of the class should feel that during school hours, in the school-room, the teacher is supreme, and that his authority and his rules must be obeyed. As to the difficulties arising from supervision outside of school hours, I have no experience. There almost everything is reported to the superintendent. One thing which my experience has taught me as valuable is, that in any serious case of discipline, it is best never to act on the spur of the moment, but give the teacher and give the pupil time for reflection. I always examine the cases at least once a week; and I find in nine cases out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of a hundred, where time is given the offender will come voluntarily and set the matter right, and the object of discipline will be easily accomplished.

Make it a point not to use what is called "corporal punishment" until other methods have been tried. You should aim to have the older and more intelligent pupils sustain and sympathize with you in every movement in reference to discipline. Do this for two reasons.

One reason is, to educate ignorant children and prepare them for the world before they go out into it. Again, appeal to them in such a way that their own sense of right and wrong and justice will sustain you.

In all these matters endeavor to act the manly part. Show that you are a friend, that you aim at the moral improvement of the offender. Have him feel that the punishment he is

subjected to is in consequence of his wrong^odoing, and not out of anger because he has violated a rule of school.

The minor offenses I reach in this way. On the first Saturday evening of the month we have a sociable. That evening is devoted to them. We will suppose that here is a boy who has been insubordinate; he has been marked, and at the end of the month the record indicates that he has not come up to the standard required. When the other boys and girls are attired in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, and the halls are lighted, and they go in for a social occasion, I go myself to this young man and talk to him, and tell him "I am sorry he has forfeited his pleasure for the evening, and after talking kindly to him, tell him that he must retire to rest, and the others to the hall for pleasure." This seldom needs to be repeated more than once to be effectual. Sometimes I keep them from going to town, or inflict some such punishment as that. As to the rod, I do not say that I never use it, but I say that I expect to use it as little as possible.

It will tax the ingenuity and good common sense of every officer of an institution to compass this subject and do right; but I consider that no institution can succeed without good order and discipline. Order is Heaven's first law, and it is of prime importance in an institution of this kind. I would not send a child to an institution where they do not have good order. We owe it to these children to teach them the first principles of a good republican government.

I try to teach the pupils that it is better to keep their things without lock and key than with. In the dormitories their drawers have no locks. It is a part of the matron's duty, and a part of my duty when any thing is wrong to have it attended to. I know it requires careful attention, but it can be accomplished, and I consider it an important part of the duties of the superintendent to attend to these things; and if they are well attended to during the first and second year, that generally suffices. I have been occupying too much time, but

I feel this is an important subject. I don't know that my experience will be of any benefit to others; but I am convinced that faithfulness in discipline is a very important matter, and requires wisdom and good sense in the superintendent.

MR. BANGS—There is one phase of the case that as yet no one has fully touched upon; that is, the relation of teachers to discipline. You have said something in regard to upholding their authority in the school-room, with which I do not exactly agree. It may sometimes occur that young teachers make serious mistakes. Do you think it best to have them report their discipline, or say that teachers fit to be teachers will not make mistakes, and in the school-room to let them use their discretion, and make no report of the cases that come to you. Suppose a case like this: Here is a boy that the teacher directs to do something—for instance to stand up and write on a slate. The pupil is obstinate and will not stand up as directed. The teacher perhaps is tired and fretted with the labors of the day, and instead of taking time as my brother advises, he thinks it best to settle the matter at once, and compels instantaneous obedience by physical force. Do you care to have that case brought to you, or are you willing to take the chances of all cases that are brought up, and not inquire into that at all?

MR. PALMER—I have always insisted that all extreme cases of disobedience shall be reported to the principal. In such cases as you have cited, after all reasonable means to compel obedience on the part of the pupil have been exhausted, I come in, and in the presence of all the other pupils say that the authority of the teacher is to be observed.

The teacher may think it necessary to resort to extreme means, and we are responsible. I do not think it best always to delegate authority to the teacher entirely.

MR. BANGS—Would you say to a teacher like this: "Give such directions as you think necessary in your school-rooms ;

your pupils must obey, and I will sustain you; but when you reach this point, that you direct a boy or girl to do a reasonable thing and they will not do it, go ahead and straighten the matter out; compel them, whip them, or come to me and I will sustain you." Which is the best way?

MR. PALMER—I think the rule in the by-laws reads in substance that teachers, in the treatment of pupils shall be uniformly kind and gentle; extreme cases of disobedience shall be reported to the principal. Any extreme violation of the rules is written on a book, and if I am absent, reported when I return. In the meantime I leave the Institution in charge of an officer, with such discretion that he can be referred to until my return.

MR. BANGS—Suppose the pupils frequently fail to learn their lessons—annoy the teacher by having poor lessons; and suppose he administers severe discipline for that, and says nothing about it to you. Do you think that the best way, or should he come to you and say: "I have given the pupil good advice; that advice is not heeded,—he will not learn his lessons;" thus placing it in your hands?

MR. PALMER—In my experience, teachers, in one or two instances, have punished a pupil, as I thought, somewhat unreasonably; but they generally prefer to refer those cases to me, and they should know very well that when those cases are referred to a principal he will settle them. But I think we should know the disposition of every pupil. What will punish John Smith, perhaps will not punish George Jones; there is that difference in pupils. Like Mr. Noyes, I resort to the rod only in extreme cases.

I think that depriving them of some pleasure is often effectual, and I think that ridicule is often an effective means of punishment for deaf-mutes. As principals, however, we should insist that we are responsible. If a pupil in this Institution be punished severely by the teachers, it does not go out

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in the country that the teacher did it, but that it was done by Mr. Bangs.

MR. BANGS—Some things you have said I like very much, and also some things that Mr. Noyes has said, especially the remarks about deliberation and care in the administration of discipline. I believe this method of careful record, on which I have worked so long and so hard the past year, is adapted to promote just that state of mind and that kind of government. Then the point which Mr. Palmer has made is an excellent one. Take a case like this: It is a half-holiday; there is a show down town to which you are going to take all the pupils. But some boy has been lazy during the week, and his teacher is of opinion that it will do that boy good to lock him up. He says nothing about it, but locks up the boy in the school-room. Now, the point in your remarks which impressed me favorably is, that the whole responsibility rests upon the principal. I think, therefore, he should take great care that he is thoroughly informed of all that transpires. I would sustain the teachers most heartily, and by no means do anything to belittle them in the presence of the pupils; but I think it behooves principals to be thoroughly informed of everything that transpires behind their backs; and there is some danger of giving too much authority to the teachers to administer punishment.

MR. NOYES—Another point of bearing upon this subject, and one of vital importance in an Institution is this: The pupils should always feel that they have access to the principal; the girls to the matron as to a father and mother; and that in their little difficulties, if they think injustice has been done them by any one, let them come and talk the matter over, and if perchance the superintendent should discover that there has been some imprudence on the part of an officer, adjust it without delay.

THE PRESIDENT—I wrote one paper upon this subject, and if I may be allowed to say it, I believe it was a very good paper.

I have tried to think what it contained, but I can call to mind very little of its contents. I believe it is embodied in the report of the Conference at Washington. I do not exactly agree with your statement, that you should never admit to a pupil that the teacher has done wrong. I remember one instance where a young man came to me, saying that his teacher had punished him so and so, for a given offense, and that he had submitted to it. He wished to know if he did right in the premises. I told him that in my judgment, the teacher did wrong (and I could not truthfully say otherwise), but that he had done right to submit to it. I think it was a great deal better to admit to him the mistake of the teacher, and to commend his submitting, notwithstanding.

I have sometimes sustained subordinate officers in matters of discipline, when I thought they were wrong, because I believed that the best interests of the school demanded that I should do so; but I think that one of the first qualifications of a teacher or matron, is ability to control. I agree with you that punishment should not be inflicted at the time of the offense. I do not believe in much use of the rod; but have had some children in my care, who were like Solomon's children, of peculiar temperament, and to whom it was necessary to apply the rod, but there are not many of that kind. I think about the best means of punishment that I have discovered in my experience, are a wood-saw and a pile of wood on Saturday afternoon, when others are going to have their play and relaxation. I find but little insubordination in the school rooms; there pupils generally behave very well; but out of school, I find a great tendency to insubordination. In the school room, among the girls, I scarcely ever find insubordination. Sometimes, in the domestic department, they are disposed to complain a little.

MR. NOYES—The subject of discipline is involved more in the time that the pupils are out of school than when they are in school. It is when the boys are playing without the supervision of the teacher. Then who is going to attend to that?

THE PRESIDENT—Some of the teachers will be present.

MR. BANGS—Is he with them all the time?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, with the boys; but the girls do not have the eye of the teacher on them all the time. There is a teacher, however, not far off, to whom they can appeal if necessary. I find in the industrial department as much insubordination as anywhere else.

MR. BANGS—I find less there, in the shops, as almost everything goes straight. The little ones who have nothing to do are apt to get into mischief sometimes.

MR. PALMER—In extreme cases, Mr. Gillett, would you sometimes find it necessary to use the rod?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir, but rarely; I can generally find a better way.

MR. PALMER—In a case of insubordination on the part of a boy eighteen or nineteen years old, against the authority of a female teacher, what would you do, if reported to you?

THE PRESIDENT—Sometimes I give them public admonition in the chapel.

MR. PALMER—Suppose you call a boy to stand up. He does so, and doubles up his fist, appearing to threaten.

THE PRESIDENT—I should take the young man by himself. I would not attempt to settle it then.

MR. PALMER—Wouldn't you send the girls out and settle it there?

THE PRESIDENT—No sir. I would take him to a room by himself and reason with him; and if it were necessary to resort to Solomon's rule I should be governed by it; but I should require the young man to make an apology.

MR. PALMER—The offense having been committed in public, those who knew of the offense would not know of the apology.

THE PRESIDENT—I would not require him to make the apology while he was angry. I would wait for him to recover from his passion, and would reason with him, and the apology should be known.

MR. NOYES—There is one point in this connection that I think it well to keep in mind. We should be careful not to humiliate,—not to make the pupil feel it before the whole school that he is degraded and vile,—unless indeed you regard it as a case of great necessity.

MR. PALMER—I would not bring the case before the school unless I required it as an extreme case. I find it often answers a good purpose to employ ridicule indirectly without using the name. I often make a commentary upon the report that comes to me of offenses during the week.

MR. BANGS—There is one other point I would like to hear discussed. Upon an accumulation of marks is it best to call up pupils in the presence of others, or call them privately, summoning only such as you wish to have as witnesses? The presence of an audience sometimes seems to stimulate them to wonderful sharpness in defending themselves.

MR. NOYES—I would say in reply to that: Teach the pupils to understand when they have done wrong, that a voluntary interview sought with the teacher or superintendent will be regarded with favor and leniency. Let them understand that when they have made a mistake they may seek an interview privately, and adjust the matter. I find that in nine cases out of ten they can be adjusted in that way.

MR. BANGS—When you have a number of boys whose cases must be taken up, is it best to have one boy alone, or to have him in the presence of all the boys.

MR. PALMER—My opinion is that it would be best to bring in such only as were necessary witnesses.

MR. BANGS—I agree with you in that.

MR. PALMER—Sometimes in an institution the children of the principal play with the pupils. How would you manage in case your own child is reported by a pupil?

MR. NOYES—I will tell you how I do. I have my child recognize the rules of the institution as strictly as the pupils do,—showing no partiality.

MR. BANGS—I cannot quite agree with you in that. I think it necessary to restrict the pupils from certain portions of the ground, the flower garden, etc., and from certain parts of the building, which I can with perfect propriety allow my own family to visit.

MR. PALMER—I think that in this matter we should be very guarded. For instance: If my boy, eleven years old, should get into difficulty with a pupil of the same age, when the complaint comes in—as my brother principals in that are aware—several pupils will follow, to know how it is going to be managed. As a rule I treat my children the same as the pupils.

MR. NOYES—If your child has the idea that he can take advantage of the other children in any way, it is an unfortunate principle gaining ground. In this connection I will say that one of the deepest impressions made upon my mind by the peculiar institution of slavery, while I was living at the South, was the unfortunate influence that was reflected upon the children of the master by the slaves. They had the feeling that those colored children were inferior to them, and they might abuse them as they chose.

MR. PALMER—I am glad that we have given so much consideration to this subject. I feel it to be important.

THE PRESIDENT—I think there is a danger lying before us in prescribing too many rules. I think it is best not to have many rules. My custom is to say: "You know what is right and what is wrong; do the right and avoid the wrong."

MR. NOYES—I think the idea of Dr. Gillett is an excellent one. Make as few rules as possible, but when you make a rule, let it be understood that you are jealous of the manner in which it shall be carried out. Let them know that if a mark comes on to the book, it is sure to come up; and that a private interview may settle the matter.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Palmer, in regard to the case of insubordination on the part of large boys toward lady teachers, I never found that the large boys are guilty of that.

MR. PALMER—I have known two instances of that kind in my experience.

THE PRESIDENT—I think ladies can manage some scholars that gentlemen cannot manage.

Mr. Breg, one of the deaf-mute teachers present, having signified his desire to take part in the discussion of this subject, spoke as follows, being interpreted by Mr. Bangs:

The house must be kept in order. All things connected with discipline must be kept in order—not separate and confused. Pupils must be taught like soldiers. In school there must be discipline. A knowledge of human nature is necessary. One state of mind is different from another; we must take into consideration the different things they know. This one has been disobedient. You call him up, take him into some place in private, and there explain the matter to him; tell him how wrong he has done, what a great mistake he has made, how sorry you are; and perhaps you will cause him to feel it, and shed tears; that would be enough; keep still about it. Another you take in private, and he does not care anything about it. It is better to show him up, and make an explanation of what he has been doing; of his obstinacy, and let everybody see it. That will shame him; he will be troubled in mind, and sorry. Another one you will take in private, and explain to him, and it will do no good at all. Then, perhaps, you may take a whip to him and give him that, or, put him in confinement two or three days, or give him less to eat. Black marks, as a record, are often useful. Then write a letter to the father; tell him how bad his boy has been; and the father and mother, perhaps, will feel deeply, and the child will feel that he is stabbing them to the heart. Perhaps he may be reached in that way. There are various ways. There must be wisdom in the matter. Then comes the question of human nature. We must be careful how we manage it. Coolness is necessary; careful meditation on the subject; never showing an angry countenance. In a little while the pupil will

be doubtful; but in two or three days call him again; explain to him, talk to him—think of different ways and contrive the best way out of all the different ways. Don't whip all the time; be silent; be wise and be kind. If the deaf and dumb are stubborn, make it clear, and reprove them. Put on some dignity about it and use persuasion; explain this thing, that thing, and the other—the consequences growing greater and greater—and what they lead to. There must be wisdom in this matter. Look at the feelings of the pupils; never treat them without regard. We must have wisdom to open their hearts, and make them feel, and conquer in that way.

We think it is useful to ask if the teacher may sometimes punish. I hate to punish; better give the offender over to the principal; but sometimes the principal is away, and in the school-room there is trouble. What shall the teacher do? It does no good to explain, or to give advice; that proves unavailing, and the teacher is at his wit's end to know what is to be done about it. Whip him, and ask him if he wants to be whipped again? Sometimes it is useful. Be thoughtful and deliberate, using judgment varying according to the circumstances. Often when in the school-room, my eye glances about, and finds that the pupils are not studying; they are lazy; their lessons are not right. Last night this boy, or that, did not study. I tell him that he is doing nothing; I put him down in a chair, and the eyes of the whole class being upon him, the culprit is ashamed, and will study better.

THE PRESIDENT—What would you do, Mr. Noyes, when a girl is reported as being obstinate? Would you use the rod?

MR. NOYES—I said in my remarks a short time ago that I would not have it understood in school that under no circumstances would I use the rod. But I also said that the rod was my very last resort.

MISS ROGERS—By the word "rod" do you mean to include ferule?

MR. NOYES—I suppose that might properly be included.

THE PRESIDENT—We had a girl in our institution who was one of the most mischievous specimens of humanity I ever saw. It didn't make much difference what the mischief was, whether taking some one's clothes, or throwing away their shoes, or sticking them with pins,—anything for mischief. I didn't like to whip, and I did not whip; but I had a straight-jacket made. The straight-jacket was never used, however, for when she heard of it she changed her behavior.

MR. NOYES—In the government of young misses I believe the counsel and advice of lady officers, the Matron and her assistant, will generally be found sufficient.

MISS ROGERS—I would like to speak of one point wherein I would differ from Mr. Bangs. That is, in the case he mentioned of an obstinate boy who would not obey, and the teacher called on him for assistance. I understand he would go into the room and insist upon the boy's doing what the teacher requested. I would not do that. I should wish the teacher to come to me for advice; but I would keep away from the child, and he should do it in obedience to that teacher's order.

MR. PALMER—In regard to this, I feel like Mr. Bangs. I would not go directly in, perhaps; but I think the principal should see that the order is observed. For instance, the teacher comes in and says a certain pupil will not write on the slate; you tell him to try again; but still the pupil refuses. In such cases, sometimes, I have to go in and exact obedience.

MISS ROGERS—Suppose a child is refractory, and you are away from the institution, what is to be done?

MR. BANGS—I think the child will feel sure that the authority will be backed up the principal, and in the long run he will obey, especially if his experience has taught him that the teacher's orders are always carried out. His idea will be: it will not pay to rebel; his authority must be carried out, for the principal will be called in.

MISS ROGERS—We received three new teachers when we moved into our new building two years since, and there was

more insubordination than there ever had been before—because of the new teachers. But I waited, and let the teachers exercise their own authority, and the order improved while I was away. Had I gone into the rooms, and the children had obeyed because I was present, the teachers could not have gained that control.

MR. BANGS—I don't think there is any teacher here who has been long engaged in teaching, who has never found it necessary to call in the principal.

The conference then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Noyes presented the following memorial resolution on the death of the Rev. Collins Stone :

Whereas, Since the assembling of the last conference of Superintendents and Principals, God in his mysterious and inscrutable Providence has struck down, as in the twinkling of an eye, the Rev. Collins Stone, the honored Principal of the oldest institution for deaf mutes in America ; and,

Whereas, We individually feel his loss as a brother, honored and beloved in the profession, and recognizing his example as worthy of our imitation and commendation ; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Collins Stone the cause of deaf-mute education has lost one of its most zealous and efficient advocates, the cause of humanity and religion a conscientious, earnest, God-fearing man, and our profession an eminently wise, faithful and successful executive officer.

In presenting this resolution Mr. Noyes said :

Before I read this resolution I am very glad I have an opportunity to present it myself, as I presume all the members of the conference are aware of the peculiar relations I have sustained to Mr. Stone in connection with the serious accident

that led to the sudden death of Collins Stone. It was on this wise :

My pastor, the Rev. J. W. Strong, of Faribault, wrote to me while East for some letters of introduction to parties in Hartford. I responded immediately, sending some letters as requested. Among those letters was one to the Rev. Mr. Stone. Upon the arrival of Mr. Strong in Hartford, one of the first places at which he called was the American Asylum. That was on the afternoon of the 23d of December, 1871. Mr. Stone was in ; had just ordered his horse for a ride. The letter which I had written was presented, and Mr. Strong was invited to take a ride ; and that was the fatal ride. My letter of introduction was the one which led him to take the ride that resulted in his death. I have experienced a peculiar feeling in regard to the Providential connection which I thus sustained, and I hardly dared at one time to express myself personally to Mrs. Stone, the widow of the deceased ; and these very circumstances render it peculiarly pleasing to me to be able to present this resolution which I have prepared. I wish I had time to do better justice to the subject.

Mr. Noyes then read the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—I would be glad, in this connection, to say a few words in token of my high appreciation of the character of the Rev. Collins Stone. I had not so good an opportunity as Mr. Noyes of knowing him intimately. There was quite a difference between his age and mine, so much that the sympathies which grow out of age would rather have existed between my father and Mr. Stone than between Mr. Stone and myself ; but in those great and benevolent and humanitarian enterprises that engage the hearts of the best of our citizens, I had much in common with Mr. Stone ; and though he labored, as we do, more particularly in one particular direction of Christian and public benevolence, yet, I have reason to know, from personal interviews with Mr. Stone, that he took a lively interest in all great humanitarian enterprises, and felt, as he

manifested, a feeling of deep sympathy with the universal brotherhood of mankind; and he had not been one of the administrators of public charities, not only of the State of Connecticut but all New England, for so many years without having fully developed in himself, by their reflection, those traits of character that necessarily ensue in those persons who are engaged in such humane and living enterprises as the instruction of the deaf and dumb. I knew Mr. Stone enough to know that he was an honest man. The poet has uttered a great truth in the sentiment, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." So far as my knowledge and acquaintance with Mr. Stone went, I think he was one of most honest men I ever met. He was a fearless man in the assertion of his views, he was uncompromising in what he believed to be right. He was tenacious in his opinions, but he was equally honest in the holding of those opinions, and in the transactions of his every day life with his fellow man. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Stone was a devoted Christian man. I think he has left testimony, not only in his actual active life, but I have reason to believe that he has left behind him that testimony which comes from an earnest and profound union of the spirit of God with the spirit of man. I think that he was a man whom we may emulate in our profession; not only in his virtuous character, but also in his fidelity to the trusts that were reposed in him. I think that the name of Collins Stone will be for many, many years an ornament to our profession. I shall always revere, I shall always honor that name as perhaps I shall honor the names of few other men. There were perhaps some points where the opinion of Mr. Stone and that of myself did not fully harmonize; but I am willing at this time to concede, as we stand here speaking a word in honor of the departed, that his longer experience had given him better opportunity of judging and knowing the truth.

MR. BANGS.—I knew so little personally of Mr. Stone, that

I think it would be out of place for me to say anything in regard to him; more than that, I cherish very pleasant recollections of my meeting him at the conference of the principals at Washington. I was thrown in his way more than in the way of any other man. It was the first conference I attended. My seat was near that of Mr. Stone, and somehow we seemed to find it pleasant (I trust it was mutually pleasant), to converse together very frequently. I was disposed to be pretty modest. I do not wish to thrust myself forward at all, and I think that he noticed that feeling and took some extra pains to make it pleasant and agreeable for me.

MR. NOYES—Mr. President, I wish to add one word more. Mr. Bangs very kindly consented to indorse anything I should write as a member of this committee, and I endeavored for a few moments to recall Mr. Stone, as I knew him as an educator, as an officer, and as a Christian gentlemen. I have not put in this resolution one word or one single expression simply as complimentary.

I knew him as an honest man. I want to express my honest convictions of all the officers of institutions in this country, that I have had opportunity to know and observe. I regard Mr. Stone eminently the most successful as an executive head. I shall never forget the time he took up the reins of the American Asylum, and the efficient manner in which he conducted matters there, and from one end of the establishment to the other, everybody connected with the institution felt that there was a man at the helm who knew his business. Modest, always courteous, always thoughtful, attentive, and vigilant; persistent in what he believed to be right, and never shirking his duty, though he went to an extent in his labors beyond what he ought to have done. His persistency in what he thought to be right, his earnest convictions, led him to say in defense, or in advocacy of his views, what perhaps others would not accept; but it was simply from the strong conviction of right, of what would be for the benefit of mankind

and the good cause in which he was enlisted. While there were possibly times in which I, like yourself, would differ from him, I always thought he was earnest, and honestly seeking to do good to others. I regard it as one of the privileges of the profession, that I have had an opportunity to know Mr. Stone and see his manner of discharging his duties. I agree with you that his conduct is worthy of commendation and imitation.

The resolution of Mr. Noyes was then adopted by a rising vote.

Without opening up any discussion, a few remarks were made upon the subject of the relation of pupils to matrons.

THE PRESIDENT—There is a question of eminent practical importance suggested to my mind: that is the relation of matrons to pupils. Have you any conflict of authority upon that, Mr. Bangs?

MR. BANGS—No, sir; I don't know that we have any conflict of authority, though I don't know that the matrons and teachers invariably think alike. For instance, a child may be sick; teachers may be anxious to know whether they are receiving proper attention. Teachers may have an opinion as to whether they are able to be in school or not, and matrons may have another. Then, again, matrons may have an idea that certain girls ought to perform certain duties, or to work a little more out of school, and the teachers may think that the girl is working a little too hard; that she is not doing justice to herself in school, and she should have her duties lightened. Occasionally things of that kind come up.

METHOD OF RECITATIONS, AND THE BEST ORDER OF DAILY EXERCISES IN INSTITUTIONS.

At the suggestion of Mr. Noyes these topics were considered together.

MR. NOYES—My experience and my observation agree in this matter of daily exercises. We have not sufficient shops to

employ our boys in manual labor, consequently we have two sessions of school a day with a recess between of two hours, from twelve to two, at which time we have our dinner. My conviction is, and my observation in other institutions has taught me that as soon as we have shops in which to employ all our larger boys, it will be best for us to have but one session of school a day, and have the time devoted to the shops one uninterrupted session of manual labor. When we were in the Louisiana institution we had but one session, and I liked it; and I think the pupils in school find that mode much better so far as their industrial work is concerned. In undertaking to have two sessions of school, with part of the industrial work in the morning and part in the evening or between, at noon, the work in the shops is in piece-meals and but little is accomplished. In view of these things I have made up my mind that as soon as we have sufficient shops I shall introduce the custom of one session of school a day. Then, in regard to study in the evening, I am of the opinion that holding children down to an hour and a half or two hours study, which is sometimes done in the evening is a little too severe. What I try to accomplish, and what it seems to me should always be kept in mind, is to endeavor to instil into the minds of the children that study hour is not an hour for an indifferent sort of application to study, but that it means earnest, honest, persistent effort. We want application; not dozing, not wool-gathering, but earnest, close application to study. My object there is to give discipline of mind. I know that with these younger children it is hard. I have seen instances in college, in the academy, where two hours in the evening and four hours at night have been spent in dozing over a lexicon, and it was only dozing, wool-gathering, and little progress. I believe that such a course is positively injurious. Teach the children application and then give them recreation and play. I have never held a pupil more than an hour in the evening, but whether it be an hour or only a half hour I want to call his

attention to study. I would rather have fifteen minutes close, earnest application than three quarters of an hour of indifferent attention to whatever the topic may be.

MR. PALMER—Our rising bell rings at half-past 5. The pupils are supposed to be up at 6. We generally have the morning duties to perform, and breakfast is ready promptly at 7. After breakfast until 8 and a half, recreation ; then session until 12. Promptly at 12 we have dinner for the pupils ; then go into the school again at half-past 12 or about 20 minutes before 1. We allow about 40 minutes for dinner, and school closes at 2 o'clock. The officers then have their dinner. At half-past 2 the pupils go to their several exercises and work two hours and a half, until 5 o'clock. Then they have opportunity for recreation. We have tea about 6 o'clock, and the officers take tea at 7. At 7 they go into the study-room ; the smaller boys retire at 8 and the larger ones at 9. They are required to study during the first hour under the care of a teacher. The larger boys generally spend the other hour in study and reading, or conversation. Our working hours are from 2 to half-past 5. I have not got the shops regularly started, however, and shall perhaps make a different division.

THE PRESIDENT—Miss Fuller, what is your order of the day ?

MISS FULLER—Ours is simply a day-school. We commence at 9, and have recess at a quarter to 11 for 15 minutes ; then recess again at 12 for half an hour. Our school closes at 2. We always try to bring those exercises which require the most study in the morning, when the pupils are fresh. We have no school on Saturdays. Our sessions during the five days are the same.

THE PRESIDENT—What has been your custom, Miss Rogers ?

MISS ROGERS—We have five hours' school, with breakfast at seven the year round. The girls have some work to do before breakfast. After breakfast, both boys and girls do their

own chamber work and take care of the halls. After they perform their domestic duties, they can play until school-time. We have three hours' of school in the morning and two in the afternoon. Our boys now go into the shop an hour and a half, four afternoons in the week. This is more for the sake of cultivating industrious habits, than for a knowledge of any trade, for we have no master of the shop. Our steward takes charge of them. Our girls and our youngest boys sew. Our evening hour of study varies. Sometimes we have an hour and a half, sometimes an hour; but I am inclined to think the children do about as much in an hour as in an hour and a half.

MR. BANGS—The hours of our school used to be: chapel at 9 o'clock, dinner at 12, then recess until a quarter to 2, and school to 20 minutes of 4. We have now changed breakfast to half past 6, chapel a quarter to 8, after that, school. School closes at a quarter to 1, dinner at 1, and work in the shops from 2 to 5 in the afternoon; and every body likes it much better. It is better in every way.

THE PRESIDENT—When do you have your chapel exercises?

MR. BANGS—At a quarter to 8 in the morning. We have none in the afternoon, but we have two services on Sunday.

THE PRESIDENT—As much as ten or twelve years ago, I adopted in our institution the plan of one session a day for school; I did it for the purpose of aiding the industrial department. I found that, for instance, in the shoe shop, when we had two sessions of work in the day, and two sessions of school, the boys would go to the shop in the morning—during the winter—and by the time they would get the shop warm, and their wax a little soft, and the leather soaked, it was about time for them to stop work. They would come back and lose a quarter of an hour in changing from the shop to the school again. Then in the afternoon they would go back, and the leather would again be dry, and things would be somewhat changed; so that they would lose about fifteen or twenty minutes more. The same was true in the cabinet

shop, and also, to some extent, in the garden. If a boy wanted to work in the garden, or saw wood, he would have to make some change in his clothes. From having two sessions of school, and two of work, I changed to one of each; commenced with opening prayers in the morning at 8 o'clock; having school until half-past 12, giving the young pupils two recesses, one about half-past ten, of fifteen or twenty minutes. In the winter, the little children are all sent to bed as soon as it becomes dark, and supper over. The intermediate children go to bed at 8, and the older ones at 9.

I think that the best thing I have adopted is, the Sunday exercises. I lecture on Sunday morning myself. I take a lesson published in the various lesson-papers that are being studied by three or four millions of Sabbath-school children, and which next year will be studied by six or seven millions, for the denominations are all preparing lesson-papers on the same texts. I take the lesson-papers and have them distributed to the children on Friday. We have the subject of the lecture for the next Sunday morning laid out before them, and I prepare a lecture on that to be presented on Sunday morning. Then on Sunday afternoon the teachers come back, as on any other day, each one taking his own class and having Sunday School exercises, in connection with the subject of the lecture upon which they have been studying. I find that this plan works admirably.

MR. NOYES—On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, I have a Normal class, if I may so call it, containing my best and more advanced pupils. They come into my office and spend about an hour with me examining some topic that they have studied before in the Bible. We consider it, and try to get at its meaning, and when we have been over it I select from that topic, according to the fruitfulness of it, several points of practical importance that I want to bring out and impress on the children's minds. We close with a short prayer. The subject is then studied by them.

Instead of leaving the school under the instruction of all the teachers, I reach the younger pupils through those that I have in my normal class; and the children are divided up into sections, but all under the supervision of one of the officers of the institution, and that officer is reading to the blind pupils that may be left at home. I find that those who are taught by some of the pupils are very much pleased and interested to be instructed by some one from their own number, and look forward to the time when they may become members of my normal class. In the afternoon I take them all into the chapel and devote an hour there, having prepared myself on some important topic, and make the best use of the time I can.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the idea is a very beautiful one of all the children of this land studying the same scripture at the same time.

MR. NOYES—I dropped into a bible class in Minnesota a short time ago, and they had one of those topical lessons that I had studied a little, containing some of Paul's strongest meat to digest,—something in regard to the carnal mind being at enmity with God: how are you going to explain this so as to reach the minds of your younger pupils?

THE PRESIDENT—In the same way that you prepare any other food for the minds of your pupils. The same piece of mutton will make a broth for a child or a roast for a grown man.

In regard to these lesson papers: next year the first six months will be given to the Creation, and early history of the human family and Jewish people; the second six months, the life of Christ, as set forth in the Book of Matthew; and if you take these lessons and try them, you will not give them up during the seven years' course, which will be so arranged as to carry you through the whole Bible.

MR. NOYES—What shall we do when the State cuts off all religious instruction?

THE PRESIDENT—The State will never do it.

**THE BEST MEANS OF SECURING STATISTICAL INFORMATION
IN REGARD TO THE UNEDUCATED DEAF AND DUMB, AND
AS TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF DEAF MUTES AFTER LEAVING
THE INSTITUTIONS.**

MR. PALMER—I say in regard to this subject that we can only call attention to the desirableness of taking some action in the matter. We cannot depend with any certainty upon the reports which we get from county officials, and we must devise other plans. I receive more information by addressing ministers of the gospel of different denominations than I do from any other source. A minister is apt to know those in his own congregation; and we can get a list from all the ministers in our Province. Some one has suggested that it would be well to send communications to the physicians of the State. I think we can depend on them more than upon any other kind of officials. If we send a circular to the county clerk, or magistrate, he will probably ask any one who comes in if he knows any deaf-mutes, or blind, and there it ends.

I think we ought to follow up our pupils after they leave the institution, so as to get information as to their relative success in life. In this way we may be able to present to the authorities stronger claims for support.

THE PRESIDENT—The United States census is utterly unreliable. I employed a man to copy the census relating to the deaf and dumb, and it gave me six hundred and thirty-two names. Out of two hundred and sixty-nine that I had at school at that date, there were only sixty-seven that were on the census returns—not more than one-fifth.

MR. NOYES—I did the same thing; had a complete copy made of the records taken from the rolls of the Secretary of State, and they were equally unsatisfactory to me.

An enumeration of children in the counties and towns is taken in order to obtain an apportionment of the School fund money. What I propose to ask for at the next session of the Legislature, is to have a clause enacted that shall require the

officer who enumerates the children in those districts to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction every case of a child who is deaf and dumb, or blind, or insane. I intend to obtain the names of the parents and the postoffice address of each child, as returned by that officer. That is done in Wisconsin, and has been of great assistance to superintendents of institutions there.

THE PRESIDENT—How is it in your State here about the correctness of the census, Mr. Bangs?

MR. BANGS—I have not been in the habit of attaching much reliance to the census reports. I think there are many errors and incorrect statements in the census.

MR. NOYES—I would suggest one other point: that the superintendent of each institution be prepared, whenever a State census shall be taken, in connection with the State officers, to have as careful and minute a census with reference to the deaf and dumb, and the blind, as it is possible to accomplish; not relying upon the United States census, but the State census, whenever they are returned. I expected to obtain something valuable by the United States census, but failed in part.

MISS FULLER—I think, perhaps, that more information might be gained by sending circulars to the teachers of common schools throughout the State.

MR. PALMER—Mr. President, before we close our session, I take particular pleasure in offering a resolution, such as is generally offered on occasions like this; but I do not do it as a mere matter of form. I do it with great pleasure. It is true, when we started we expected to find a larger number of our professional brethren and sisters here to meet us and talk over the interests of the deaf and dumb; and I have no doubt that if the whole of our convention had assembled here, they would have received the same warm welcome that we have received, and have been made to feel as we have felt at home. I am sure I express the feeling of every member of this Conference when I say that we have all felt perfectly at home here. We have had

the freedom of the house, and have felt that no merely formal reception was being tendered us. Therefore, as a slight acknowledgment of the kindness that has been extended to us, I would offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That our thanks are due Mr. Bangs, Principal, and the Board of Trustees and officers of this Institution, for the genuine hospitality and and courtesy extended to us during the session of this Conference. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. H. W. Montrose, reporter for the Detroit Tribune, Mr. Wisner, reporter for the Detroit Free Press, and Mr. J. B. Nichols, stenographic reporter, for their faithful reports of the proceedings of the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT—Before the motion is made to adjourn, I would like to say that this occasion has been of great delight to me, and one also of great profit. It is from just such easy and informal interchange of views and opinions as we have had here, and from such spontaneous discussions as have characterized the sessions of the present Conference, that I receive the most vivid impressions and derive the most benefit. It has been such an occasion as I have long desired. I enjoy conventions where we have had large numbers, but I don't think we get quite so close together, and have quite so confidential an interchange of opinions as we have had here ; and I entertain the hope that these meetings may be continued year after year.

MR. PALMER—I can say that I never have enjoyed a conference more than I have this one. I never felt that I received more profit. It has been to me as if I had been visiting the several institutions right here. We have sat down and talked as freely and fully about our work as if we had visited these various institutions.

In our large bodies, of course, we have been accustomed to meet many more of the veterans in our profession, and have gathered a great deal of general information. We have listened to long, well-written papers ; but those occasions have not

furnished us the opportunity which we have had here, to talk over the more minute, but perhaps not less important matters relating to the every-day management of our institutions. In no conference that we have had heretofore attended, has such an opportunity been presented to discuss our work freely and to take sweet counsel together.

The members of the Conference then joined in singing a familiar hymn. President Gillett read a portion of Scripture, and prayer was offered by Dr. Palmer.

MR. BANGS—I would offer a single word, brethren, before you leave. The words of consolation offered to me to-night have been inexpressively sweet and comforting. I have carried a heavy heart through these days. It is a pleasure to me to be united in a work of benevolence with such men as I know adorn this most useful profession. I thank you for the kindly expressions of sympathy offered here by you to-night. To me, these closing exercises will always be unutterably dear and precious.

[Mr. Bangs had lost a dear little boy the week before the Conference met, to which allusion had been made in some of the closing exercises.]

On motion of Mr. Noyes, the President appointed Messrs. Bangs, Noyes, and Palmer a committee to superintend the revision and publication of the proceedings of this Conference.

On motion, the Chairman of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions, relative to the death of Mr. Stone, was instructed to forward a copy of the report of the Committee, and the remarks of the Conference thereon, to the family of the deceased.

MR. NOYES—I move to adjourn; and while making this motion, I wish to say that while I felt disappointed in the absence of several, whom I expected to meet here, and by whose counsel I expected to be benefited. I would say that on the opening of the session a feeling of dissatisfaction came over me, because of so small a representation being present;

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1873.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES I. WALKER, . . . DETROIT.
WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, . . . ALLEGAN.
HENRY W. LORD, . . . PONTIAC.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES I. WALKER, . . . CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES M. CROSWELL, . . . SECRETARY.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the General Supervision of Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, and Defining their Powers and Duties.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact, That within fifteen days after the passage of this act, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall appoint three suitable persons, residents of the State, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners, for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions," who shall hold their office respectively for the period of two, four, and six years, as indicated by the Governor in making the appointments; and all appointments thereafter made, except to fill vacancies, shall be for the period of six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board, by reason of removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor, the appointment in any case thus made to be subject to ratification or rejection by the Senate at the first regular session following such appointment. The Governor may remove any member of said board for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.*

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties,

each of the said Commissioners shall take and subscribe before the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office, the constitutional oath of office. The said Commissioners shall have power to appoint a secretary, not of their number, whose duties they may prescribe and whose salary they may establish and determine.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners, by one of their number, or by their secretary, shall, at least once in each year, visit and examine into the *condition* of each and every of the city and county poor-houses, county jails, or other places for the detention of criminals or witnesses; and the said board, or a majority thereof, with their secretary, shall, at least once in each year, visit and examine the Reform School, State Prison, Detroit House of Correction, and State and county asylums for the insane, and the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the purpose of ascertaining the *actual condition* of the institutions by them or by either of them visited, the *method of instruction, government, or management therein pursued*, the official conduct of the superintendents or other officers and employees in charge thereof, or connected therewith, the condition of the buildings, grounds, or other property thereunto belonging, and the facts as to all other matters in any manner pertaining to the usefulness and proper management of the institutions, poor-houses, and jails above named. They, or either of them, and their secretary, shall have free access thereto at any and all times, and shall have authority to administer oaths and examine any person or persons in any way connected with or having knowledge of the condition, management, and discipline of such institutions, jails, or poor-houses, as to any matters or inquiries not contrary to the purposes or provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, except as hereinafter particularly provided; but the actual expenses of each of them, while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, and

any actual outlay for stationery, office rent, or any necessary aid or assistance required in examinations or investigations, on being fully stated in account and verified by the affidavit of the Commissioner or Commissioners making the charge, and approved by the Governor, shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the secretary of said board shall be paid in like manner: *Provided*, That the entire expense of said board or commission, including their compensation for services, as required by the seventh section of this act, and the salary and traveling expenses of their secretary, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor-house, or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail, or poor-house be eligible to the office of Commissioner hereby created, nor shall any two members of said board be residents of the same county.

SEC. 6. On or before the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and in each second year thereafter, the said board shall report in writing to the Governor, fully, the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper, including their opinions and conclusions as to the necessity of further legislation to improve the condition and extend the usefulness of the various State, county, and other institutions by them visited; and the said Commissioners, or either of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuse in any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit, whenever the Governor shall so direct, and report the result thereof to him at such reasonable time as he shall prescribe. And whenever any abusive treatment

of those confined in any of said institutions shall come to the knowledge of said commissioners, which, in their opinion, requires immediate attention and redress, they shall forthwith report the facts of such abusive treatment to the Governor, with such recommendations for the correction of the same as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 7. And the said board, in addition to the duties above prescribed, shall make a thorough examination of all the penal, criminal, or other laws of the State relating to the penal or reformatory institutions by them to be visited, or in any wise relating to the custody and punishment of criminals, and the care and confinement of the county poor and pauper insane, for the purpose of a revision of such laws by the Legislature at the first regular session following the passage of this act; and to accomplish this end, said board shall collect together all acts and parts of acts in any manner pertaining to the control, punishment, and reformation of criminals, and to the care and custody of the county poor and pauper insane, and shall report the same fully to the Governor, on or before November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, together with such revision, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof as to such board shall be deemed necessary and expedient; the report thus made to be submitted to the Legislature by the Governor. And each of said board, for the time actually required and expended in the discharge of his duties under this section, shall be entitled to demand and receive such reasonable compensation as shall be approved by the Governor, and which shall be paid in the manner heretofore provided for the payment of their actual traveling and other necessary expenses: *Provided*, That said board shall not perform the duties provided in this section if any law shall be enacted at this session of the Legislature authorizing the same work by any other board or commission.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as impairing the authority or interfering with the duties of the Board of

Inspectors of the State Prison, and the Board of Control of the Reform School, or with the duties of the Board of Control, Trustees, Commissioners, or Inspectors of any other charitable, penal, or reformatory institution of this State.

Approved April 17, 1871.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

In your message transmitted to the Legislature at its biennial session in January, 1871, you recommended the establishment by law of a Board of State Commissioners, who should have the supervision, and to some extent, the control of all penal and reformatory institutions, then or thereafter to be established in the State.

Acting upon the suggestion, the Legislature, by an act approved April 17, 1871, provided by law for the appointment of a Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions.

By virtue of this act, a Board consisting of Charles I. Walker, William B. Williams, and Henry W. Lord having been appointed, and each member having taken and filed the Constitutional oath of office, the members met at the city of Detroit on the 21st day of September, 1871, and organized by electing Charles I. Walker Chairman, and Charles M. Croswell Secretary. At a subsequent meeting a code of by-laws was adopted, and the Board entered actively upon the work assigned to it. The Commissioners have the general oversight of the State Prison, Reform School, House of Correction, State and county asylums for the insane, and the deaf, dumb, and blind, and of the county jails and county poor-

houses. Their powers are solely of a visitational character, and are limited to inspection, investigation, and practical suggestions. They, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, are required once in each year to visit the aforesaid State institutions, and within the same time, one of them, or their secretary, shall visit and examine into the condition of the county jails and county poor-houses. They are to ascertain and report the actual condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property thereunto belonging, with the government and discipline therein pursued, the method of instruction, the official conduct of the Superintendents or other officers or employes in charge thereof or connected therewith, and all other facts pertaining to the usefulness and proper management of such institutions, which may come to the knowledge of the Commissioners. For the purposes of this examination, they are entitled to have free access, at any and all times, to such institutions, and are authorized to examine, on oath, any person connected therewith. They are to report in writing to the Governor, on or before the first day of October, 1872, and in each second year thereafter, the result of their investigations, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper. If there shall come to their knowledge any abusive treatment of the inmates of such institutions, requiring immediate redress, they shall forthwith report the same to the Governor, and whenever the Governor shall require, shall make special investigation into any alleged abuses.

In addition to the before mentioned duties, they are required to collect and thoroughly examine all the penal and criminal laws of the State, and report the same, with such revision, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as as they may deem necessary and expedient, to the Governor, on or before the first day of November, 1872. It will thus be seen that the Board has been created for the purpose of gathering facts and information in reference to the workings of the public institutions of the State, and of the amount of good

they are accomplishing, with the view of securing, if possible, a more uniform, efficient, and improved system of management thereof, and of promoting such reforms as shall most effectively conduce to diminish suffering and crime, and accomplish the greatest good results in the treatment of the dependent, diseased and criminal classes.

Although this commission has no power whatever to make any changes in the actual management or mode of conducting these State and county institutions, it may, by inspection, suggestion, and comparison, aid in making them more effective for the purposes for which they are designed. Thorough inspection—especially if the time that it will take place is not known—stimulates to greater watchfulness and care on the part of officials, and often points out and brings to light for correction defects that otherwise might have long remained uncared for and unnoticed. Comparison of our institutions with each other, and with similar ones elsewhere, enables us to profit by the wisdom and experience of others, and to appropriate whatever we may deem of value, and reject whatever we may regard as worthless in the results of labor elsewhere.

VISITATIONS.

During the present year this Board has repeatedly visited the several State Institutions placed under its general inspection, as well as the Detroit House of Correction; and within the same time the Secretary has visited nearly all the county jails and poor-houses in the State that could be conveniently reached. The results of these visits, with such suggestions and recommendations as to the Board seem important, are herewith submitted.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of the State of Michigan are objects of just pride to her people, and most cheerfully have they provided for their support. Established upon a broad comprehensive scale, and wisely managed, they have attained

a completeness and success, alike creditable to the institutions and honorable to the State.

STATE PRISON.

This is the principal penal institution of the State, and is nearly as old as the State Government, having been established in 1839, only some three years after the admission of Michigan into the Federal Union.

Located at the city of Jackson, in the central part of the State, amid a net-work of railroads, it is convenient and easy of access. The prison grounds embrace some thirty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city, and the prison walls, which have recently been re-constructed in a good and substantial manner, enclose about ten and a half acres. These grounds are so situated that with little expense they might be much beautified by means of lawns, shrubbery, and shade trees. The whole number of convicts committed to the prison during the entire period of its existence is four thousand four hundred and twenty-four, and the number confined therein, at the present time, is five hundred and eighty-eight. Of these last, six are females convicted of high crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, or for a long term of years. The small number of females is owing to the fact that nearly all, except those sentenced for life, have been, by provision of law, removed to the Detroit House of Correction.

The prison is conducted upon what is known as the congregate system, and the prisoners labor about an average of nine hours each week-day during the year, in work-shops within the enclosure. The principal business carried on is the manufacture of furniture, wagons, agricultural implements, cigars, boots and shoes. The labor of the convicts is let to contractors, who, at fixed periods, of which due notice is given, bid and compete for it. But contractors working the men always have the advantage, for they are established in business, own the machinery in the shops of the prison, and are so situated that

they virtually exclude competition. The result is that the labor is obtained at very low rates, especially when we remember that the use of the shops and grounds are given to the contractors without charge. The present rates paid for this labor range from forty-eight to seventy-six cents per day for each man. Tasks are assigned to many of the men which they accomplish before the close of working hours.

The remainder of the time they generally sit down and do nothing, instead of devoting it to extra work for their own benefit. There is a disposition to discourage over-work in the prison, the contractors insisting that ordinary work is frequently slighted in order to reach the over-work, and the Agent declaring that the additional work is prejudicial to the health of the convicts. Prisoners take their meals together, with the exception of supper, in a large dining-hall, in which are long tables, furnished with a plate, knife, fork, spoon and bowl for each. The dishes are of white crockery, and scrupulously clean. At night prisoners are locked up in separate cells. The whole number of cells is six hundred and forty-eight. They are built of stone, and are eight feet four inches long, three feet four inches wide, and seven feet high. They are poorly ventilated by flues, and dimly lighted by means of small openings in the grated doors, which are made of flat bars of iron crossing each other. The cell furniture consists of a cot bedstead, a bed of straw, and a pillow of like material; these, with blankets, sheets, and a pillow-case, constitute the bed and bedding, while a small stool, a bucket, and a comb make up the balance of the furniture. Some of the cells have been carpeted and ornamented with pictures in a very tasty manner by the convicts occupying them, thus showing that, even behind the bars, men still appreciate and enjoy order and beauty. The drainage of the prison is good, being mainly by large sewers, with a fair fall leading to the river. Through some blunder in constructing the building the first tier of cells was placed below the surface of the ground, and, as a conse-

quence, they have always been damp. It is hoped that when the contemplated additions to the prison shall be completed there will be no further occasion for the use of these damp cells. In our judgment the cells are too small. With the bed and the articles of furniture, few as they are, there is scarcely room left for the convict to turn around. The air must of necessity become impure, as it can hardly be changed by means of the flues as fast as bad air is generated, and confinement in such a tomb for the living borders too strongly on cruelty.

For the first time in its history, within a few years past, the prison has been made self-sustaining. It is a relief to tax-payers to understand that it can be so managed, as from its earnings to pay its current expenses, without any drain for this purpose on the Treasury of the State. In this result there is the additional satisfaction, that since its attainment improvements of a humane and ameliorating character, tending greatly to benefit the condition of the convicts, have steadily been made in the discipline of the prison. The power of kindness has been brought into more active operation, the character of punishments modified, and the number of them greatly lessened.

A system of rewards has been devised and partly put in effect, so that now, at the end of each month, the convict who has conformed to the rules of the prison receives a card, as evidence of good behavior. Officers say that it is astonishing to see how the men prize these cards, treasuring them up, or sending them away to their families; and that the effect of these little rewards is excellent in controlling the prisoners and stimulating them to good conduct. Again, some of the old features of prison life, tending to destroy the self-respect of the imprisoned have been removed, and the change seems to work well. Thus the rule requiring the men to labor with their eyes constantly upon their work has been modified, and there is no longer that down-cast, "hang-dog" expression which formerly seemed to be peculiar to such convict. There

has also been a greater infusion of educational agencies. An hour on each Sabbath is now devoted to secular instruction, and numbers of convicts who came into the prison unable to read or write, through the training of this school, have acquired these primary elements of education. Interesting lectures and readings are more frequent than formerly, and many of the men, stimulated by the desire thus created for good reading, have voluntarily given up the use of tobacco for the privilege of becoming regular subscribers to some one of our leading monthly magazines. Twice a week, after dinner, the agent selects and reads for fifteen minutes to the prisoners in the dining-hall, some interesting and instructive piece.

The general expression of those who have observed the effect of these readings is, that they are beneficial and should be continued. There were, however, some in charge, who said "that the reading of scientific pieces took up the time of the prisoners, made them feel above their business as convicts, and was detrimental to the general discipline of the prison. The gist of the objection was, that it infringed upon work hours, as though unremitting toil, and nothing else, would be of benefit to men in prison.

The prison continues the practice which it some years ago inaugurated of giving special privileges to its prisoners on public holidays. The custom is believed to be beneficial, making the convict more cheerful and impressing him with a conviction that an interest is still felt in his welfare.

An excellent dinner and short addresses constitute the order of the day on these occasions. A slight improvement has also been made in the dress of the inmates, the stripe in the clothing not being quite as distinct as formerly. We hope the time may soon come when all fantastical dress of this kind may be changed for a plain one of uniform color.

We cannot learn that the parti-colored dress has been of any assistance in the capture of escaped prisoners, and now, that the prison is made secure by the completion of its walls,

we trust that this badge of the clown, tending to unnecessary degradation, may be abolished.

Each time that the members of this Board have visited the prison they have found the halls, cells, and rooms tidy, clean, and sweet, without any of that unpleasant odor known as the "prison-smell." The prisoners generally look well, and have none of the haggard, sullen expression that indicates hard treatment. In some of the shops the keepers informed us that not a man had been reported for discipline for a long time. The food is excellent of its kind, the amount furnished sufficient, and the general management of the prison, so far as we can judge, humane and good.

While we thus bear witness to many marked improvements that have been made in the general management and conduct of the prison, adding to its efficiency and usefulness, we feel that many important changes are yet essential to make it what it should be.

There is in the general appearance of the prison a dingy, dirty, repulsive look, that in addition to the shabbiness of some of the buildings, gives it a peculiarly sullen, forbidding, and almost neglected air. There might be some apology for this if the influence was to make men dread the prison and keep out of it; but as the number of inmates are not lessened thereby, there is scarcely an excuse for such a dilapidated presentation.

The small female prison in the center of the yard is wholly unfit for the purpose to which it is devoted, and ought to be torn down, and other provision made for its inmates. Female prisoners ought never to be kept in the heart of a great prison—in the very midst of a large body of men.

A change for the better ought also to be made in the manner of caring for convicts who have become insane after their admission into the prison. There are ten such confined in separate cells in a building on the prison grounds, expressly built for such purpose. The cells are large, being eight feet

square and nine feet high. There seems, however, to be an insufficient number, as the Agent informed us that he has four or five men in prison, beside those confined here, whose condition is such that they ought to be placed in this department, but cannot for want of cell room. The inmates receive no treatment whatever for their malady, and are kept in constant confinement. When we remember that insanity sweeps away a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong and destroys all responsibility, while we admit that there is necessity for such restraint as shall secure the insane from harming themselves or others, we insist that it should be of a humane character, with the application of such remedies and treatment as may be likely to restore the mind to a sound condition. To punish a lunatic, even though he may be a criminal, is inhuman; and to confine him without proper care and treatment for cure is punishment.

Another great defect is the want of a proper school-room, a convenient chapel, and a comfortable hospital. These, with better facilities for washing and bathing, are pressing wants that we suppose will be supplied by the construction of the proposed additions.

If the few books pointed out to us constitute the "prison library," then it needs replenishing at once, for they were few in number, and in a miserable condition. A member of this Board declared that "the whole lot was not worth eighteen pence," and his valuation was not far out of the way. Good books impart knowledge, and, if they are of an interesting and entertaining character, must be of especial value to a prisoner, occupying his thoughts, diverting them from gloomy reflections, and beguiling the weary hours of confinement. We thought if the prisoners that we saw, who had finished their tasks and were sitting down demurely waiting for quitting time to come, had been supplied with books, many would have read them and relished them.

Some change should also be made in the future in contracts

for the labor of convicts, if the contract system is to be maintained, to the end that brief time may be allowed prisoners, during the week-days, for school purposes. Experience has already demonstrated the advantage of the school, which is now held only one hour in the week, and that on the Sabbath, and the eagerness with which many of the prisoners embrace this opportunity to acquire the first rudiments of an education, shows that they certainly ought to have more time and better facilities for this purpose.

In the large majority of the prisons of the United States secular instruction is imparted. In some, Saturday afternoon is appropriated to this purpose; in others, an hour in the afternoon of each week day, while others devote a short time in the fore part of the evening to this object. Prison officers, and others who have carefully observed the effect, declare that it is beneficial upon the convict and in the discipline of the prison.

The system of labor seems to us defective, in that the imprisoned, in too many instances, are kept constantly at a subdivision of work that will be of no especial advantage to them when they leave the prison. A man may learn to sew a seam in leather, or drive nails in the heel of a boot, but if kept continuously at this kind of work, he will never become a skillful boot or shoe-maker. When it is possible, especially in the case of long-time prisoners, a full trade should be taught, through which a man, when freed from prison, may be enabled to earn his living. Facts prove that with a good trade and a little education, a convict is rarely found serving a second term in prison, while if nothing is done to put him in the way of permanently maintaining himself he is almost sure to be returned.

In this connection we may add that there seems to be a necessity for some better system for caring for convicts of all classes after their discharge from our penal institutions. At present a prisoner is sent out from the State Prison with a suit of

plain clothes and five or ten dollars in money, to make his way through the world as best he can. With the odium of his imprisonment clinging to him, he finds it difficult to obtain work, and often, from want of a little encouragement, becomes the victim of old habits and relapses into crime.

Some organized systematic effort should be made to prevent such results. If we knew the history of the four thousand and upward who, during its existence, have gone out from this prison, we apprehend that we should find that many had failed to lead better lives because society turned the cold shoulder upon them, and repelled all their efforts to pursue an honest and industrious calling.

Massachusetts has a State agent, whose duty it is to specially look after convicts upon their discharge from prison, to assist them to obtain employment, and by encouragement and kind offices, to save them from falling into their former criminal practices; and some other States accomplish the same result through the agency of a prison association organized for that purpose.

We had supposed that some funeral services were usually held in chapel of the prison, over the remains of a deceased convict, but we are informed by the agent that nothing of the kind takes place. We suggest whether brief burial services, conducted in such cases, in the presence of all or a portion of the convicts, would not produce a good impression upon the men.

As the prison is quite likely during the coming year to be largely remodeled, may not the new arrangement be made in such manner as to provide for some general classification of the inmates? If a division was made whereby young criminals and first offenders, with others not hardened in crime, whose conduct gives assurance of a change for the better, were measurably removed from the contamination of intimate association with more depraved criminals, and had better opportunities for educational and moral training, would not the

effect enlarge the capacity of the prison for good, without materially increasing expense? We are informed by the agent that there are, in his opinion, many in the prison who are not bad at heart, but who have become criminals through the force of strong temptation, or surrounding circumstances. This division would place the class referred to under discipline best adapted to their wants, and at the same time would give them a fair opportunity to fit themselves for better lives.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Although this is a municipal prison, owned and controlled by the city of Detroit, in which the State has no direct interest of ownership, it is nevertheless entitled to be ranked among the foremost of our State penal institutions, for the reason that it receives annually, from all parts of the State as well as from the city of Detroit, criminals convicted of misdemeanors, and forms one of the most important links in our whole prison system, being especially adapted for that class of offenders who ought not to be committed to the jails or to the State Penitentiary. Besides, this is the only prison that receives to any considerable extent the female convicts of the State. It has acquired an extended reputation, and is recognized throughout the country as a model institution of its kind. With a superintendent who has made the management of prisons not only a study but the practical business of years, devoting all his best energies to this work, he has made this prison in many respects a remarkable success. In the matter of finance the House of Correction has not only proved self-sustaining, but during its existence has earned one hundred and three thousand and four dollars and fifty cents (\$103,004 50) over and above its current expenses, a showing which but very few prisons, if any, can make.

Prisoners in this institution are principally employed in the manufacture of chairs and cigars. The contract system is not adopted. The superintendent purchases stock, causes it to be

made up, and when manufactured disposes of the goods. The gratifying exhibit of financial success made by this prison, is evidence that prison labor, in some instances at least, may be so managed by competent officers as to become a source of profit.

The discipline of this prison seems to us very simple. Obedience, order, and cleanliness are most strictly enforced. There are no grades in the male department, and none, unless it be a transfer to the House of Shelter, in the female department. Rewards for good conduct are used only to a very limited extent, the privilege of over wool, or a chair, or some other little article of cell furniture, being about the only stimulus of this kind given to the prisoners. The prison dress is not in use, and flogging with the lash, or otherwise, has been abolished.

As considerable complaint has been made with respect to the mode adopted here for disciplining offenders, it being insisted that what the Superintendent calls "treatment" is nothing less than a severe mode of punishment more cruel than the use of the lash, we have taken some pains to ascertain the method of discipline and the effect thereof. It must be apparent to every thoughtful person who visits this institution, that there is power, control, and the exercise of authority in every department, and that the directing power governing and controlling all with a firm and steady hand is the Superintendent. Convicts coming into the prison are quick to see and appreciate this, and are made to feel at once that they must conform to the rules, and yield implicit obedience to those in authority. They are not closely watched, but each, as far as possible, is placed in a great measure upon his own good behavior, and encouraged, through self-control, to so regulate his conduct as to restrain any tendency to disobedience or wrong doing. It is sought to teach convicts that they must govern themselves, and that the object of their imprisonment is to assist them to accomplish this purpose, in order that they may be better fitted for society and enabled more effectually to repel the inclination to vice.

If these considerations do not influence them to obedience and a correct deportment, any infraction of the rules meets with prompt and decisive action. The offender is ordered to his cell. If he refuses to go, or in any way or manner resists, force, if need be, to the whole extent of the power of the prison, is used to accomplish this end, even though the convict may have to be roughly handled or injured. Once in the cell, which is darkened, he is left there until passion subsides and reflection makes him feel and see the necessity for different conduct. When noisy and violent, such offenders, in addition to the confinement in the cell, are fettered and fastened to the wall. In the great majority of cases, in a very short time the prisoner sends for the Superintendent, confesses his wrong, and, promising obedience in the future, asks to be restored to his former privileges, which is almost invariably granted, after a few suggestions from the Superintendent, designed to show him the folly of his conduct, and warning him that his offense must not be repeated.

We think that in all cases of violence, where convicts have been severely handled, it will be found that there was a necessity therefor, growing out of a spirit of revolt and actual resistance on their part, which, if not promptly overcome, would have imperiled the lives of those in charge, and encouraged a spirit of insubordination throughout the prison. On one of the days of our visitation a prisoner refused to work, and drawing a large knife, which he had sharpened and concealed about his person, declared that he would use it upon any one who molested him. The Superintendent was called and he ordered him to his cell. He went there voluntarily; but it is plain to be seen that if he had refused to go, force must have been used sufficient to overcome any resistance that he might make, even though he were seriously injured thereby.

No cases of severe corporal punishment, of the use of such barbarous tortures as the gag, the yoke, the shower-bath, or of severe discipline, other than we have described, have come to

our knowledge in the course of this investigation ; and we believe it will be found that while prompt obedience is exacted, and the rules of the institution strictly enforced, that it is sought in all cases to accomplish these results through kindness, and mild, but decided discipline, and that in the instances where complaint has been made of personal injury, it has been the result of such resistance to the authority of the prison as it was absolutely necessary to overcome.

The manner of the Superintendent is pleasant, kind, and well adapted to impress a convict with the conviction that he has an interest and sympathy for him, with no desire to govern him in a stern or oppressive way. Prisoners who have been sent in disgrace to their cells are free to admit that they were in the wrong, and that their good and the good of the institution required that they should be thus disciplined, and that no part of the treatment had the effect to debase them, destroy their self respect or injure their persons.

The educational training which this institution gives to its inmates is one of its most distinguishing and excellent features, and cannot be too highly commended. In addition to a school held two and one-half hours each on two evenings of every week, there are writing schools for both men and women; and every Saturday afternoon all the prisoners assemble in the chapel and listen to an appropriate and carefully prepared lecture. Of the effect of these increased educational advantages, the Superintendent says: " Since such a large proportion of the prisoners have been brought thus under systematic and efficient instruction, and have become so actively interested, a very different intellectual and moral atmosphere seems to be present throughout the whole institution. The prisoners are better workmen, better as relates to the discipline.

" Indeed, there is little need of discipline in the ordinary sense of that word as applied to prisoners. They are governed in their own inward life towards their companions, their

officers, toward society, and I trust towards God, by nobler sentiments, more reasonable reflections, and better self control. Is not this, as far as it goes, evidence of reformation ?

“ In view of the benefit of the school, it seems incredible that I should have spent more than twenty years in the management of prisoners, and never until 1868 have introduced this measure.”

We are well satisfied that the school, as well as the institution itself, is accomplishing a good work toward the reformation of those committed to its charge.

That branch of the institution, entirely separate from it, and known as the House of Shelter for Women, under the care of its accomplished and faithful directress, Miss Emma A. Hall, is deserving of a more extended notice than we have time or space to give it. Here, in a commodious and well-furnished home, provided with all the comforts and conveniences of a well-to-do family, we found some ten or a dozen wayward girls taken from bad influences, forming a little society of their own, and by industry, education and refining associations, fitting themselves for lives of respectability and usefulness. Each inmate is provided with an ordinary-sized bed-room, fitted with the furniture usually found in a room of this kind. They take their meals together at a table in the dining-hall, covered with a neat table-cloth and furnished with excellent table ware and napkins. Most of the day is devoted to work, mainly sewing and making linen coats and pantaloons. Singing, music on a parlor organ, evening school, readings, with a weekly evening gathering for conversation and social entertainment constitute the principal exercises. Culture of this kind, amid such surroundings, cannot fail to be productive of great good in preparing those who receive it for useful home life, and we cannot but regard the House of Shelter as one of the best agencies for saving those likely to fall that it has been our province to find.

The House of Correction is not without its defects. We think that the cells are too small, and on that account,

decidedly objectionable. Again, there is no dining-hall, and the prisoners take their meals separately in their cells, which seems to us cold, and not calculated to produce as good an influence on the prisoners as a well-ordered general table. Neither are we satisfied that it is a good arrangement to have large numbers of men and women confined within the same prison, no matter how vigilant the effort to keep them separate.

The success of this establishment seems, to us, not so much due to the adoption of any particular system for the government of its inmates, unless it be the extraordinary efforts in direction of education, as to the zeal and efficiency of the Superintendent. He is, emphatically, the head of the institution, and every department of it is pervaded with his enthusiasm and inspiration.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Soon after the organization of this board, serious charges of cruelty in discipline were made in the newspapers against the officers of the Reform School. An investigation of its affairs was ordered by the Governor, and a long and thorough examination took place, of parties who had been or were at that time connected with the School. The result exonerated the Superintendent from the charge of gross cruelty which had been made against him. There were, however, some features in the discipline and in the educational and other departments that seemed to require revision, in order that this institution might produce satisfactory results, and continue to meet the expectations of the public. These objectionable phases were kindly pointed out, the affairs of the School freely discussed, and such changes advised as to this Board seemed essential for the best welfare of said School. The report embodying these conclusions and suggestions is appended hereto, and we would respectfully renew the recommendations therein contained.

It is a matter of especial gratification that such changes have already been made, as it is hoped will improve the educa-

tional department, modify the discipline, and create that concert of action among the officers of the institution without which it cannot thrive.

A recent visit to the School satisfied us that in many respects it has already greatly improved. All the officers now seem to work harmoniously together, punishments are less frequent, and are not inflicted by subordinates as formerly. The mode of dealing with offenders has been greatly changed, confinement in a cell being substituted in most cases for the use of the lash. The new family house erected this season, and now progressing to completion, will make provision for a more complete classification of the boys. A movement, too, has been made in the direction of additional amusements; and although this is nothing but a pole on the play-ground for gymnastic exercises, it is, we hope, the beginning of a more extended provision for harmless diversions especially suited to boy life. The buildings have not been overlooked. Many of the dormitories have been renovated and ceiled anew on all sides,—the old rickety front steps and the worn out door-sills have given place to new ones, and various repairs have made the premises far more inviting and comfortable than they formerly were. The whole establishment is tidy and in good order, and, with 218 inmates, not one of whom is sick or in the hospital, all well clad, and seeming as cheerful and contented as could be expected under the restraint and confinement necessarily incident to their situation, we feel assured that they fare as well as they ever have, and that the school is establishing itself upon a broader and better basis, and with its increased facilities, will in the future produce more satisfactory results than ever before.

The most hopeful field of labor for the prevention of crime is among our juvenile population, and no pains should be spared in the use of all proper instrumentalities to keep them from the paths that go down to destruction. A good home, the acquisition of a trade, and a fair amount of schooling are

undoubtedly among the very best means for the accomplishment of this object, and public institutions for the training and reformation of children should constantly keep this end in view.

They should partake as little of the character of a prison as is possible, consistent with the safe keeping and discipline of the wards. The well regulated family is the true model, and institutional life should conform to it as far as practicable, dispensing as much as possible with bolts, bars, and prison features, and treating its inmates as neglected children, who need better care that they may be shielded from temptation and improper associations, and thus be provided with such a degree of practical intelligence and knowledge of work, as will enable them to become self-reliant and competent for self-control.

While the State stands in the position of *loco parentis* to the wayward little ones, it should see that these purposes are not thwarted, and opposite results accomplished. We are informed by one, long associated with our Reform School, that boys retained there for a great number of years become so accustomed to the institutional life, depending not upon themselves but upon the provision made for them, that they lose their self-independence, and go from thence without knowledge of a trade or skilled labor, and in a condition utterly unfit to care for themselves. We are still strongly impressed with the fact that boys, as a general thing, remain too long in the School, and that more efficient measures should be adopted to provide them with good homes in private families. In truth, the School should simply retain most of these boys until suitable places can be found for them elsewhere, where they may be taught useful trades and fitted to become good and industrious citizens. The very appearance of a necessity for the exercise of penal restraint and discipline over such children, should be avoided at the earliest practicable period, and they assigned to the supervision and care of private

families. With such watchful care does Massachusetts look after her wards that she has provided a State agent, whose especial business it is to see that good places are secured for such dependent children. In addition, the agent is required to visit them from time to time, and ascertain if they are well treated and kindly cared for.

There is another feature in this agency that seems to us deserving of consideration. No child can be sent to an institution of a penal character until a complete history of the case and a full understanding of the facts are laid before the State Agent, who then appears, if need be, even against the parents, in defense of the child. Thus it is only when the commission of criminal acts is clearly proved, and the tendency to crime demonstrated as absolutely certain, that a child can bear the taint of imprisonment in a penal institution. In not a few instances in our own State, parents and others having children in charge, for the purpose of ridding themselves of their support, manage upon some "trumped up" accusation to have them sent to the Reform School, and thus thrust upon the State the care and cost of their maintenance.

A visitor to our Reform School became interested in a boy twelve years of age, who had been committed for theft. Gaining the confidence of the lad, he was shocked to hear him declare that he hated his mother. The visitor told him that it was not right to speak thus of a parent, and called his attention to the commandment requiring him to honor his father and mother. With much agitation the boy replied that he could not love his mother, for she had wronged him and caused him to be shut up there when he was not to blame. A subsequent investigation of the case proved the boy's statements to be correct. The mother was carrying on an illicit intercourse with a paramour, and fearing discovery and exposure through the boy if he remained about the house, charged him with stealing from her, and took this means to get rid of him. Other instances of thus committing boys unjustly to this institution have also come to our knowledge.

Frequently, too, magistrates, without much investigation or thought, commit children to the School who ought not to go there. Some provision should be made to guard against this easy facility for putting a mark of crime upon unprotected and sometimes innocent children. In this connection we would suggest whether a parent, whose means are sufficient for the purpose, should not pay the cost of his child's maintenance in a State reformatory institution, when perhaps, through his agency the child is thus committed, he having by reason of his own vices been instrumental in leading his child into the ways of crime. As a general rule, the parent is held responsible for the maintenance and acts of his children, and we see no reason why he should not contribute to the support of his child, when, because of vices for which he may be largely responsible, it is committed to the custody of the State.

A REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Is much needed, and it has occurred to us that an admirable beginning for such an institution may be found in the House of Shelter at Detroit. With greater capacity, and provision for receiving and training little girls who are just entering upon a life of vice, its usefulness would be very much increased, and it made to admirably subserve all the ends of a reformatory of this character.

REFORM SCHOOL INVESTIGATION REPORT.

The following is the report on the Reform School investigation referred to on page 27 :

" To His Excellency, Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of the State of Michigan :

" In accordance with the instructions of your Excellency, the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions, have at different times visited the Reform School at Lansing, and made such investigation of the general management thereof, and of the care and treatment of the inmates, as time and opportunity would allow. A large amount of testimony has been taken, especially with reference to the alleged cruelties which, for some time past, have been rumored to have taken place in the institution under its present management. This testimony is appended hereto for the examination and consideration of your Excellency.

" At the very threshold we were met with the statement that this examination was of a judicial character, in the nature of an ordinary trial. It was insisted by the members of the Board of Control, and the Superintendent of the School, that the hearing should be open and public, that they should be confronted with the witnesses, have the privilege of cross-examining them, and be permitted to resort to all the means usually employed by defendants in a court of justice, in the same manner as if charges were pending against them in a judicial tribunal. As the organic law of the State expressly provides that the judicial power shall be vested in its courts, and thus positively excludes any other department from the exercise of this power, it is clear that such an investigation could not be a judicial proceeding. Nor is it strictly analogous to a judicial trial, for there is no prosecution, no defendant, no power in this Board to adjudicate and determine the questions involved. Its power is limited to a mere investigation of the facts and

an expression of opinion thereon. It is an inquiry made for a collateral purpose—that is, to gather facts for the information of another. When this is done, its mission in the matter is at an end. The primary object of such an investigation is not to impeach or sustain individual character, but secure the State against official mismanagement; and there is nothing, that we are aware of, in precedent or practice, requiring it to be tied down by the strict technical rules that govern the proceedings of courts. Consequently, this Board felt that the examination should be conducted in such a manner as, in the judgment of its members, would best subserve the interests of the institution, and bring to their knowledge all the facts pertaining to the management thereof. It was thought that the examination had better not be an open one, because some of the testimony at least promised to be strongly prejudiced, and of such a character that its general publication might have a tendency to create a groundless impression against the institution; besides, the indications were that some of the evidence would be unfit for open publication on the ground of decency, and if thus spread abroad it would quite surely come to the knowledge of the boys of the School, and might be greatly prejudicial to the *morale* and discipline thereof.

“Again, many of the witnesses would be more likely to testify with greater freedom if examined privately and apart from the Superintendent. There were two classes of witnesses—one of whom consisted largely of parties who had formerly been connected with the School, and between whom and the Superintendent there had been personal difficulties of long standing on many matters pertaining to the government and affairs of the institution; and it was quite apparent that placing these parties face to face would have the effect to enable them to renew their quarrels and prolong the investigation, without eliciting any more facts than could be gathered from a private examination. The other class of witnesses was made up of persons then in the School, and largely under the influence

and control of the Superintendent. It might be an object for them to stand well with him, and, if so, they would not be likely to testify with the same freedom with his eye upon them that they would if untrammelled by his presence. These considerations led this Board to decide upon a private examination, and of the wisdom of that course it is well satisfied. When statements were made reflecting upon the management of the School, they were in substance communicated to the Superintendent, and the amplest opportunity given for denial or explanation. Free conferences were held with the Board of Control, and all such steps taken as would seem likely to secure a full, fair, and impartial examination without prejudice or injustice to any one.

"We are aware that it is no easy task to properly manage and govern several hundred wayward boys, many of whom have inherited tendencies to vice and crime, and most of whom have been brought up without cleanliness, order, and proper training, or under scarcely any of those restraints necessary to check their inclinations to mischief and wrong. The whole testimony demonstrates that many of these boys are shrewd adepts in the ways of wickedness, and that to govern them wisely and well requires tact, patience, fertility of resource, and more than ordinary ability. To win their confidence and sympathy, to train them to habits of neatness, industry, and order, and to inspire them with better purposes and nobler aims, is a work which can only be accomplished by slow and steady efforts, often repeated under most perplexing and trying difficulties. But in order to secure reformation there must be, in addition to sympathy and kindness, firm, steady discipline. Rules must be enforced, order maintained, and the authority of officers recognized and obeyed, if any good results whatever are to be accomplished. It is useless to think for a moment of conducting such an institution without a system of rules and regulations, and these must be enforced and obeyed, even though it be at the cost of bodily suffering and pain. It is

difficult, perhaps, to lay down any express rules for the punishment of boys in the institution. This we apprehend must be left largely to the discretion and good sense of the Superintendent, who ought to have a knowledge of the characteristics and peculiarities of each inmate, so as to judge correctly as to the manner and degree of punishment that should be inflicted for an offense, holding himself accountable for an abuse thereof.

"This naturally leads us to consider the character and kinds of punishment inflicted in the School, as shown by the testimony. We think it is clear that there has been no habitual system of cruelty practiced in the treatment of the inmates by the officers of the School. Still we must frankly say that there have been exceptional cases of unusual and extraordinary punishments, and of undue severity, which seem to us not only objectionable, but of such a character as to be injurious to the School and those connected therewith. To compel a boy who has pilfered a quantity of salt to eat thereof until his stomach revolts, and the dose operates as an emetic; to make another, who has caught a mouse, hold it in his mouth; and to compel a third, who had befouled his bed, to wear on his face a plaster of his own excrement in the presence of his school-fellows for an hour or more, are modes of punishment so unusual, and so revolting, that we apprehend they need only to be mentioned to be condemned. If a boy is filthy, it is no reason for punishing him in a filthy manner. If he is without self-respect, and in a great measure lost to shame, it will not improve him to lower the standard of punishment to his own level. The effort should be to improve, to elevate; and this certainly cannot be accomplished by measures which are coarse and degrading in their influence and effect. An eminent authority on this subject says: "There is no greater mistake in the whole compass of prison discipline, than the studied imposition of personal degradation as part and parcel of the punishment. The tendency of such degradation is to destroy every better impulse, to extinguish every worthy aspiration." We certainly

hope that punishments of this kind may never occur again within the institution, and we believe they will not, at any rate, under the present control ; for no one seemed to express more regret that they should have happened than the Superintendent himself.

“From the evidence before us, we are inclined to think that punishments have been too frequent, and sometimes more severe than was proportioned to the offense committed, and this, too, to a great extent without the knowledge of the Superintendent. For years the rule requiring all punishments to be recorded was not observed, and during the same time another rule limiting the right to punish to the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Principal Teacher was also disregarded and subordinates as well as the officers designated by the rules often exercised this power. The result was that punishments were too frequent, and the discharge of this delicate and important duty too often fell into improper hands. Witnesses introduced by the Superintendent stated that in their opinion he was not at all aware of the extent of the chastisements that had been inflicted by officers and employes in the School, and upon being interrogated himself upon the subject, we found that he had no knowledge of some of the most flagrant of the punishments charged as acts of cruelty until long after they had transpired. As a matter of consequence, naturally resulting from entrusting so many with the power of correction, there appears to have been a great want of evenness and uniformity in the discipline. Boys were liable to be whipped just as hard as each of the subordinates might choose, and the manner of punishments for similar offenses varied too often according to the caprice of the person inflicting the same. While we do not conceive it to be within our present duty to discuss the question whether corporal punishment can be wholly, or almost wholly, dispensed with in conducting such an institution, we feel that we are correct in the statement that if used at all, it should only be as a last resort, when all milder measures have

failed to secure submission; and then it should always be inflicted either by, or in the presence and under the immediate direction of the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and a full record made thereof, with the reasons therefor. In this way it would be inflicted more wisely and much more rarely than it has been. We are glad to be able to state that measures have been adopted to hereafter keep a complete record of all the punishments, with the mode and manner thereof, and the cause of inflicting the same. And we hope that in the future, whenever it shall be found necessary to severely chastise an offender for his own good or for the good of the School, that it may be done by or under the direction of one of the principal officers, as prescribed by the by-laws for the government of the institution.

“We cannot speak in terms of too great praise of the management of the business department by the Superintendent. He is a man of great industry, loves work, has a supreme disgust for laziness, and infuses the same spirit throughout the establishment. The erection of new buildings, the cultivation and improvement of the farm, and the general conducting of the business affairs of the School, including the purchase of supplies and the keeping of accounts, have largely devolved upon him, and the testimony is uniform to his constant and unremitting care, and his untiring and successful efforts in this direction. Under his administration the boys have been better fed and better clothed than ever before. Additions to the building have been made, the grounds greatly beautified and improved, and a system of drainage adopted, whereby the general good health of the School has become remarkable. He has labored diligently to make the industry of the School as productive as possible, consistent with the welfare of the inmates, and seems to have managed all its business affairs prudently and well. In this work he has been most effectively aided and supported by the Board of Control, and especially by the member thereof resident at the Capital.

“One of the charges made against the management of the institution was, that the supplies therefor had been largely purchased of members of the Board of Control, and it was intimated that this position was being used in some instances for the pecuniary benefit of persons holding it. It will be seen from the testimony that some portion of the supplies were purchased by the Superintendent from members of the Board; but we are fully satisfied that no attempt whatever has been made by any member to influence this trade in his own direction, or to make money out of his position. But a small portion of the purchases of the School have thus been made, and the prices paid have in no instance been greater than would have been given to others. On the contrary, we are informed that in not a few instances they were less, for some of the supplies, though purchased in the name of a member of the Board, were in fact bought for the benefit of the School, and furnished to it at the actual cost thereof.

“But while no abuse whatever has been shown in this case, we feel that the precedent is an unsafe one, and ought not to be continued. No matter how fair such transactions may be, they are apt to be looked upon with suspicion, and to give cause for petty jealousies and severe comment. Under such circumstances some persons will insist that there is collusion between the Superintendent and the Board, and they are playing into each other's hands. Besides, a member sits in judgment upon his own account, and it leaves a door open which corrupt men, if any such should ever become members of the Board, might seek to use to their own advantage. Similar Boards, having control of other of our State institutions, are expressly prohibited by statute law from being interested in any contract, purchase or sale, for or on account of the institution they have in charge, and we think the provision a good one, and that it should be put into practical effect in every such Board. They would then be wholly free from all such suspicions or intimations of wrong.

“ We find that the training department of the School has not been as successfully conducted as the business department. This, we apprehend, is due to the fact that the time of the Superintendent has been so necessarily and completely occupied with the business of the institution that he has not been able to give that attention to this department which its importance demands. The education and culture of the children committed to this institution seem to us of vital consequence in the great work of their reformation. In the ordinary course of events they are soon to be at large, and become members of society. If they are to be reclaimed from the downward course, and made honest and useful citizens, the result must be accomplished largely through the instrumentality of education. Ignorance and indolence are the parents of crime, and all statistics show that the majority of criminals are made so from these causes. Give a child something useful to do, interest him, discipline his mind and store it with pure thoughts, and you mould the character and lay the foundation for a good life. Now it seems to us that sufficient pains have not been taken to make the school interesting and its exercises attractive. Nearly all the witnesses who testified on this subject stated that the boys exceedingly disliked to be in school, and were always ready and anxious to leave it, even for work. We fear that the school exercises have been made too much a continuous, unvaried round of irksome duties, and not sufficiently spiced with familiar talks and illustrations, with encouragements, rewards, and incentives to awaken and stimulate the mind. Object lessons, pictures, and simple experiments do very much to make a school attractive. Children should not only be instructed but interested; and unless the mind is awakened and occupied, the school-room soon loses all charm and becomes a very dull place. The backward must be kindly encouraged, the diligent commended, and a desire and love for knowledge carefully inculcated, if the educational department is to be made a success. There should be a well devised system

of rewards as an encouragement to study and scholarship, and more faith on the part of teachers in the power to accomplish good results.

"We were constantly reminded that the boys were hard and incorrigible, that they had been sent there because they were very bad, and that as crime was bred in them, the chances were that they would be life-long criminals. Labor, especially in the mental and moral field, can scarcely be expected to be as earnest and effective as it might otherwise be, when the conviction once settles upon the mind of the worker that his efforts are to be fruitless. Facts and statistics demonstrate that the worst boys can be reformed, and a large proportion of the vilest children committed to this and to similar institutions have been saved. But energy and patience, backed by strong faith, are essential to the accomplishment of the work. While many of the teachers have undoubtedly been faithful and devoted to the interests of the school, there has been wanting the high tone, the healthful action, indispensable to make this department a complete success in the great work entrusted to it.

"The remedy for these defects we think should be:

"1st. An efficient, capable assistant, who would relieve the Superintendent of much of the detail work now thrown upon him, and enable him to give more thought and attention to the general management of the boys entrusted to his care, their work, their pastime, and their education.

"2d. There should be placed at the head of the educational department a proper and able man, with a warm heart and a cheerful disposition, of broad and thorough culture, who could wisely give direction and character to the moral and intellectual forces that should there be actively at work in the attempt to reform and elevate the inmates; and he should be supported by the active co-operation of a competent corps of teachers, inspired with a love for the work.

"In this respect there has been a marked deficiency; and

while we recognize the difficulty of fully meeting this need, and of readily getting competent persons for these positions, still we think the impediments might by effort be measurably overcome, and the training department of the school be placed on a much better basis. When we remember how largely the reclamation of these juvenile offenders depends upon the acquisition of useful knowledge, the formation of new habits, and the cultivation of the mind and the heart, through the instrumentality of the school, we are sure that no reasonable exertion should be spared to make this important agency as effective as possible. A large room, of the character of a lecture-room, where all the scholars in the different schools could come together and hear recitations, debates, and pleasant and familiar illustrations, and talks on useful and interesting topics, is, we think, a much needed addition to the school facilities.

“Then, to make this great State charity a complete success, a more perfect division of the boys is required. At present, aside from the separation of a few by means of the “family house,” there is in fact no classification. Boys of all ages and kinds, good and bad, are mingled together. They work together, play together, and eat together. Now it is plain to be seen that this promiscuous association is a stumbling block to the progress of the School, a cause of much evil therein, and must in many instances have the effect to make criminals of those who should, through the influences surrounding them, be reclaimed from the error of their ways.

“There is a great difference in the character of the boys who come into the institution. Some of them are thoroughly vicious and bad, the offspring of thieves, robbers, and murderers, trained to crime and ready for any act of wickedness, whose reformation must be the slow work of patience and time.

“Others are there from an unfortunate train of circumstances. They are neglected, homeless children, who have been left to

make their way through the world as best they could, without care or attention. They are not bad from any innate tendency to wrong, but simply from force of circumstances. In some instances they have committed no serious offense, but, being wayward and hard to control, have been sent to the institution through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or officers, perhaps on a trumped-up charge, for the purpose of securing them a home, where they might be supported, trained, and cared for by the State. Thrown into intimate relations with older and more hardened boys, who, jeering at everything good, take pleasure in recounting their misdeeds and figuring as heroes of many a vile transaction, they are corrupted and contaminated, fall a prey to these bad influences, and actually go out of the School a great deal worse than they came into it. It is radically wrong for these boys to be permitted to freely mingle together, and thus give the more corrupt full opportunity to influence and pervert the less guilty. The State cannot afford to be instrumental in educating any portion of the youth thus committed to its charge for lives of sin and shame, and it should see that measures are speedily adopted which shall result in a more complete separation and classification of the boys in the school. This will be accomplished in some degree by the new "family house" proposed to be built during the coming season, for the occupancy of the smaller boys. And the evil might be further mitigated by provision for the removal to the Detroit House of Correction, or to some intermediate prison to be provided for first offenders and young criminals, of such incorrigible boys, verging on manhood, as give but slight promise of reformation, and are the chief cause of trouble in the establishment.

"We would also recommend that greater efforts be made to seek out and secure for these children, while they are still young, good places in suitable families, where they may be properly cared for, educated, and taught some useful trade or business. 'We are never to forget that all institutional life is

simply a necessary evil, and the great work is to prepare the child by moral cultivation, by the habit of industry, and the rudiments of learning, to find a better home and a fair beginning for life in a respectable Christian family.' Some practical method should be at once adopted looking to this end; for we are informed that there are good boys in the institution now who are kept there simply because they have no place to go to. We think much good might be accomplished in this line if it was made the business of some one connected with the School as a member of the Board of Control, or otherwise, to inform the public from time to time of the number of boys in the institution that are ready to be taken away, and that ought to be provided with homes in private families; and to actively seek out by correspondence, and by other means, persons suitable and willing to take and care for such children. The practice should not be to quietly wait until applications are made, but with energy to be busily on the alert to procure good places. A policy of this kind would seem to be a matter of economy to the Commonwealth as well as of benefit to the children; for it would greatly shorten the time that boys remain in the institution, and thus lessen to the State the cost of supporting them. It would also provide for maintaining by the State a more watchful care and oversight of boys sent out from the institution. Having assumed the right of the parent to bind them out during the period of minority, the State should not set them adrift without adopting proper measures to ascertain from time to time the situation, treatment, and progress of each. Her eye should be constantly upon them to see that they are not made by the act of indenture to suffer a course of cruel and unjust treatment. Again, through this instrumentality there might be obtained a much better knowledge of the final result of the School. An interest could be kept up in discharged boys, a more complete correspondence maintained with them, their subsequent history traced, and the effects of the institutional training in a reformatory point of

view upon their conduct and lives, clearly and satisfactorily shown. For these reasons we earnestly urge the adoption of some such system for the more effectual accomplishment of this object.

“Some provision should be made, either by the State or by organized voluntary effort, to assist boys, when released from the School, to get proper employment, and to encourage them to lead upright and useful lives. As it is they are discharged with simply a suit of clothes, and money sufficient to carry them to the place from whence they came, and often are thus thrust upon the world, without character, without friends and without a trade or means of support, to be suspected and shunned by most of the community, and fairly forced into the ways of iniquity in order to make a living.

“Upon a full review of the evidence, we are of the opinion, taking into consideration the want of proper facilities for separating and classifying the inmates, and excepting perhaps the educational department, that the general management of the institution has been prudent, wise, and good. We are satisfied that the Superintendent is in many respects well qualified for the position that he holds, and while we cannot approve of the character of some of his punishments, or of the large liberty he has given subordinates to punish, we are of opinion that the evidence against him does not justify and establish the charge of extreme cruelty sought to be proved in his conduct toward the boys of the School.

“We have thus carefully considered the whole subject, and have freely and frankly pointed out such mistakes and defects in the discipline and management of the School as seemed to us to require notice. In coming to the conclusions that we have, we have been governed by a sense of the responsibility resting upon us to do impartial justice to all parties concerned, and to promote the interests and advance the welfare of one of the noblest of our State charities.”

JAILS.

The State of Michigan is subdivided into seventy counties, and has within its limits some fifty jails, or one to nearly every county in the State. These jails contain an average population of about three hundred persons, and for their superintendence and care constantly employ a force throughout the State numbering in the vicinity of one hundred and fifty persons. In construction and appearance but very few of them are alike. They vary from the cheap log-pen to expensive, showy, and imposing edifices, some costing less than one hundred dollars, while the expense of others swell up to fifty or sixty thousand. The estimated total value of jail property in the State is in the vicinity of four hundred thousand dollars, and the annual cost of their maintenance may be safely estimated at fifty thousand dollars. In the majority of them the security and safe keeping of prisoners seems to have been the principal object in their construction, yet most are insecure for the detention of skillful and dangerous criminals.

Breaking jail is of frequent occurrence, and without a great deal of watching, the adroit rogue is quite sure, through some defect in material or construction, to find his way out. In the general arrangement of the interior but little regard is paid to the comfort of the inmate. A small cell, destitute of furniture or decent bedding, fronting on a hall or corridor five or six feet in width, without much light or proper means of ventilation, and so constructed as to deprive the occupant of a full supply of that necessity to health,—pure air,—constitutes the apartment generally provided for a prisoner. In some of them two, and even three, persons are lodged in bunks, one above the other. The air in these cells, as was the case in the Wayne county jail at the time of our visit there, is frequently foul from the odors of the privy, and the supply of light in many of them is so insufficient, as the Jackson county jail well

illustrates, that those confined therein can only with difficulty see to read in the day-time. In some of the jails prisoners are locked up in these cells all the time, but in most of them they mingle together promiscuously in the corridor during the day, and are only locked in separate cells at night. These cells are sometimes damp and musty, the lower floor consisting of large, flat flag-stones, laid in mason-work upon the surface of the ground in such a manner as to gather dampness and mould.

In our visit to the Marquette jail we found water standing on the floor of the cells, in some instances two inches deep. To avoid the water and the dampness, such of the inmates as were permitted to be out in the corridor had taken their beds and placed them on the top of the cells, of which there was but one tier, with a large level space on the top.

Prisoners have no work, no instruction, nothing to do but to amuse themselves as best they can. Here are to be found in intimate association the old offender and the wayward youth, the former relating his exploits, glorying in his crimes, and inspiring the latter with a desire for similar adventures.

The novice is thus made familiar with the "tricks of the trade," and goes forth prepared to operate with all the skill of the accomplished rascal, save experience.

In the best and most expensive jails, as well as in the poorest, this association is of daily occurrence. In the one recently constructed in Kent county, the most costly of any in the State, complete with all modern improvements, during the present year, we have witnessed wayward little girls caged up with notorious prostitutes, and truant boys made the companions of degraded and desperate characters. In the very nature of things, imprisonment without labor, and the unrestrained association of offenders of different grades, must have the effect to increase rather than diminish the number of criminals.

While we found most of the jails tolerably clean, some of

them scrupulously so, the keepers even causing the floors to be scrubbed daily, and the walls to be whitewashed as often as once a month, there were others that were in a filthy condition—dirt, vermin, and disorder reigning supreme. Scarcely any have bathing facilities, and in some water for the ordinary purpose of washing the hands and face is not always to be had. The food provided for prisoners in different counties is varied. In some the supply is abundant, and consists of the same articles as are served at the jailor's table. In others, tea, coffee, butter, and like articles of food are regarded as luxuries, and not allowed; the bill of fare consisting of a uniform allowance of bread, with gravy, for breakfast, with the addition of meat for dinner, and mush and milk only for supper. In not a few of the jails the prisoners are required to wash and iron their under-garments or go without clean clothes, the Board of Supervisors making, as the officers say, no provision for compensating the jailor for such work. The result is shown in the statement made by one in charge of the Saginaw county jail, that prisoners there had gone for months without clean shirts. It is at least quite reasonable to suppose that they would do so, as the facilities for washing are usually not very good or handy in such places. The effect of confinement under these circumstances is to make men filthy, beastly, and degraded.

Persons violently insane may frequently be found in our jails for the want of other places for their safe keeping, and in some of them there is no provision for a separation of the sexes.

Witnesses and debtors, guilty of no crime whatever, are sometimes for months shut up with the vilest felons, and the innocent and guilty are thus mixed together.

Instead of presuming every man innocent until he is duly tried and his guilt proven, the manner of treating men in jail who are awaiting trial seems to presume them guilty and send to the jail for punishment instead of for detention. A large

proportion of those committed to jail are, on examination or trial, acquitted, and thus innocent men, merely suspected of crime, are thrown into these jails, and caged and cared for in a manner not much better than though they were brutes.

These statements briefly present the true condition of many of our jails, and we think an examination of them must satisfy any fair-minded man that, as generally conducted, they are simply training-schools to make adepts in crime. We have yet to learn of a single instance where a person has been bettered or reformed by a committal to jail, while, on the other hand, we can point to numbers who, we believe, have been made worse thereby.

A change in this department of our penal system is absolutely required. The public should not maintain schools for educating men in crime, therefore the pernicious practice of sending those convicted of slight offenses to the county jail ought to be discouraged and the use of jails as places of punishment wholly abolished. Instead of burdening the public to support the petty offender in idleness, he should be put where he can have steady work and be made to earn his own living. Subjected to such humanizing discipline, he might be saved from a life of crime, while a schooling like that of the jail is almost sure to prove his ruin.

The jails cannot well be made reformatory institutions; the changes that are constantly taking place in their population, the difficulty of organizing any profitable system of labor therein, and the want of teachers and facilities for imparting mental and moral instruction, make this quite out of the question.

INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

We are convinced that jails should only be houses of detention to receive the accused until tried or otherwise disposed of, and that intermediate prisons or work-houses, located in different parts of the State, should be created to receive all offenders

who by law are now committed for punishment to the county jail.

Intermediate prisons are desirable, because a system of labor can be provided therein and the convict trained to industry, which, as we have seen, cannot be done in the jails. They would furnish educational, moral, and religious advantages, which the jails cannot. They would be reformatory in character, tending to shield and save such as the jails ruin. They would greatly reduce the expense of maintaining prisoners, whose daily earnings would then go far toward their support. The work-houses would be few in number and might pay their way, but the jails are numerous and expensive, some of them costly,—they earn nothing, and are a constant bill of of expense. A single illustration will serve to show the difference. While not a jail in the State reports a dollar received from the avails of labor performed by prisoners, the annual reports of the Detroit House of Correction show that that institution has not only paid its way, but has actually earned over its current expenses for the keeping and custody of prisoners a surplus of more than ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars a year for the ten years of its existence. But even though they cost more, these prisons in the end would be cheaper than the jails. When we remember the losses that the community annually suffer by reason of crime, and the power of a criminal to damage and destroy property, the act of the incendiary, in a single night, converting millions of value into ashes, we are constrained to say that any system that tends to keep men from becoming criminals is cheap, and so any that produces the opposite result is dear. Such intermediate prisons introduced in our penal system would relieve the jails of a large proportion of their idle inmates who, under the influence and association incident to such confinement, are daily going from bad to worse, and would put them where they might earn their way, and receive discipline and instruction calculated to reform them and convert them into useful and virtuous citizens. In addition

thereto, these prisons might receive from the Reform School a class of large boys whose influence there is decidedly vicious and bad, and who ought not to be suffered to remain in contact with the younger lads. They would also enable us to transfer from the State Prison young criminals and first offenders, who require a different discipline from hardened criminals, and should not be kept in close proximity with them.

The creation of these prisons would provide for a more perfect classification of offenders. Nothing in prison life is more unwise and productive of greater injury to the beginner in crime than continued association with old and skilled criminals. Mingling together within the walls of the same prison, despite the utmost vigilance of officers, opportunities will be found for communication and conference, and through these means the influence of the more corrupt operate in a great measure to undermine and overcome all efforts at reformation.

The mind of the young is more impressible and easier influenced than in maturer years. Keep this class from the taint of communion with those who have become thoroughly schooled in vice, and you cut off a great source of crime, and save many who must otherwise go to ruin. Besides, these prisons would serve to keep the number of inmates in the State Prison reduced to a point within the working capacity of that institution. Men experienced in the administration of prisons are generally of the opinion that they should not contain great numbers, or be crowded. Those of a moderate size, where the character of each inmate can be studied and thoroughly understood, are universally pronounced the best. In another point of view, this subject deserves serious consideration. We have at the present time no

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR FEMALES,

and it is a question whether provision should not be made for a prison exclusively for women. An institution of this kind, placed largely under the control and care of judicious and

capable officers of the same sex, and made especially applicable to the reclamation and reformation of criminal and fallen women, is a necessity for which provision may soon have to be made. Where the sexes are confined together in one prison, there are constant efforts to communicate, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent it, and even this is not always successful. Again, male employees mingle with female prisoners, are frequently suspected of improprieties, and are apt to have stories circulated about them that tend to demoralize discipline, and destroy the influence of a prison for good.

While we are not prepared to advise the immediate construction of such a prison, and refrain from making a recommendation to that effect at the present time, it is nevertheless a want that may soon have to be supplied, and presents another reason for a system of intermediate prisons such as we have suggested.

SIMILAR BOARDS IN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN DECLARE FOR INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

We are not alone in the views here expressed, in reference to the punishment of prisoners by confinement in jail, and the necessity for intermediate prisons, as the following declaration, adopted at a meeting of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, and the Michigan State Board for the Supervision of Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions, held in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1872, will show:

“The object of the imprisonment of criminals is conceded by all to be two-fold: the protection of society and the criminal himself. The protection of society is effected in part by segregation of the offender, and in part by the deterrent influence of punishment upon others who are tempted to commit crime.

“A minute and careful examination of the jails of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan by kindred commissions specially appointed for this pur-

pose, reveals the fact that, as proper places of punishment, they fail to accomplish the object of their creation. They are for the most part defective in a sanitary point of view; many of them are insecure; they are frequently so constructed as to compel the promiscuous association of the young and the old, the guilty and the innocent, the hardened villain and the novice in crime, and in some cases even of the sexes. In none of them is there provision for the employment of the imprisoned inmates; and there are few in which any attempt is made either for their intellectual or moral culture. In the aggregate they cost large sums of money for their construction, and are a great annual expense to the community, without adequate return for this expenditure. The finest and most costly of them all, however superior in architectural construction, exerts as little reformatory effect as the poorest. Their condemnation may be pronounced in a single sentence: They are an absurd attempt to cure crime, the offspring of idleness, by making idleness compulsory. The failure of the jails is due, not to the character of the officers who have charge of them, but to this radical defect in the jail system itself, which originated in the primitive condition of our national history, and was then the only thing possible. It has been blindly copied and extended with the growth of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of effecting any change after the investment of so much money.

"We are satisfied that for enforced idleness the State should substitute enforced labor. We are also satisfied that no remunerative system of labor can be introduced into county jails on account of the very limited number of prisoners in each. The only remedy for the evils of the present system consists in the substitution of houses of correction in their stead. The county jails should be remodeled, and simply used as houses of detention. One or two prisons in each State, of a character intermediate between the jail and the penitentiary, might be so organized and conducted as to diminish the cost of crime, and to diminish its amount. The cost of original construction would be diminished by the substitution of a single capacious edifice for fifty or sixty similar ones. The cost of maintenance of criminals would be diminished by the aggregate amount of their earnings, while enforced labor would benefit the criminal himself and exert an increased deterrent influence upon the criminal class at large. The modern facilities for transportation of criminals by rail remove to a great extent the objection arising from distance.

"We believe the time has come for an earnest effort to call public attention to this subject, and to prepare the way for a great public reform. In this effort we invoke the aid of all philanthropists, believing that no one who has seen what we have seen can fail to adopt the conclusions which have been enforced upon our own minds."

STATE SCHOOL FOR NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1871, provision was made for the establishment of a State Public School for neglected and dependent children. Commissions, empowered to receive proposals for a site and locate and construct necessary buildings, were appointed, and thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars appropriated from the State Treasury to carry on the work. The Board advertised for bids for the location of the School, and several places in the State competed for it.

The proposition of the city of Coldwater to pay twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in cash, and to donate twenty-seven acres of suitable ground for the site was finally accepted, and the school established there. A plan has been matured, and the contract for the construction of the buildings let. The location is in an inviting, healthy, and accessible portion of the State, and it is hoped that the School may soon be in active operation.

This grand public charity is an outgrowth resulting from the investigation made by the special commissioners appointed in 1869, to examine the State penal and reformatory institutions, and county poor-houses and jails. These special commissioners found no less than two hundred and twelve children under sixteen years of age, in the poor-houses of this State, and they urged the "establishment of a State Primary School, where these children and others who swarm in the streets, prowl about docks and wharfs, and are almost sure to take up crime as a trade; orphans who have no one to provide or care for them, and all vagrant and abandoned children, could be gathered and receive mental, moral, and industrial training, and from which they might at length be sent out to situations in the country or elsewhere, where they would grow up into virtuous and useful citizens."

It is proposed, in the construction of the buildings, to pro-

vide for the family system exclusively ; that is, to erect several small houses so that the inmates may be separated and classified as shall seem for their best interest, with a large building for school and industrial purposes. It is not intended to place children in this institution for a permanent home, but simply to maintain and educate them there during the period of helplessness, in an atmosphere healthy and good, until proper places can be secured for them, in order that they may not grow up under the corrupting influences of the street, or amid the debasement of the poor-house.

The establishment of this institution seems to us a step eminently in the right direction for the prevention of crime. It is from this class of children that our jails and prisons are constantly receiving fresh recruits. Their surroundings and circumstances, if uncared for, naturally crowd them into the ways of crime, and efforts in this direction strike at the very root of the evil.

PENAL SYSTEM.

The preventive and penal system for the repression of crime suggested in this report, may be summed up in brief, as follows :

First. Prevention of the increase of criminals, by provision, through a State institution, for the training and education of truant, vagrant, and dependent children ; they being the great source from whence crime draws recruits to its ranks.

Second. The Reform School for juveniles of tender years, who have actually committed crime, and whose guilt shall have been duly proven.

Third. The jail to be used for the detention of prisoners, arrested and charged with the commission of crime, until they shall be tried ; and for the safe keeping of such as have been tried and found guilty, until they can be conveyed to the place of punishment ; such confinement to be separate and in large

cells or apartments; without the privations imposed upon adjudged criminals.

Fourth. Intermediate prisons or work-houses, for persons convicted of minor offenses or of grave charges, who give hope of reformation; such prisons to be provided with industrial, educational, and moral advantages.

Fifth. The State Prison for confirmed or dangerous criminals, administered firmly, but with the reformation, as well as the punishment, of the prisoner in view.

Sixth. Aid to assist discharged convicts, and boys liberated from the Reform School, to obtain employment and good places to work.

CENTRAL BOARD.

In order that there may be perfect unity of action, each part of the system working in harmony with the rest for the accomplishment of the most successful results, we deem it of great importance that there should be a central governing power, charged with the oversight and general management of all the penal institutions of the State and with the control of prisoners of every class. This is essential for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the system. At present there are no two jails or prisons within the limits of the State alike in scarcely any respect. Each runs on its "own hook," with just such a system as it may see fit to adopt, whether good or bad. One pays no attention to another, and their operations are all different. They often run until they become an abomination to the community, and are declared a public nuisance by grand juries and judicial tribunals. One is expensive; the other is cheap. One feeds its inmates too well; the other half starves them. One is clean; the other is filthy. One permits unchecked association; the other imprisons separately in miserable cells. Thus apparently unconscious of their deficiencies and needs, these institutions often go on from year to year, increasing, rather than diminishing, the number of criminals.

A judicious and impartial Board, prepared by careful observation and thorough study to judge correctly of the place that each prison should fill in the general system, and of its needs in order to successfully fill such place; clearly scrutinizing its whole administration and pointing out its defects, could not fail to be an improvement on the present diverse management. Each prison would then be carefully compared with others, its deficiencies rejected, its excellencies retained, and it made to correspond with the best models, and order, improvement, and economy, we believe, would mark the result.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, in a wise and satisfactory manner, such a board should have enlarged powers. It should be executive in character, and able to act as well as to suggest. It should have power to transfer and assign convicted prisoners of all grades from one prison to another, just as would best facilitate the reformation of the prisoner and subserve the good of the prison. It is well understood that there are, in nearly every penal prison of any importance in the State, prisoners who ought not to be there, but who should be removed and placed in other prisons of a different character and grade. The petty offender, convicted and sent for a term of days to enforced idleness in the jail, should be transferred to the work-house. The incorrigible boy of considerable age in the Reform School, instead of being left to corrupt all with whom he associates, should be removed to a place better adapted to restrain his vicious tendencies. And so of criminals of all classes, who from want of self-government, have committed offenses which have resulted in depriving them of their liberty and placing them in charge and under control of the State, should be put in a grade of prison which, under the circumstances, will be best fitted to their condition, and most effectual to deter them from repeating their offense, and at the same time reform them.

SENTENCES.

The average length of sentences in the State Prison of this State is about three years. It is moderate compared with the average term of such imprisonment in other States. The officers of the Prison express the opinion that in the majority of cases it is full long enough, and that if any change is made, it should be lessened rather than increased. They estimate that eight or ten years of continuous imprisonment is quite sure to break down the constitution of a vigorous man, and are decided in the expression that a shorter term of punishment with certainty that the sentence will be carried out, would be quite as effective for the purposes of punishment and of reformation, as a much longer period. There is a great disparity in the time for which prisoners are sentenced for similar offenses—one judge sending a man twice as long as another for the commission of the same grade of crime. Some of the sentences are quite peculiar in their way, and show that judges are sometimes moved by the impulse of the moment in fixing them. Thus one convict was sentenced to the Prison until he should reach the age of three score and ten years, and another had two years added to the term of his incarceration for speaking impertinently to the judge, after the imposition of the sentence.

But while it is admitted that the time of imprisonment of convicts in the State Prison is, on the average, quite as long as it ought to be, the brief term of sentence to the county jail or House of Correction, usually imposed on petty offenders, is regarded as altogether useless for the purposes of punishment or reformation. This is especially the case where this kind of punishment is repeated. Once sent to prison, the culprit incurs the disgrace incident to it; loses a measure of self-respect, and becomes hardened. A short term of imprisonment is a terror to him no longer, and produces no effect to deter him from the repetition of his offense. There is no time for reformation, for no one would presume or suppose that an

imprisonment of thirty or sixty days can have the effect to change habits or practices which have become quite well established and must be overcome and rooted out before there can be any permanent change. It gives no opportunities for discipline by means of regular, systematic labor; and this is essential to any permanent improvement. Besides, these oft repeated short sentences are expensive. We have recently had a prisoner pointed out to us who has been committed some seventeen times for offenses of like character, the term of imprisonment in each instance varying from thirty to sixty days. The expense of thus arresting and trying him seventeen times must have been considerable, and the effect of his punishment in each instance was to do him no good whatever. If he had been committed for a long time at first, and placed under proper discipline, he might have been greatly benefited and the public saved needless expense.

It is believed by many persons who have given much thought and attention to this question, that the evils herein suggested would be remedied, and the reformation of prisoners promoted, by a system of sentences indeterminate as to time, leaving the question of the discharge from imprisonment to depend upon the character and conduct of the prisoner and the circumstances connected with his offense; this to be passed upon by a board wisely constructed for the purpose. But this question we submit to the wisdom of the Legislature without expressing any opinion thereon, or making any recommendation whatever.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution is organized upon what is known as the congregate close asylum system, and sustains the reputation of being one of the foremost of institutions of this kind.

It is, at the present time, crowded with patients, while others are daily pressing for admission.

At the last regular session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for the construction of additional buildings,

and they are now in progress of erection, a part being nearly, if not quite completed.

The new buildings are plain, but substantial, are in good proportion and excellent taste, and reflect great credit upon the Superintendent, who, in addition to the discharge of his other duties, has planned and designed them, thus saving to the State the large expense which must necessarily have been incurred in procuring the services of a practical architect.

We have, in a general way, made some investigation into the conduct, discipline, and internal arrangement of this institution, and the result has satisfied us that in its superintendence, sanitary condition, and management, it is in a most excellent and healthy state, and deserving of great commendation. Established on a broad and comprehensive scale, with system, order, and fitness in all its appointments, it is accomplishing a noble work in the relief of that most terrible of all maladies, "a diseased mind."

If we should venture to make a suggestion of what seemed to us a defect in the arrangement of this institution, it would be the want of a system of light labor for such of the inmates as might, without injury to themselves, engage in some useful toil. Those familiar with the treatment of insanity regard proper occupation as one of the best means for cure, and the able Superintendent of this institution, in his report for 1871, says: "Comparatively few of our institutions are adequately supplied with the means and appliances for the diversion and recreation of patients, and for providing occupation adapted to the feeble organization of one class, the morbid activity of another, and the restlessness of almost all." In view of these facts we hope that some arrangement for better provision in this respect may be made at an early day.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

It seems to us of the utmost importance that steps should be speedily taken for the erection of another institution for

the benefit and treatment of the insane. By the last census we have in the State of Michigan 1,183 insane persons.

This enumeration probably falls a considerable short of the actual number, owing to the fact that the insanity of many who are supported by their own means is concealed, as far as possible, from public notice by their families and friends. Taking into consideration this fact, and the natural increase of our population since the last census was taken, it is no doubt within the bounds of strict truth to estimate that we have at this time, within the State, not less than 1,300 inhabitants afflicted with this terrible malady. Of this large number only about 300 are provided with treatment in the Asylum at Kalamazoo; and with the completion of the additional buildings, now in process of construction there, the total capacity of that institution will not exceed 550, leaving 750 of these unfortunates without any provision whatever for treatment. If we admit that full one-half of this number are chronic insane, harmless and quiet, whose friends would not permit them to be removed to an Asylum, even if ample provision was made for them, an admission which we apprehend greatly over-estimates the number of this class; we still have, with the Kalamazoo Asylum wholly completed, 375 unprovided for. It is certainly safe to say that the most, if not all, of this number require care and treatment. More than one-half of them are in the poor-houses and jails of the State, and the remainder are among their friends.

The condition of those in the county poor-houses and jails is in the main wretched in the extreme. They are without proper medical treatment, as but few physicians in ordinary practice throughout the country, profess to be skilled in the treatment of this disease.

They are generally confined in miserable cells, without decent provision for their wants, especially when they are excited and violent. In many cases they are chained in pens, without light or ventilation. In the Eaton county poor-house we

found a woman violently insane, fastened in a pen of this kind, made in one corner of the cellar. She was put there, not from inhumanity on the part of the officers, but because they had no other place to keep her. They are often whipped and punished by incompetent keepers. In the Lenawee county poor-house a crazy young man was for some time regularly flogged as a punishment for being filthy. They are so situated that the female portion are frequently outraged by vile men. In the St. Clair county poor-house there is an insane woman who, during a residence there of four years, has given birth to two children, each born at a different time, and both begotten in the institution. They are often noisy, irritable, and excited, and disturb the quiet and peace of all about them. Superintendents and keepers constantly beset us to know when the asylum will be open to receive these crazy persons; and yet, without the creation of a new one, there is no prospect whatever that they can be relieved, as the additional room in the present asylum will be filled as soon as ready for occupation by those now pressing for admission there. If it is the duty of the State to provide for the treatment of the insane, then in fairness and justness it should provide for the treatment of all who require it, as well as for a part. In the language of Dr. Kirkbride, "We do not believe that any government has the right to say to one family, we will take care of your afflicted one, and say to another, we will not take care of yours, simply because one is a more recent case than the other. If we undertake to provide for a part of the insane, we are bound to provide for all. One family has just as good a right to claim the bounty of the State as another."

Asylums should not be crowded. Crowding lessens the chances for recovery of those already there, and every patient that is taken in excess of the capacity of the institution must, of necessity, prove an injury to some of the occupants. Therefore, the good of those in the asylum demands that provision should be made for those on the outside. The present asylum

is full to overflowing, and will be when completed; yet there are hundreds who must be denied admission. How long are they to wait? Time is of the greatest importance in the treatment of insanity. It is shown in the fact that of those promptly treated at asylums when first attacked, and in the early stages of the disease, about 75 per cent recover and are completely cured; while of those who are kept at home without such treatment in the first development of this subtle disease, only about 30 per cent are ever cured. Again, provision for speedy treatment in such cases is a matter of economy; for if the disease runs until it becomes chronic, the chance is that the patient must be maintained through life, and besides the loss of his time and labor, and the expense of his maintenance, it will take one or more persons to take care of him. But this drain upon industry is only a fraction of the trouble. It produces affliction and mourning worse than death; "for every lunatic is dear to one or more persons, and must be a constant source of care and sorrow."

It is clear, then, that further provision should be made for our insane. How shall it be accomplished? It cannot well be done through new additions to the present Asylum, for it is the general testimony of men of experience and wisdom, who have given the subject careful consideration, that no Asylum, under any circumstances, should contain more than from four to five hundred patients.

The English Commissioners of Lunacy, speaking of large Asylums, say: "They forfeit the advantage which nothing can replace, whether in general management or the treatment of disease, of individual and responsible supervision. To the cure and alleviation of insanity few aids are so important as those which may be derived from vigilant observation of individual peculiarities; but where the patients are so numerous that no medical officer can bring them within the range of his personal examination and judgment, such opportunities are altogether lost; and amid the workings of a great machine, the

physician, as well as the patient, loses his individuality. When to this is also added what experience has of late years shown,—that the absence of a single and undivided responsibility is equally injurious to the general management, and the rate of maintenance for the patient in the large buildings has a tendency to run higher than in buildings of a smaller size, it would seem as if the only tenable plea for erecting them ought to be abandoned. To the patients, undoubtedly, they bring no corresponding benefit. The more extended they are, the more abridged become their means of cure.”

The best authorities in Europe and the United States have placed the limit at from two hundred and fifty to five hundred.

Dr. E. T. Wilkins, Commissioner of Lunacy for the State of California, who in 1871 visited 149 insane asylums in Europe and America, says: “Our observations of the practical workings of asylums of all sizes, compels the conviction that all things taken into consideration, the smaller number—two hundred and fifty—is the best; and that under no circumstances should this number be exceeded under one roof.”

The same opinion was expressed by the special Commissioners of this State, appointed in 1869, to examine penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions. They say the objection to the enlargement of the Asylum is “that the number of inmates would then be too large to be successfully and profitably treated by one man, who we conceive should have close supervision of all the affairs of the institution, in order to insure the most beneficial results financially and otherwise.”

But there is another objection to increasing the capacity of the Asylum. People will avail themselves of the benefit of such an institution somewhat in proportion as they are near or remote from it. The difficulty, trouble, and oftentimes danger, as well as expense of long journeys with such insane patients, and their separation at a great distance from their families and friends, has the effect to keep many who should receive prompt attention away, and thus the usefulness of the

provision is greatly diminished. Experience elsewhere has demonstrated that it is well to bear these facts in mind. For these reasons and others which might be given, we believe that proper provision for the insane cannot be made by a further enlargement of the institution at Kalamazoo.

Nor can this work be successfully accomplished by leaving it to the several counties to establish county asylums. In nearly all of them the insane number so few that the expense of buildings, facilities, and attendants for the accommodation and proper treatment of these unfortunate people, would never be incurred. They would be left just as they now are, to such care as the poor-houses and the jails afford. Besides, the State having commenced the work of providing for the insane, and the counties having contributed for this purpose in proportion to their valuation, they would be reluctant to further burden themselves with the expense which must necessarily be incurred in establishing such a system. Again, it would be far the most expensive, creating forty or fifty asylums; where two would much better answer the purpose. It would only be a more costly way of accomplishing the same result, namely, the care of all the insane throughout the State. Therefore, provision by the State is not only the best way but it is the cheapest. Two of the larger counties of the State have established county asylums in connection with their poor-houses, namely, Wayne and Washtenaw. While we most cheerfully bear witness to the fact that both of these asylums seem to be kept in an excellent condition of cleanliness, and to be managed by humane and attentive men and women, and afford the inmates most favorable conveniences and comforts compared with the wretched provision usually made in county poor-houses, we cannot but regard them as failures for any of the purposes of an asylum, except for the detention of the lunatics there committed for safe-keeping: First. Because there are no facilities for classifying the inmates, and noisy, restless patients greatly disturb and injure

the quiet ones. On entering the Wayne county asylum it was the remark of one of the members of this Board, that the noise he heard corresponded exactly with his idea of bedlam. Second. Because there is the want of a skilled, experienced medical staff for a hospital, with the attendants necessary to the treatment of the disorder. There is not even a sufficient number of attendants to secure the inmates from danger. In the Wayne county institution one of them is now prostrated with a broken leg, caused by jumping from one of the second-story windows of the asylum while in an excited condition and unattended. Third. Because there is no provision, and cannot be without large expense, for a system of light labor, of amusements, and of such attractions as serve to withdraw the attention of the insane from thoughts and feelings connected with their disordered condition. Fourth. Because in most instances they are extremely sensitive, and are quick to understand their situation; and the knowledge that they are paupers, shut up in a part of the poor-house, cannot but be productive of injury to them. For these reasons we believe that it is the duty of the State to at once establish another asylum, and thus humanely make proper provision for all its insane.

We are conscious that the expense will be large, but it should be borne in mind that the necessity is great.

In any provision for this purpose we would also keep in view "that the buildings be of a plain but substantial character, and while characterised by good taste and furnished with every thing essential to comfort, health, and successful treatment of the patients, should avoid all extravagant embellishments and every unnecessary expenditure."

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The Board visited this institution, and were impressed with the thoroughness and efficiency that seemed to prevail in every department. For our information and gratification, the differ-

ent classes were put through various exercises, and the examination demonstrated that the pupils were being most systematically trained in all the ordinary branches of education, as well as in the higher culture of the heart.

At the present time there are twenty-five pupils in that part of the school devoted to the instruction of the blind, and one hundred and twenty-five in the department for the deaf and the dumb.

Work-shops have recently been connected with this Institution in which the pupils are taught mechanical occupations, thus enabling them to acquire a trade by which they can maintain themselves after they shall have left the establishment. This new and important feature has thus far proved a marked success, several of the boys having, during the summer vacation, found employment with good wages at the kind of business which had been taught them in the Institution.

The Superintendent seems pre-eminently qualified for his position, and we believe that the Institution fully deserves and should continue to receive the fostering care of the State.

POOR-HOUSES.

The poor-houses of the State number some 45, and are generally located on a farm owned by the county, a short distance from the county town. But few of the buildings have been constructed for the purpose for which they are used. In most cases a farm with a dwelling house already upon it has been purchased, and additions from time to time, as they seem to be required, made to the house. The building thus pieced out and patched up is in the majority of cases inconvenient, poorly constructed, and without any adaptation to the object to which it is appropriated. With no convenience for a division of the inmates, or a complete separation of the sexes. With low ceilings, small windows, no drainage, and oftentimes damp and cold, without means for safely heating and properly ventilating the rooms, it fails to meet the wants and requirements which such a building should supply.

While these remarks apply to not a few of the poor-houses, there are a number that have been designed and constructed especially for this purpose.

They are usually commodious, ornamental, and admirable in many respects, but frequently are illy arranged, owing to the fact that they have been planned by men inexperienced in the erection of such buildings, who have overlooked things essential to the comfort and classification of the inmates.

The keepers are generally good and humane men, quick to discern the peculiarities of the paupers, and prompt and kind in managing them. They are usually good farmers, and much of the time are away from the house superintending work upon the farm. As a consequence, a large share in the control of affairs at the house falls upon the keeper's wife, and these women generally manage the inmates well.

The condition of these houses, considering the character of the inmates and the limited facilities and provision for caring for them, is usually good. While some few are dirty and disorderly, displaying a want of neatness, and sometimes almost a lack of decency on the part of those in charge, the great majority are kept in a fair condition so far as relates to cleanliness and order. The association under one roof, as is frequently the case, of the old and the young, the sane and the insane, the sick and the well, of diseased, dirty men, and squalid women and children, makes it quite out of the question, without ample provision for separation, to keep such a house in a perfect condition of neatness. Yet we have gone into some poor-houses in the State where everything was as neat, as clean, and as orderly as in any family house, and we have wondered how such results could be accomplished under the circumstances. In this connection we may add, that in every such establishment we found that the inmates were kept, as far as possible, at some regular, moderate labor, and that such as were able were required and made to keep their rooms and themselves thoroughly clean; and we are

satisfied that light work, occupying the attention and interesting the thoughts of the pauper, not only promotes health, but serves to prevent him from lapsing into a condition of lassitude and filth.

Our poor-houses have an average population of about fifteen hundred persons. Of this multitude of dependents, about two hundred and fifty are insane; one hundred and twenty-five idiots; forty blind; twenty mutes; and about three hundred afflicted with epilepsy, deformities, and chronic diseases, that totally unfit them for self-maintenance. Of the whole number, toward one-fourth are children under sixteen years of age.

Pauper Children—The condition of these children, we are glad to say, has already occupied the attention of the State authorities, and measures have been inaugurated to place them under better influences and amid different surroundings. Their wants are such, that provision should be made for them as speedily as possible; and we look with anxiety for the completion of the building for the State School at Coldwater at an early day, in order that these children may be removed from the terrible circumstances in which they are now placed. In some of the counties these pauper children are not only growing up amid the degradations of the poor-house, but they are denied the privileges of instruction in the common district school, the neighbors regarding them as unfit to associate with their children, and creating a sentiment in the district that excludes them.

Insane Paupers—Of all the inmates in these poor-houses there are none in a more deplorable condition than the insane paupers. About one-third of the whole number of them are kept closely confined in cells, most of which are small, dark, and filthy in the extreme. They are frequently noisy, and at times rave violently, using language unfit to be heard. They are a constant source of annoyance and trouble to those who have them in charge, who, being unskilled in the management of crazy persons, frequently become vexed with them and

treat them with harshness and severity. Many of them have no bedding and no clothing, destroying both as fast as put within their reach. They are regarded as beyond cure, and receive no treatment whatever for the ill that afflicts them. Thus they remain, often for years, until death comes to relieve them. Those who are allowed the freedom of the premises are in a better condition, but nothing is done to help them, and they gradually grow worse. In some instances the same inmates of the house, especially the females, greatly fear them. We believe that by judicious and proper treatment many of them might be restored to a right mind. In some instances, without treatment, reason has returned. The wife of the keeper of the Jackson County poor-house informed us that a woman who was for a long time shut up in that institution, and who was regarded as incurable, to their surprise, came to her senses and returned to her home where she has since remained perfectly sane. This may be a very exceptional case, but it is evidence that even the worst cases are not hopeless; and we think these insane persons should be removed from the poor-houses and placed in asylums, where they may be properly cared for and have opportunity for cure.

Idiots—The condition of the idiots in the poor-houses is not much better than that of the insane. It has been clearly demonstrated that idiocy, even in its worst forms, is capable of training. Several schools for this class have been established in other States, and it has been found that about one-fourth are susceptible of education sufficient to read and to write, and that nearly all of them may be made capable of taking care of their own persons. The body is thoroughly trained and the faint glimmer of mind carefully drawn out, and the results are more satisfactory than the most hopeful had anticipated. The whole number of idiots in this State, as shown by the last census, is 789, and the principal causes of idiocy are said to be epilepsy, sickness and hereditary transmission. Some of the cases in the poor-houses are sad indeed.

We saw, in the Macomb county-house, three small children, all born of one mother, presenting a most repulsive appearance; and while we felt that some provision should be made for the better care of such poor creatures, we also felt that mothers with hereditary tendencies for giving birth to such loathsome objects should be prohibited from procreating their species. We need do no more than to call attention to and reaffirm the statements and recommendations in reference to this class of unfortunates made by the Special Commissioners in 1869.

State Hospital—Our examination of the poor-houses of the State develop the fact that they contain quite a large number of persons suffering from chronic and nervous diseases, from cancers, syphilis, and spinal afflictions, as well as from deformities, caused by contractions, curvatures, and diseases of the spine and joints. Some of these afflicted ones are children and youth. Many of them, if properly treated by experienced physicians, and surgeons, might be relieved and restored to a condition that would enable them to earn a living, and thus save the public the expense of maintaining them during life. They cannot properly be cared for in the poor-houses, and generally are lying there in a most pitiable condition; some of them absolutely rotting by inches, with sores that emit a smell so foul as to make the air all about fairly sickening. They usually require a great amount of care, and frequently are neglected. In most cases their difficulties are of such a character as to demand that medical skill, experience, and apparatus only to be found at the schools of the profession, in hospitals, or where there are large numbers engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Both public interest and humanity demand that some provision should be made where these sufferers can be treated: This can only be done by the erection of a hospital by the State, where persons of this class can be sent by and at the expense of the several counties. We apprehend that such a hospital can be erected without a very large

expense. The buildings may be simple and comparatively inexpensive, and by locating them at Ann Arbor, very important results could doubtless be accomplished, viz: The hospital could be furnished with the most skillful medical attendance from the faculty of the Medical Department, without expense to the State. The Medical Department of that great public institution would be made far more useful to the public by having furnished to its students the advantages of witnessing the practical treatment of disease by eminent physicians and surgeons. Again, a corps of physicians and surgeons, as eminent as the medical faculty of the University, would attract to the hospital many patients who would be both able and willing to pay liberally for their support while there.

Dissolute Paupers.—There are two principal classes of poor-house paupers. First, those who are helpless and dependent, such as the insane, idiotic, sick and crippled, aged and infirm, infants and young children, and those who are unfortunate, but deserving and willing to work. This class may justly claim to be supported at the poor-house, until some different and better provision may be made for them. They are objects of real charity, and are rightly entitled to relief and help from the public.

The second class consists of vagrants, idlers, and dissolute paupers, who often times are not only lazy but criminal. They seek the poor-house to be maintained in idleness at the public expense. They are generally the very worst class of paupers; low, vile, and miserable, contaminating the whole establishment, and creating disorder and trouble. They are usually fault-finding, quarrelsome, and often dangerous. The keeper of the Clinton county poor-house has twice been seriously and almost fatally injured by paupers of this kind. In each instance the offender was arrested, tried and convicted. One served a term in the House of Correction, and the other is doing likewise in the State Prison.

It is no charity to admit such paupers to the poor-house,

and they have no business to be there. They should be taken as vagrants, to work-houses, and made to labor. There are large numbers of them in the poor-houses, especially in such of these institutions as are located near some city or town. The keeper of the Wayne county-house says that full one-third of the inmates of that establishment are of this character. They refuse to work when good opportunities and fair pay are offered them, and being accustomed to this kind of life, enjoy it, and do not desire to change.

Roving Paupers—More effective measures should be adopted to keep out many roving paupers that annually come from other States, and especially from the large cities, to seek winter quarters in our poor-houses. They are not residents of this State, have no just claim to its bounty, and the cost of supporting them should not be shifted from the place of their actual residence to localities in our midst.

Greater pains should also be taken to prevent paupers from passing as readily as they do from one county-house to another within the State.

We have found not a few who seem to make a business of testing the merits of as many of these institutions as they possibly can.

Temporary Relief for the Poor—The annual reports of the County Superintendents of the Poor, made to the Secretary of State, for the year 1871, show that the whole number of persons who sought and received temporary relief, outside of the poor-houses, in all the counties of the State, with the exception of seventeen, was fourteen thousand and six hundred. These seventeen counties include some of the most populous counties of the State, and, estimating that they have furnished relief to about the same number as other counties have in proportion to population, we must add about three thousand to the number receiving such relief, making a total of seventeen thousand and six hundred who have thus been temporarily supported. If to this we add the fifteen hundred in the poor-houses, and those

maintained by the public in the State Asylums, we have had on to twenty thousand, or about one to every sixty of our State population, who are aided by public charity, and are in some sense dependent on the general bounty.

The total sum, as shown by the same reports,

expended for the temporary relief of the poor in all but eleven counties, from which no reports upon this subject were received, is \$139,842 41 •

The expense of maintaining the poor-houses for

the same time, is (including \$57,083 55, value of farm products),----- 189,958 18

If to this we add the interest at seven per cent.

per annum on \$613,024 23, capital invested in farms and buildings, we have----- 42,911 69

A grand total of----- \$372,713 28

As the amount expended for the maintenance of the poor during that year.

The exhibit of amount paid for the temporary relief of persons not in the poor-house shows a great disparity in the different counties, and a want of anything like uniformity in dispensing the appropriations for this purpose. Thus it cost Washtenaw \$6,988 65 to relieve 622 persons; while Monroe relieved nearly the same number, to wit, 608 at an expense of \$1,939 25, being less than one-third the sum paid by Washtenaw. Berrien, with a population of 15,000 less than Kent, relieved 714 persons at a cost of \$6,448 97, while Kent furnished such relief to only 206 persons and paid out therefor but \$2,030 94. St. Clair, with about the same population as Jackson, relieved 477 at an expense of \$7,863 96, while Jackson relieved almost as many, to wit, 398 at a cost of only \$1,329 29. The average cost for each person thus assisted in Ingham, was \$3 71, in Kalamazoo, \$8 88, in Cass, \$13 91, and in Van Buren, \$29 44. The latter county paying nearly

eight times as much as Ingham to each recipient of this bounty.

It is contended by some persons that the system of temporary relief is too general, and ought to be abolished. They insist that the effect is to encourage and increase pauperism; that those who are thus helped make no effort to help themselves, and that if aid of this kind was generally refused, and those who require assistance and support were sent to the poor-house, it would have the effect to greatly decrease the number of paupers, stimulate the poor and the thriftless to greater exertions to support themselves, and thus greatly lessen the expense annually incurred for the maintenance of this class. We have no doubt that this system of relief is subject to great abuse, and there undoubtedly ought to be a more uniform practice, and perhaps some further limitations in administering it. There are cases within our own knowledge where this relief has been allowed for a long time to undeserving persons, until it has come to be expected as a matter of course, and, instead of being temporary in its character, become nearly, if not quite, permanent. But the abolition of such relief, or too great restrictions in administering it, would, we apprehend, be bad policy, and might be likely to produce much suffering, for worthy persons of spirit would endure all kinds of privations rather than to bear the stigma of having been an inmate of the poor-house. It would tend to break up destitute families; and the influence of home, humble and bad though it may be, is better than the associations and atmosphere of the poor-house. Besides, sick persons frequently cannot be removed, and must be supported at the places where they are. Again, it would have a tendency to make more permanent paupers to be wholly supported by the county, for many who receive relief sufficient to carry them through a fit of sickness, or some other adverse circumstance, maintain themselves after the pressure is over, who, if sent to the poor-house, would lose all ambition, and, under the feeling

of disgrace, would make no effort to again support themselves. It might tend to increase crime, for some, in great want, would steal before they would go to the poor-house, and those who would go, would soon lose all self-respect, and be quite ready to engage in criminal practices.

Then, too, children born or reared in the poor-house are apt to become paupers and vagrants for life, and the taint frequently follows them, and their children inherit it and become paupers also; thus, through the poor-house, pauperism becomes hereditary. Temporary relief would seem to be cheaper, because many persons who would have to be wholly supported by the county are enabled, with a small amount of relief, to provide for their own necessities. These considerations seem to weigh strongly against the abolition of the system.

The large increase of pauperism in our midst, and the great expense incident to it, with the fact that in some localities the cost is very much greater than in others similarly situated, requires a careful scrutiny of all provisions and methods adapted to meet its demands, and we have thrown out these suggestions with the view of calling the attention of those familiar with this subject to it, hoping that, through their experience and wisdom, measures may be devised for securing a more uniform and economical system of administering this temporary relief.

RECORDS.

Provision should be made by law for a uniform system of records in jails and poor-houses. From many of the counties it is impossible to get anything like correct statistics. In some no records are kept; in others they are so incomplete as to be almost wholly worthless, while in a few instances they are quite full, and kept in a neat, systematic, business-like manner. Direct statistical facts often make plain what may have seemed doubtful, and furnish a solid basis to build upon, which theories and estimates cannot. If we could have complete statistics, and take the exact measure of crime and

pauperism of all grades in our midst, we should be much better prepared for intelligent action in the application of remedies therefor.

The jail record should show the name, age, offense charged, date of admission, time of discharge, and social condition of each prisoner, with a description of the person, and a brief statement, as far as the same can be ascertained, of habits and previous history. Such a record would be valuable as a means of accurately ascertaining the number of commitments and re-commitments, with the principal source of crime, and it would furnish a complete description by which a prisoner, in case of escape, might be followed and identified. With this record, and the further precaution, said to be in practice in some jails, of photographing all prisoners of a desperate and dangerous character, charged with high crimes, like murder, arson, rape, burglary, or grand larceny, the number who get away and succeed in staying away might be greatly lessened. The poor-house register should embrace, under appropriate heads, the items required to be reported by the superintendents of poor to the Secretary of State, with a brief history of each pauper. To secure this work well and faithfully done, form books should be provided, and a penalty imposed by law upon officers required to keep such records who neglect to do so.

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the considerations presented in the foregoing report, this Board respectfully recommend:

1. The establishment of a Reform School for girls, and if suitable arrangements can be made, in connection with the House of Shelter at Detroit.
2. The creation of intermediate prisons, or work-houses.
3. Some better provision for aiding inmates discharged from the Reform School and convicts discharged from prison to obtain employment.
4. The organization of a Central Board, which shall have

the general charge and oversight of all the preventive, reformatory and penal institutions of the State.

5. The establishment of another asylum for the insane.

6. The establishment of a State hospital at Ann Arbor, in connection with the Medical Department of the University.

7. Provision by law for sending dissolute paupers to the intermediate prisons or the Detroit House of Correction.

8. A law requiring sheriffs and poor-house keepers to make uniform records in relation to all persons committed to the jails and poor-houses, in the manner to be pointed out by law.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

By the act authorizing the appointment of this Board, it was provided that in addition to the other duties contemplated it should collect and thoroughly examine all the penal and criminal laws of the State, and report the same, with such revisions, amendments and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as to the Board might seem necessary and expedient.

A work so important as this would undoubtedly involve the suggestion of many changes and amendments, and some additions to our criminal statutes; and to be of service when performed, would require a thorough investigation of the whole criminal legislation of the State, and an examination into the decisions of our courts relating thereto; such investigation should also extend to the criminal laws of the other States, and especially to those from which we have drawn most largely for precedents in our legislation.

And it will be observed at once, that a duty requiring so much research and careful labor, would necessarily make large demands upon the time of those charged with its performance.

Hence, in view of these facts, and that the Legislature has made no provision for any adequate compensation for the labor and services here referred to, the Board have deemed proper to defer that part of the labor devolving upon it until

the matter should be submitted to the Legislature for its further consideration.

Another reason for postponing the revision of the penal code is that it seemed to us very desirable that the Legislature should act upon the recommendations of this report before such revision was attempted, as such action might materially effect such revision.

PROVISION FOR VISITING INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

To enable this Board most wisely and effectually to carry out the objects of its creation, and point out the improvements required, and the legislation needed for the advancement of our State institutions, it is deemed important that the Board be provided with means to visit, either in person or by their secretary, similar institutions in other States, and confer personally and fully with those connected with their management and administration. In this way, and in this way alone, can we fully avail ourselves of the experience of other States, and learn both by their failures and their successes.

Means should also be placed in the hands of the Board for the purchase of books relating to the subjects they are called upon to investigate.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The actual expenditures of this Board to, and including the twenty-first day of December, 1872, with the purpose for which such expenses were incurred, are as follows :

Commissioner's traveling expenses.....	\$164 92
Secretary's traveling expenses.....	255 80
Salary of the Secretary.....	1,875 00
Rent of office.....	125 00
Office desk and chair.....	62 00
Stationery, blank books and blanks.....	50 48
Services of short-hand reporter of Reform School investigation	208 50
Total.....	<u>\$2,741 70</u>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,

The Board hereby express their grateful acknowledgments and thanks to the officers of the following railway companies for favors, whereby the expenses of the members of the Board in the discharge of official duties have been greatly lessened : The Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, Peninsular, Flint and Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk, Detroit and Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Of late public attention has been turned in a much greater measure than formerly to the consideration of the best method for dealing with criminals and unfortunates. Men and women of the highest capacity and the noblest philanthropy are devoting labor and thought to the consideration of this subject, and every year witnesses new suggestions and practical improvements for the management of these classes. A proper oversight and care for the needy and the suffering is now regarded as a duty enjoined not alone upon individual members of community, but upon society and the State. Asylums for those deprived of the full faculties of mind and body, hospitals for the maimed and diseased, homes for vagrant and destitute children, and retreats and reformatories for the weak and fallen are generously provided. Sometimes the offspring of individual benevolence alone; again proceeding from the joint action of individuals and municipalities, and often the result of a great act of beneficence on the part of the State itself. Conventions and conferences are held, statistics and facts gathered, and organized efforts of various kinds put forth to ascertain and bring into practical effect the best measures for properly dealing with pauperism, vice and crime. The interest in this matter has become world-wide, and recently an international prison congress num-

bering almost three hundred members, with representatives from quite or nearly twenty-five nationalities of the civilized world, assembled in the city of London for the consideration of this important subject. This body of enlightened men and women, many of whom have had practical experience in the supervision of prisons, reformatories, and charitable institutions, cannot fail to be the means of enlightening the public mind upon these important questions, and of paving and preparing the way for an improved system for the prevention of crime, the safe keeping and reformation of criminals, and the care of diseased, weak-minded and poor persons.

CONCLUSION.

In thus reviewing to some extent the operations of our State institutions, and the workings of our penal system for the past year, it is to this Board a source of great gratification to know that, notwithstanding the State has steadily increased in population and wealth, the number of inmates in prisons and jails, as compared with former years, has considerably decreased.

The reports of all the penal institutions of the State verify this statement, and show that crime in our midst has steadily lessened.

This realization encourages us to new activity, and gives us stronger faith for the future.

In concluding this report, we take occasion to bear testimony to the faithfulness with which your Excellency has supervised the public institutions of the State. Their increased power for the repression of wrong and for effective beneficence is largely due to the wisdom, the prudence, and the ability which has characterized your administration of the affairs of our State.

C. I. WALKER,
W. B. WILLIAMS,
HENRY W. LORD,
Commissioners.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement, showing the condition of the County Jails.

ALCONA.

No report.

ALLEGAN.

The jail in this county is of brick, two stories high, and was built in 1860, and is valued at five thousand dollars. On the day of examination there was but one prisoner in it. The floor of the corridor is laid upon the ground, and is damp from the soil beneath. A vault beneath the prison receives all the excrements from the privy, the stench from which rises into the building, rendering the cells foul and noisome. There are four cells. The jail was kept as cleanly as it well could be, under the circumstances. There are no separate cells for females, nor any provision for caring for them; yet the sheriff informed us that one woman had been detained six months in this jail, as a witness.

ALPENA.

Jail a frame building, two stories high, valued at about five thousand dollars, and contains eight cells.

ANTRIM.

The jail in this county is a frame building, the upper part of which is used as a court-house. Its estimated value is eight thousand dollars.

BARRY.

This jail is a two-story brick building, erected in 1852. It has six cells; is warmed by a furnace, and was in good condition as to cleanliness. The privy was offensive, the pipe leading from it to a vault at the side of the building, being out of repair. Provision for the separation of the sexes, and for keeping the younger from the older prisoners was poor. The jail has no bathing facilities.

BAY.

A new and expensive jail is being erected in this county, opposite to the court-house, in Bay City. It has a Mansard roof, with dormer windows and a tower, and is one of the most showy buildings in the city. A large part of the expense of this building seems to be in the construction of that part to be occupied by the sheriff or jailor as a residence. At the time of the visitation the jail proper was but simply inclosed, so that its probable effectiveness and convenience when completed could not be ascertained.

A frame building used as a jail, at the time of the visit, was leased property and contained eleven cells. It was in a miserable condition for the confinement of prisoners; and yet there were nine men imprisoned in it, one of whom was a debtor confined under the non-imprisonment act. The general condition of this building was one of shabbiness; yet seven hundred and sixteen persons had been imprisoned in it at various times during the year.

BERRIEN.

This jail was erected in 1870, and cost about thirty thousand dollars, and is one of the most novel and peculiar in its interior arrangements of any in the State. It is of brick, two stories high. The front part and one wing is used for the residence of the sheriff. A wing on the north side is the jail proper. The cells are constructed within this room, or wing, which is fifty feet square, and are arranged in a circle around

a rotunda twenty feet in diameter. This rotunda is surmounted by a dome of iron frame-work and glass, and affords light and ventilation to the cells. Around the lower story of the rotunda are sixteen single cells, seven feet in length, and four feet in width at the end next to the rotunda, and six feet in width at the opposite end; each of these cells opens by a door into the rotunda. A large and deep rain-water cistern occupies the whole space beneath the floor of the rotunda, and pumps fastened to this floor supply the prisoners with water from the cistern and from an adjoining well. A conduit which carries off the water from the pumps, also carries away the excrements and filth, if any. The prisoners from all the lower tier of cells are allowed free access to the rotunda. An iron grating is placed in the end of each of these cells next to the outer circle, or corridor, through which the whole interior of the cells are visible. The upper tier consist of eight double cells, and are entered from the floor of the upper story of the room in which the cells are constructed, by doors placed in the ends opposite the rotunda. This tier of cells is used for female prisoners, boys, and persons not permitted to be confined with criminals.

This jail is considered safe. One or two prisoners have attempted to escape through the dome, but were unable to pass the iron frame-work (or spider, so called) of the dome. Each cell has an iron lattice-work bedstead hung to the wall. The walls of the cells are all of solid stone. The building is warmed by stoves; the ventilation, light, and drainage is good, and the jail seems clean and sweet. At the time of visitation there were eight prisoners, one of whom was a woman, confined in the jail.

BRANCH.

The jail in this county has been condemned by public opinion for a long time, and by the Circuit Court, and is only used for temporary purposes. An arrangement has been made by which the jail of St. Joseph county is used for the confine-

ment of such prisoners as the Branch county authorities see fit to send there. The question of the erection of a new jail was submitted to the people but voted down. The old jail has the appearance of a dilapidated old horse-barn, and is of such a character on the inside that it is impossible to keep it in decent order. There are no windows; long, narrow holes without glass, but with iron-bars fastened crosswise, admit alike the winds, snow, and rain to the cells, and furnish what little light and ventilation reaches the inmates of this outrageous pen. Yet, in this miserable place one hundred and seven males and six females were imprisoned during the year, and three of these were insane persons. Since Andersonville, nothing more horrible or inhuman has been known than imprisonment in this vile den.

CALHOUN.

The Calhoun county jail is a large two-story brick building, conveniently situated. It has six cells, all larger than the average of such places of confinement.

The estimated value of the jail and grounds is eight thousand dollars.

Owing to the absence of the sheriff at the time of our visit, we were unable to examine the jail thoroughly.

CASS.

This jail is pleasantly situated on the main street in Cassopolis. It is a brick building, two-stories high, with the residence of the jailor in the front, and the jail proper in the rear. It was erected in 1851, has six large cells, and is warmed by means of a furnace. Its estimated value is two thousand dollars. It had but one inmate on the day of examination. The cells for females are below, and those for males above. The cells seemed to require plastering, and were in rather a dilapidated condition. No means for bathing are provided. The beds appeared to be clean, but the general arrangement of the jail for the convenience of prisoners is poor.

CHARLEVOIX.

Said to have no jail.

CHEBOYGAN.

Jail a wooden building, with two good-sized cells, and said to have cost about one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWA.

CLINTON.

This county has no jail of its own. Mr. Moses D. Brown, a merchant at St. Johns, has erected a temporary building which is used for this purpose. It is a wooden structure, twenty by twenty-five feet in size, and one story high; was erected in 1870, and has five cells. There was but one prisoner confined there on the day of examination. Its condition as to cleanliness was good, but there is no provision for any classification of the inmates, or proper separation of the sexes.

CLARE.

Not visited.

DELTA.

The jail is in the village of Escanaba, and is a frame building, two stories high, twenty-four by thirty-two feet in size; was erected in 1865, and has seven cells for males, and one for females. Its estimated value is five thousand dollars. The county has no poor-house, and sometimes the poor are quartered in the jail. A vagrant confined there at the time of our visit, was the only person in jail. The building was not in excellent condition as to cleanliness, and there was a bad stench pervading it, which the sheriff ascribed to the filthiness of the single tenant. There are no provisions for bathing or for any proper separation of the sexes.

EATON.

Eaton county had no jail at the time of our visit, the old one having been removed to give place to a new jail then in progress of construction.

Prisoners from this county were sent to the Jackson county jail for safe keeping.

EMMET.

No statement.

GENESEE.

The jail of this county was erected in 1866, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and was designed to be an excellent jail. The building is of brick, two stories high, and contains sixteen cells, eight above and eight below, each eight feet long by five feet in width, and eight feet high. The interior is lined with boiler iron. The floor is constructed of large flag-stones, laid in mortar, but so insecurely that prisoners, with such tools as a common case knife and a small iron bar, have succeeded in raising them up, and in digging out from under the floor.

At the time of our visit the lower floor of the jail was in perfect disorder by reason of an escape of this kind. The cells have no means of ventilation, and the whole atmosphere of the establishment was foul from the exhalations of a privy vault underneath the building. We were informed that there were no means of cleansing this vault. The general condition of the jail as to cleanliness was not good. The number of prisoners on the day of examination was seven.

GRAND TRAVERSE.

The jail of this county is constructed of wood, is one story high, with two large cells. Its estimated value is \$1,200.

GRATIOT.

Has no jail. Prisoners from this county are kept in the Clinton county jail.

HILLSDALE.

The jail of Hillsdale county is a stone structure, situated in the rear of the court-house. The building is two stories in height, and contains six low, dingy, damp, cheerless cells, with-

out any ventilation. This jail is quite an old one, and without adaptation to the purpose for which it is used.

HOUGHTON.

The jail is a two-story frame building, thirty feet wide by fifty feet in length, and was erected in 1861. It contains sixteen cells for males and four for females. All the cells are five by eight feet in size. The building and premises are valued at six thousand dollars. On the day of examination there were five male and female prisoners in the jail. Two of these inmates were insane. The general appearance of the jail as to cleanliness was good, but the cells were somewhat infested with vermin, and the ventilation was bad. There was no bathing facilities for the prisoners.

HURON.

The jail is a frame building, valued at about one thousand dollars, and contains three good-sized cells.

INGHAM.

The jail in this county is a large square building, with the residence of the sheriff in the front, and the jail proper in the rear. At the time of our visit there were five inmates, two of whom were boys. All the prisoners associated together in the corridor. The condition of the jail as to cleanliness seemed to be good.

IOSCO.

The Iosco jail is in the basement of the court-house. It contains three cells, the construction of which, like those of all jails made in this manner, is bad.

IONIA.

The jail of this county, erected in 1843, is of wood, two stories high, and contains three cells in the lower and two in the upper part. Females are usually kept above and the males below. The value of the grounds and buildings is estimated at ten thousand dollars. The general condition of the jail as

to cleanliness was not good. The cells are large, but in a miserable condition. The whole jail proper looked old, rusty, and dirty.

ISABELLA.

Isabella county is reported as having no jail.

JACKSON.

The Jackson county jail is a two-story brick building, located in the business part of the city of Jackson. The estimated value of the grounds and buildings is forty thousand dollars. It contains fourteen cells in the lower part, made of boiler iron, and arranged in two tiers, the one above the other. The upper tier of cells is reached by means of steps and a platform or balcony. There is no ventilation to any of these cells, and no light or air, except such as enters at the doors. Water is brought into the jail by the Holly water-works, but there are no facilities for bathing. The arrangement of the privies is bad, and the odor from them is offensive.

The rooms in the upper story are large, but rather untidy in appearance. There were thirteen prisoners in the jail at the time of our visitation, one of whom was a female. The bedding consisted of straw beds, sheets, pillows and blankets, and seemed good.

KALAMAZOO.

This jail is a large, two-story brick building, thirty-five by sixty-five feet in size, with the residence of the sheriff in front, which is thirty-six by forty feet in size. The jail was erected in 1869, and contains twenty-eight cells, four of which are for females. The cells are covered with boiler iron, and are ventilated by means of flues. The building is warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas. There were twenty-four prisoners in the jail on the day of examination. The jail is kept scrupulously clean; the floor is scrubbed almost daily, and the walls white-washed every two weeks. Baths and tubs are provided, and the prisoners are required to keep themselves clean. Prisoners

are encouraged to work, and have painted the jail and the inside of the court-house. They have also sawed all the wood for the jail and the county offices.

This jail was constructed with special reference to strength, and in that respect is one of the safest in the State; and yet the sheriff says that without constant watching, it is impossible to prevent skillful criminals from escaping. There is no arrangement for the classification of the inmates, and the young and the old mingle together.

The estimated value of the jail is \$40,000.

KENT.

The Kent county jail has been recently constructed, at a cost of thirty-eight thousand dollars. It is of brick, two stories high, with a Mansard roof, and a room in the loft for hospital purposes. It has twenty single cells, six large double cells, and two for females, which are separate from the others; being twenty-eight in all. The floor, sides, and ceilings of the cells, and the interior of the jail are of heavy boiler iron, put together in the most substantial manner; each cell is provided with a water-closet, and ventilated by Rutan's patent ventilator. The corridor surrounding the cells is divided by an iron lattice work, which keeps the prisoners from passing into the outer corridor, and enables persons passing through the latter to see all prisoners not confined within the cells. The cell doors are so arranged that the jailor may close them at the same time without entering the inner corridor. The acoustic arrangements are such that the jailor, in his own apartment, may hear the slightest noise, or any conversation going on in any cell. Speaking tubes are also arranged so that officers and employes in different parts of the building may communicate with each other.

On the day of our visit, there were three female and seventeen male prisoners in the jail. Two of the latter were boys, who were in the inner corridor, in association with the pris-

oners generally. In one of the female cells we found a girl eleven years of age, who had been sent to jail for one week for running away from her stepmother, imprisoned with a woman said to be a street-walker.

All the appointments of this jail are of the most approved character, and the building is a conspicuous, showy, and handsome structure; but should we venture a criticism, we should say that more expense and display were laid out upon the part occupied by the sheriff for a residence, than seems appropriate for prison purposes.

KALKASKA.

No statement.

KEWEBNAW.

No statement.

LAKE.

No statement.

LAPEER.

The jail of this county is a plain, two-story brick building; size, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, and, with the grounds, is valued at \$10,000. It was built in 1860, and contains six cells, eight feet in length, and six feet wide. There were four prisoners in the jail on the day of examination. No provision is made for the separation or classification of the inmates, nor any for bathing. The prisoners have free communication with each other, and are without employment.

LENAWEE.

The Lenawee county jail is an old brick building, constructed in 1837, and is in a very bad state of repair, and fast going to decay. It contains nine cells, eight for males, and one for females. They are five feet eight inches in width, and seven and a half feet long, and are without ventilation, and in a miserable condition. There were thirteen prisoners in confinement on the day of examination, and three lodged together in some of these small cells. The ceilings are low, and the jail

has no proper ventilation. The privy is as bad as can be, and should be removed, as it could be without any great outlay; the odor arising from it is very offensive, and the atmosphere of the jail is impregnated with it. There were two insane persons in the jail. The general condition as to cleanliness was good, but there are no provisions for washing and bathing. There is no drainage from the building, and the condition of the jail, upon the whole, is extremely bad, and without any proper facilities for caring for prisoners. It is so insecure that prisoners charged with high crimes are kept constantly locked in the wretched cells.

LIVINGSTON.

This jail is under the court-house. It contains eight cells, and was in rather bad repair, some of the cells are quite large, but the general arrangement of the jail is bad, and it was not clean.

MACKINAW.

No statement.

MACOMB.

The Macomb county jail is a one-story stone building and contains six cells, one of which is large and designed for females. The jail is said to be damp.

MANISTEE.

No statement.

MANITOU.

No statement.

MASON.

Not visited.

MARQUETTE.

This county has a two-story brick building, thirty-eight feet square, with a stone building in the rear, which is the jail proper. It was constructed in 1870, and has six cells, seven feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high. There is no system of drainage here, and at the time of our visit every cell

had water in it except two, and they were damp. In one of the cells the water covered the floor to the depth of four inches. There were three prisoners in this jail, one of whom was insane. The cells are all of heavy stone work, and the jail was designed to be substantial and secure, but there is no provision for a division of the prisoners or proper separation of the sexes. Water is conveyed into the building by means of the Holly water works, and good facilities are provided for washing. The condition as to cleanliness was tolerable.

MECOSTA.

Jail a two-story frame building, containing four cells, each six feet by eight.

MENOMINEE.

Jail a new one-story frame building, twenty-two feet wide and thirty long, exclusively for jail purposes, no family living therein, and no provision for any.

The building is neatly painted white, with green blinds at the windows. It has but two cells, each of which is seven by nine feet in size. There were two prisoners confined there on the day of examination, and the general condition as to cleanliness was good. There is no provision for preventing the free association of prisoners, or for the proper separation of the sexes, nor any bathing facilities.

MIDLAND.

Jail constructed in 1868, and is a neat brick building, two stories high, containing fourteen cells, eight of which are single, seven feet by four and a half; four are double cells, eight feet square, and two are for females.

This jail was constructed at an expense of \$20,000, and seems to be kept in a tidy and orderly manner. There were two prisoners in confinement on the day of examination.

MISSAUKEE.

Not visited.

MONROE.

Jail a two-story stone building, forty feet square, with two wings, each twenty feet square, and contains nine cells. Eight of these are single cells, four and a half by ten feet each, and one double cell nine by ten feet. The grounds and building are valued at \$5,000. There was but one person in jail on the day of examination. This jail is not in an excellent state of repair. The young are not kept separate from the older prisoners, and the provision in regard to the sexes is such that they can see and talk with one another. The jail was clean and well white-washed, but is old, somewhat dilapidated, and reported by the sheriff not to be wholly free from vermin.

MONTCALM.

Jail a frame building, thirty feet in length, twenty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The upper part of the building is occupied as a court-room. It has two cells made of boiler iron, one of which is six by eight, and the other ten by eight feet square. The jail is detached and occupied only by prisoners. Their meals are carried to them. But one prisoner was in the jail on the day of visitation. It was in a fair state of cleanliness.

MUSKEGON.

This jail is in the basement of the court-house, which is a fine showy building, of brick, and was erected in 1870. There are twenty cells in all, each five feet by seven and seven feet high. They are poorly lighted, and two of them are almost entirely dark. They are not properly ventilated. There is no drainage for carrying off the excrements of the privy, most of which remains in a vault under the building. There were four male and two female prisoners confined here at the time of the visit, and one of them was insane. The jail was clean, and we saw no evidence of neglect or filth.

NEWAYGO.

Jail a wooden building, quite old, with two large cells.

OAKLAND.

The jail is in the second story of a brick building, thirty-two by thirty-six feet in size, contains eight cells and one double cell. They have no ventilation, and must be intolerable, especially in the warm season. There is a cell expressly for women, but the other prisoners mingle together freely. Nine were in the jail at the time of our visit; one of these was a female. The cells are not free from vermin. The floors were dirty, the sheriff saying that they could not scrub them for the reason that water leaked through into the rooms below.

OCEANA.

Jail in the lower room of the court-house. It has five large cells. The prisoners intermingle freely.

ONTONAGON.

Not visited.

OSCEOLA.

No statement.

OTTAWA.

Jail a new two-story brick building, containing six cells, four double and two single, and a cell eight by twenty feet, called the "lock-up." The most of the interior of the jail is made of boiler iron. The cells are ventilated by air conductors, but the sheriff reports them to be good for nothing as ventilators. The building is warmed by a furnace, and was constructed at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, and is apparently well built and well kept.

PRESQUE ISLE.

No examination.

SAGINAW.

This is an expensive jail, having been constructed in 1870, at a cost of \$30,000. It contains twenty-five cells, one of which is for females. Two are double, and twenty-two are single cells. They are made of boiler iron, and substantially con-

structed, but not well ventilated. The building is warmed by a furnace, and drained by means of a good sewer, as we were told. Eighteen prisoners were in confinement at the time of our visit; two of these were boys under fifteen years of age, who mingled freely in the corridor with the other prisoners. The premises were not in good order as to cleanliness.

ST. CLAIR.

The jail in this county is a two-story brick building, the east half of which is used for jail purposes. It contains four cells without any decent ventilation. The prisoners all mingle in the corridor. Among them, on the day of our visit, was an insane man, fantastically dressed, his head plumed with feathers, and various ornaments about his person. He had been a soldier in the Union army in the time of the rebellion, and became crazy after his return, and has been shut in this jail for months. It would seem as though some provision might be made for him in the United States Asylum for disabled soldiers of this class, if the attention of the General Government was called to his case.

SANILAC.

The Sanilac jail is in the lower rooms of the court-house and has three large cells. It is a frame building, constructed at an expense of about four thousand dollars. There are no means for the classification of prisoners or a proper separation of the sexes. There was but one inmate on the day of our visit.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Not visited.

SHIAWASSEE.

Jail situated in the back part of the court-house, and not very secure, about a dozen having escaped from it within the last two years. There are four good-sized cells. No one was in confinement when we were there. There are no means of

washing or bathing, and the provision for the separation of the sexes is wholly insufficient.

ST. JOSEPH.

A two-story brick building, with eight cells, constitutes the jail of this county. The cells are without good ventilation, and the jail is not in a good state of repair. There were three prisoners here on the day of our visit. It seemed to be well kept, and was cleanly.

TUSCOOLA.

No statement.

VAN BUREN.

Jail is a two-story frame building, erected in 1856, and contains four cells; they are not ventilated, and the general arrangement of the jail is bad. The residence of the sheriff is directly above the room where the prisoners are confined, and there is nothing between them to deaden the sound. At the time of our visit the wife of the sheriff lay sick in the upper room, and one of the prisoners below was a maniac, whose ravings could be heard distinctly in the sick-room. There are no bedsteads, and six prisoners have slept together upon the floor in one cell, as we were informed by the sheriff.

WASHTENAW.

Jail a brick building, with twenty-six cells. The sheriff was absent on the day of our visit, and we were unable to make a thorough examination; but we were informed that the Rev. Dr. Gillespie visits the jail regularly, and interests himself for the best good of the inmates, and that its general condition was good, considering the facilities and conveniences of the building.

WAYNE.

The Wayne county jail is a large stone building with eighty-four cells. There are in addition several cells for debtors and witnesses. The cells do not seem to be well ventilated, and the

foul odors from the privy, at the time of our visit, made the atmosphere in them somewhat offensive. The prisoners all mingle in their respective corridors, of which there are six. They are provided with neither employment or instruction. Each corridor is supplied with water for ordinary purposes, but no provision is made for bathing. The prisoners are required to wash their own underclothing or to be at the expense of having it done. The diet is regular, and consists of very plain and wholesome food. The jail is in a fair condition as to cleanliness, and seems generally to be in good order.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing the condition of the County Poor-Houses.

ALCONA

Is understood to have no poor-house.

ALLEGAN.

The poor-house is pleasantly situated on a farm of 160 acres, in the township of Allegan, about four miles northwest of the village of the same name. There is a fair orchard on the premises and a good vegetable garden. On one side of the house, and almost in front of it is a cluster of fine shade trees, which, with a suitable lawn about them, might form a pleasant retreat in the hot days of summer. The building is of wood, well painted inside and out, has large rooms, high ceilings, and transom windows over the doors. The rooms and halls are light and airy, and present a tidy appearance, except the dining-room and some of the rooms occupied by the males, which need renovating. On the day of the visitation there were twenty-five paupers in the institution. One insane female is very difficult to care for, keeping her room and her person at times

plastered with her own excrements. There are nine of the inmates who are idiotic, some of them badly so. There are six pauper children in the house. One noticeable feature, worthy of imitation, in this establishment, is the placing of mosquito-bars at the windows of the paupers' rooms. The keeper stated that this expense was only seven cents a window, and the addition to the comfort of the inmates must be considerable. The cellar looked clean and orderly; but the construction of cells for the insane, in one part of it, is a great mistake, for the noise and ravings of lunatics confined there must always disturb those above. Sinks, with other apparatus for washing hands and faces, are furnished for the use of the paupers, but there is no preparation for bathing. Wooden bedsteads are in use, and the keeper says that, despite the utmost exertion, vermin will gather and breed in them. This house seems very well kept; but a bath-room, an ice-house, a better classification of the inmates, and a little more attention to ornamenting the ground would add to it very much. The secretary was accompanied by Messrs. Calkins and Jewett, two of the county superintendents.

ALPENA.

Reported to have no poor-house.

ANTRIM.

No poor-house.

BARRY.

The location of this poor-house is good, but rather barren of trees. The house is a frame building, and seems to be tolerably well kept. There are no separate apartments for the insane, nor were there any persons in the institution who were badly insane. There is no provision for the separation or classification of the inmates. We found three small children in this institution, all from one family. They had been abandoned by the mother, who had ran away, and were left here by a shiftless father. One of them was afflicted with a fever-sore, and the others were in the room assisting in caring

for it. The room in which they were kept was cheerless and cold, and the bedding poor.

BAY.

The poor-house is situated in the town of Hampton, about four miles east of Bay City. It is on a good farm and is located a long distance back from the road, affording a fine opportunity for neat grounds in front of the premises. The building is a two-story frame structure, and there is a separate house for the keeper. There is a young orchard on the farm, and something of a vegetable garden.

The surroundings about the house look neat and tidy, and the general appearance of things without and within, except in the men's room, was orderly and good. The keeper is new, this being his first year in the business. The floors are painted, and as a general thing they seem clean. Tobacco is not furnished the paupers, and as a substitute, they use dried mullein leaves. The farm is apparently well worked, and the keeper a good farmer. There is no cellar to the buildings, which seems a great defect. Two children under six years of age are in this house. One old woman is lying on a bed, and is a great care, as she is so infirm as to be wholly unable to do anything. The rooms in the female department appeared to be tidy and clean, but those occupied by the males did not seem to be thus kept; and notwithstanding it was a warm day, yet a half-dozen paupers, any of whom were able to, and should have been required to keep their room cleanly and in order, were hovering in idleness about a hot stove in the men's sitting-room.

We were accompanied by Mr. Israel Catlin, one of the gentlemanly superintendents of the poor.

BERRIEN.

This poor-house is situated on a fine farm, about two and a half miles east of Berrien Center. The house is a large, square, brick building, two stories high, with cellar kitchen in the basement,

and is surmounted with a tower. More attention has been paid here to ornamenting the grounds than in most poor-houses, and the premises in front of the building are inclosed with a good picket fence. The building was erected at considerable expense, and is large, and in the main convenient, but in some respects, is badly arranged, the rooms of the paupers, and the keeper's rooms being in too close proximity. The rooms are very well ventilated, have high ceilings, and most of them are so arranged that they can be occupied by more than one pauper. Good provision is made for the separation of the sexes, except at meal time, and in some instances in the hospital. The building is heated by steam, which also furnishes good facilities for steaming food and washing clothes.

A wind mill attached to a well near the house supplies water for general use, and it is intended to convey water by it into the second story of the building. There are no bathing facilities, but good sinks and conveniences for the paupers to wash themselves. A dumb waiter conveys the food of the paupers from the kitchen to the dining hall. There are transom windows over most of the inner doors. There were eight insane persons in the institution, four of whom were confined in a small building near by at the time of the visitation; they presented a very loathsome appearance. In this place were both men and women who were only separated by a narrow hall and upright wooden grates. There were two cells in the basement of the main building in which insane women were also kept. This would seem to be a most unsuitable place for the confinement of such persons. There were two deaf and two blind persons, and also four children under 14 years of age, in this institution.

BRANCH.

The poor-house of this county is situated a short distance from the city of Coldwater, on a farm of one hundred and forty acres. The house is a two-story brick building, commodious, but not as well arranged as it should be. We found two insane

persons confined here in cells of about eight by ten feet in size; one, a woman, had been here over a year, and is quite noisy at times. She has been at the asylum at Kalamazoo, but was dismissed as incurable. The house presented a general appearance of cleanliness and order.

CALHOUN.

We found the board of superintendents of this county in session, and in company with them visited the poor-house. It is situated on a farm of 140 acres, near the city of Marshall. The main building is a two story frame structure. The house and premises were in good order, and the inmates generally seemed comfortable. There were seven insane persons kept in close confinement here, in grated cells seven feet in width by eight in length. The building for them is new, and the provision for their treatment appeared to be as good, if not better, than in most of the poor-houses in the State. Several large and comfortable rooms have been added to the building, designed for the purpose of separating the better class of paupers from the more degraded ones. An excellent garden on the premises is cultivated mainly by the paupers, and such of them as were able to be employed, seemed provided with something to do.

CASS.

The Cass county poor-house is in the township of Jefferson, three miles southwest of the village of Cassopolis. The main building is of brick, has a Mansard roof and a tower, and presents a very fine appearance. The rooms generally are large, with high ceilings, and are kept in a very neat and tidy manner, and have the appearance of a comfortable and attractive home. The beds and bedding are excellent, and the appearance of the inmates indicates good care. In the arrangement of the building the provision for the separation of the sexes is not as effective as it should be, they having all to pass through the same halls to their lodging rooms. There were two insane

persons in the institution ; one of them was violent and was confined in a small brick building erected for such purposes. There were eleven children, all under fifteen years of age, kept at the house, and two idiots. There is no provision for bathing. There were 31 inmates in all. Some of them were sick, and yet were made so comfortable that it would scarce have been imagined that they were paupers. A good ice-house is attached to the premises. Mr. D. M. Howell and James Boyd accompanied us on this visit ; the latter bears the name, in that vicinity, of the "father of the poor."

CHARLEVOIX.

Is understood to have no poor-house.

CHEBOYGAN.

Has no poor-house.

CHIPPEWA.

Has no poor-house.

CLARK.

Supposed to have no poor-house.

CLINTON.

This poor-house is a plain two-story frame building, situated in the township of Brigham, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of St. Johns. Although a portion of it is new, it does not present a very attractive appearance, and is not well adapted for a classification and division of its inmates. The farm is pleasantly located and seems to be in a good condition. It has a good orchard and vegetable garden. There are 24 inmates, of whom one is insane, and five children under sixteen years of age, three of which are idiotic. There are several old men in the house, and one man who is suffering severely from what is called a cancer, in his face. Some of the rooms occupied by the old men are foul, and do not present a tidy appearance. This is probably owing to the fact that there is not sufficient assistance to enable the keeper to look after the

premises as completely as he would like to. There are no provisions for bathing or washing, and no convenience for caring for the sick. The bedsteads are wooden, and not altogether free from vermin. The table-ware looked good, the dishes being of white crockery, and the fare appeared to be excellent. Last January the keeper was stabbed by one of the inmates, and the year before one of the paupers endeavored to kill him. Both of these men are in prison, the first in Jackson for five years, and the other in the Detroit House of Correction. This shows the necessity of keeping vicious persons out of the poor-houses, as both of these men were able to work, but drifted into this establishment by reason of their laziness.

Hon. H. M. Perrin, of St. John's, accompanied us on our visit to this institution.

DELTA.

Has no poor-house; temporary relief being provided whenever possible.

EATON.

The poor-house consists of two buildings, one a frame, and the other of brick, on a good farm a short distance from the village of Charlotte. The buildings are but poorly adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The provision for the care of the insane is not at all sufficient. A crazy woman was shut up here in a dark, plank cell, in the cellar, there being no other place in the building in which she could be cared for in cold weather. In warm weather she was permitted to range about the yard of the premises. A woman who had formerly been a school-teacher, and had become insane, was confined in the small rooms without any treatment, and was a sad spectacle. The general condition of the house was orderly, and the inmates seemed to be well fed. One of the superintendents of the poor accompanied us on the occasion of our visit.

EMMET.

No poor-house.

GENESEE.

The poor-house is a large two-story brick building, located on a farm of 103 acres, near the village of Flint. The buildings are plain but roomy, and presented many indications of care for the comfort of the inmates. Neatness and good order generally prevailed. A large portion of the inmates were kept in a large hall, in which the beds were arranged side by side, after the manner of a hospital. A boy of about sixteen or seventeen years of age was chained in one corner of this hall because he was filthy and mischievous. He was troubled with epilepsy, and was constantly making repulsive contortions, which must have been an annoyance to the other inmates. In two small rooms, off from the hall, were two sick men, one of whom was upwards of a hundred years old, and required the same attention as a child; the other with a cancer eating out his face. The stench from both these rooms was strong and foul. There were three insane persons in this institution, but none of them were violently so. No suitable provision has been made for the care of insane persons.

GRAND TRAVERSE.

Not visited.

GRATIOT.

No report.

HILLSDALE.

We visited the poor-house in this county in company with Hon. Daniel L. Pratt. It is a frame building, on a pleasant farm of 200 acres, near the village of Hillsdale. Opposite to the main building there is a small frame house, in a miserable condition, occupied by the male paupers. The character of this building was such that it could not well be kept in a decent condition. Aside from this, the premises were clean, neat, and orderly. There were several insane persons in the house, some of whom are violently so, and are required to be kept constantly confined.

HOUGHTON.

This poor-house is a large building, with stone foundation, on a farm of 240 acres, bordering on Portage Lake. The house is roomy, well built, and kept, as far as we could judge, in a good condition. We saw the paupers at table, and can bear witness that the table, with its neat oil-cloth covering and good crockery dishes and well scoured knives and forks, presented a very inviting appearance. There were thirty paupers in the institution; three of them were insane, but not violent, and seventeen children. The inmates of this institution, under the direction of the keeper, raised and picked this season a sufficient quantity of strawberries to realize \$186 00.

There is no provision here for the care of the insane. Thos. D. Meads, one of the superintendents, accompanied us to this house.

HURON.

No poor-house.

INGHAM.

The poor-house in this county is located five miles north of the village of Mason. Three wooden buildings, with very low ceilings, two of them one and a half stories high, and the other but one story, constitute the poor-house. They are in tolerably good order, considering that the character of the buildings are such as to make them quite unfit for the purposes to which they are appropriated. There are two insane persons in the house, and two idiots. The provision for the insane is wretched. There were several old persons here.

The keeper is a humane man, and anxious to make ample provisions for the ordinary wants of the paupers.

The editor of the Ingham County News was with us on this visit.

IONIA.

This poor-house is situated in the township of Ronald, about six miles northeast from the city of Ionia, on a fine

farm. The buildings have recently been erected at a cost of \$11,000, and are neat and commodious. There is an orchard on the premises, and a good vegetable garden, mainly cultivated by the paupers; but no attention is paid to the cultivation of small fruits or flowers. The grounds are new, but with few shade trees about the premises. There are 24 paupers in the house now—none that are insane or very badly idiotic. There are five children in this county-house now mingling with the other paupers at pleasure. Four of them were at school and one at home. The school-house is about one mile distant. A small stream of water runs through the farm, affording the paupers in the summer season ample facilities for bathing. Last year the wife of the keeper wove 240 yards of flannel cloth for the use of the house. She also makes all the clothing for the paupers, and for their beds, except the coats and vests. The building is heated by a furnace, and ventilated by the Rutan system of ventilation. The grounds in front of the house are being leveled off and fenced preparatory to putting the same in shape. Hon. Hampton Rich accompanied us on our visit to this place.

JACKSON.

This poor-house is situated on an undulating piece of land not far from the city of Jackson. There are a few shade trees in front of the house, and a vegetable garden, but no attention is paid to the cultivation of flowers and small fruits. The buildings are old, long, and low, and do not present an appearance at all proportioned to the wealth of the county. There are no idiots in the establishment now, but there are eight insane persons, two blind men, three cripples, and twelve persons between the ages of sixty and seventy. One of the insane women, in addition to insanity, has the St. Vitus' dance, and is constantly going through a variety of nervous contortions. She is ugly and hard to manage. The general appearance of everything is orderly. There are four children in the house, one of whom, a little girl nine years old, is suffering from a

hip disease. She seems to be well cared for, as do all the children. The whole number of paupers in the institution was thirty-four. There are three men in this institution who have been in good circumstances, and several of the insane have been tolerably well educated. One of the old men, eighty-two years of age, had considerable property, but made it over to his son on condition of his support. He formed a dislike to his son's wife, and came here rather than to live with her. Those who have brought themselves here by their vices and profligacy are usually the worst to take care of, and the most fault-finding.

KALAMAZOO.

The poor-house of this county is situated in the township of Comstock; about two miles south-west of the village of Galesburg, on a most excellent farm, almost every acre of which is tillable. The front view is fine, and in the rear the Kalamazoo River bounds and waters the place. The farm itself seems to be well worked, and in excellent condition. The buildings look tidy outwardly, but in the interior show need of a general renovation, particularly in regard to paint and some of the plastering. There seems to be, too, special need for better ventilation, as a number of the rooms were disagreeable from the odor of confined air. The ceilings are low, and the building not well adapted for county purposes, it being originally built for a company of Fourierites, who attempted here to carry their theories of living into practice, but failure attending their enterprise, the county purchased the farm, and it has since been used as an asylum for the wretched victims of poverty. The whole number of inmates now in the institution is thirty-four. Among these are six idiots, some of whom are very low in the scale of intelligence. A German woman is here with four children, all somewhat demented. The oldest, a boy of sixteen, lies in his bed most of the time. The next is a girl, deaf and dumb, fourteen years old. The third is a girl eight years old, never speaks,

although she can talk, and has been known sometimes to converse with her mother in German. The youngest is a boy about two years old; he does not seem quite right. Some years since the father and mother of these children became seized with the delusion that two of their children were deities, and bestowed all manner of worship upon them, even abstaining from food, insisting that they would be miraculously kept alive through the interposition of these gods. This delusion followed them until the father landed in the House of Correction, and the mother and children in the poor-house. There is one pauper here whose father was a wealthy man in the county, and who has now a wealthy brother who supplies him with clothing and some other delicacies, including three drams of liquor per day. Intemperance is the principal cause of all his trouble.

KALKASKA.

Has no poor-house.

KENT.

This poor-house is quite pleasantly located on a farm not far from the city of Grand Rapids. The farm is well worked, and is watered by a small stream running through it. The only small fruits raised are strawberries, of which there is quite a good bed. There is an orchard also, and a vegetable garden. Shade-trees have been put out, but there are but few that have attained to any size about the premises. The buildings, which are generally warmed by stoves, are poor; but an extra building put on the west end is new and good, and one called the "Fool's House" is good. The keeper and his lady are Hollanders, and are active, energetic people.

The wife of the keeper has no help save such as she gets from the paupers, and she manages to make all the inmates who are able do something. All the clothing is made by the paupers, under her supervision, and so is all the mending. The wood for the institution has all been prepared by the

inmates. The house seemed to be frequently scrubbed and often white-washed. There were in the house eight idiots and sixteen insane persons, but none of them are dangerous. One blind girl has been at the Asylum at Flint, and is to be taken there again. The sleeping-rooms are generally too small, some of the cells having no windows, but only small openings, which must make the cells cold, and afford insufficient light at times.

KEWEENAW.

No report.

LAKE.

Has no poor-house.

LAPHER.

The poor-house in this county is situated in the township of Mayfield, about two miles from the village of Lapeer, upon a good farm of eighty acres. A good barn and out-houses are attached to the premises. It has a fair young orchard, and a tolerably good garden; but little effort has been made to beautify the premises. A good flowing well on the place furnishes ample water for bathing and other purposes, yet there is no provision for baths. There are twelve children in the establishment, all under eleven years of age; one an infant only three months old. The matron of the establishment last year did \$40 worth of knitting besides doing all the ordinary sewing for the house. On the day of visitation all was confusion, incident to the rebuilding of the house. There are quite a number of old people here, two idiots, and five insane persons, one of which is a female. The cries of the insane woman could be heard over the whole house.

It was heart-sickening to witness the little children in this establishment, mingling with the vile, demented, crazy, and older paupers. The general appearance of the premises is good, but the noise of the hammers and the saw, intermingled with the cries of insanity and of the children, made the place at

that time confusion itself. The keeper of this house is a single man and the female department is managed by a matron and assistants. There is no cellar under this building, on account of the water being near the surface of the ground.

LENAWEE.

The poor-house in this county is a large three-story brick building, on a farm of 150 acres, about two miles south-west of the city of Adrian. The building presents a fine appearance, and in many respects is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Several insane persons are kept here. The provision for these, though new, is hardly what it should be. Their cells are adjoining the apartment allotted to the females, and the noise and ravings of the more violent ones disturb the inmates of that part of the house. The building is warmed by steam. A change of keepers has recently taken place, and it is now conducted in a very orderly manner, and when visited by us the premises were in a neat and tidy condition. Among the paupers in this establishment we found one who had been supervisor of his town, and another who was formerly a superintendent of the poor.

LIVINGSTON.

This poor-house is well situated, lying handsomely on a main road, about six miles south-west of the village of Howell, and runs back to the Shiawassee River. In front of the keeper's house there are some shade trees and a flower garden, and upon the premises there are three bearing orchards, from which over one hundred barrels of good apples were sold last year, after supplying the paupers and the keeper with all they desired. The dwelling of the keeper is a frame building, one story and a half high, with a wing two stories high. Apart from this is a new brick building, especially for the paupers. Sane female paupers are all kept in the house occupied by the keeper. Four insane persons are kept in the lower part of the brick building; three are women and one a man. One of the women

complained that the man insulted them, and the keeper said it was true, but he had no other place to put them. The upper part is occupied by sane paupers. Two of them are very old men. Until within a year or so, the paupers of this county were let out to the lowest bidder to be supported. The contract was let for \$600 per year, and they were miserably cared for.

MACKINAW.

Has no poor-house.

MACOMB.

The poor-house in this county is situated in the village of Mt. Clemens. It is a large building, and appeared to be exceedingly well kept. The grounds about it were tastefully arranged. The interior of the house was clean, sweet, and comfortable. There was a number of insane persons in the establishment, as well as of idiots, some of whom were kept in close confinement in a small building provided for the purpose, a short distance from the house. In a yard adjoining this small building we saw five children, all idiots of the lowest order; and the Hon. Giles Hubbard, who was with us, declared that he had never seen any exhibition of human deformity that equaled them. The arrangements for taking care of the insane and idiotic did not compare favorably with the other conveniences of the house. We noticed here that the paupers generally had some work to do.

MANISTEE.

No report.

MANITOU.

No poor-house.

MARQUETTE.

This poor-house is pleasantly situated in Marquette, about one mile from the business part of the city. The building is frame, two stories high; and although the main part is old and rather dingy in appearance, yet the character of the premises is fair as to cleanliness and order. A garden is attached, which seems to be well cultivated. A few shade trees have

been planted, but no great pains have been taken to improve the grounds. Two new cells have lately been constructed for insane persons, and one person was confined therein. A good share of the inmates were sick, and the house appeared to be as much a hospital as anything else. There was no provision for bathing.

MASON.

Has no poor-house.

MECOSTA.

No report.

MENOMINEE.

Has no poor-house.

MIDLAND.

This house is situated about three miles south-east of the city of Midland, on a new farm, and the principal part of the buildings are new. The house is neat, and looks like a good farm-house, but is poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used, there being no means for a separation of the family of the keeper from the paupers, and no arrangement by which the sexes can properly be separated. The house is well painted inside and out. There is a new barn, and the general appearance of the farm is good. But little attention has been paid to shade trees or the cultivation of fruit. There are four children in the institution, and two insane persons. One of these is kept shut up in a close room, and is really an object of pity. In this house the keeper and the paupers all live, as it were, together, eating at the same table, and mingling much in the same rooms. There is a stream of water running through the farm.

MISSAUKEE.

Has no poor-house.

MONROE.

The poor-house of this county was erected in 1830, and is a

two-story frame building, with additions made thereto from time to time. It is quite dilapidated, and is unfit for the use to which it is put. It has connected with it, a farm of 358 acres. There were no insane persons in close confinement here. There was quite a number of old persons, and some of their rooms were not very tidy. The other parts of the house were in as fair a state of cleanliness as could be expected in view of the conveniences and rickety state of the building.

MONTCALM.

This poor-house is situated on a farm of 120 acres, five and one-half miles northeast of the village of Greenville. A small stream of water flows in front of the house. The fences are good, and there is a good vegetable garden, but no flowers nor small fruits, except currants. An addition to the house is being constructed for the purpose of making more sleeping rooms for the paupers. It will be two stories high, with a wide hall passing through the center, with rooms on either side.

The number of paupers on the day of visitation was seven, of whom three were children and one a woman upwards of eighty-four years old. She is said to have eight children alive, one of whom is a minister in Iowa. She is hard to care for, and her children have permitted her to go upon the charity of the county and the care of strangers rather than to be at the trouble of looking after her themselves. The country is new, and the poor-house has not had, perhaps, the attention that similar institutions have in some of the older counties; but, on the whole it is a good beginning, and speaks well for the enterprise and humanity of the superintendents who have it in charge.

MUSKEGON.

The Muskegon county poor-house is a plain wooden building, situated on a good farm of 80 acres. No provision has been made here for the care of the insane, and consequently some who

could not be admitted into the Asylum at Kalamazoo have had to be placed in the common jail of the county, to save them from harming themselves or others.

NEWAYGO.

Has no poor-house.

OAKLAND.

This poor-house is in the township of Waterford, about two and a half miles northwest from the city of Pontiac, is located upon a farm of 137 acres, and can be seen from the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad. The house is a large brick building two and a half stories high. It was erected in 1866, and presents a very fine appearance. It is roomy and has facilities for the accommodation of many more than are usually provided for therein. There are thirty-six inmates, ten of them insane and five idiots, and also nine or ten old and feeble persons.

There is a garden and two good orchards on the premises, but not much attention is paid to raising the smaller fruits. The prospect from the house is good, and it may be made a very pleasant spot indeed. In the upper part of the house, are small rooms with barred windows, specially provided for the insane. None of them, however, are kept in close confinement in these rooms. The house has a lying-in department in which six children have been born during the year. The rooms were clean and generally in good order. Five weekly newspapers are furnished to the paupers. We were accompanied on this visit by Hon. M. E. Crofoot, of Pontiac, and two of the superintendents of the poor.

OTTAWA.

The poor-house of this county is pleasantly situated on the bank of Grand River, about three-fourths of a mile from the village of Eastmanville. The farm is large and desirable, comprising about two hundred acres. The main part of the building is old, but has been so many times remodeled that it has been almost entirely built anew. The rooms in this part

of the house, which are principally occupied by the female paupers, bear many marks of age, and do not present as tidy an appearance as the newer part of the house, which is mostly occupied by the male paupers. There were twenty-six inmates in the institution at the time of the visitation, of which two were children under five years of age, and five were insane. Two of the insane persons were kept in cells very well suited for the purpose. To each of them there was attached a privy, outside of the cell, and the excrement passes off into a receiver. A very neat, small bath-tub has recently been provided for the use of the females, and facilities for washing and combing are good. Some of the rooms appeared clean and sweet, but a few of them looked as though they were anxiously waiting for white-wash and repairs. The classification of the inmates and the provision for the separation of the sexes are not as complete as they should be. There are good barns on the place, with some very convenient and ingenious contrivances for keeping stock and storing the produce of the farm. An ice-house furnishes an abundant supply of this article during the whole season. This is certainly a most desirable acquisition to any poor-house, especially in case of sickness. One of the insane men was very vigorously at work splitting wood. It was said that he was a great worker, and constantly doing something. There is a good orchard on the place, and some attention is paid to raising small fruits. The buildings are well painted, and the fences plain and good, but the shade trees are few.

SAGINAW.

The poor-house is situated in Saginaw township, about five miles northwest of Saginaw City. It is located upon a pretty good but small farm. The building is a large plain one. The surroundings are pleasant, but no attention has been given to ornamenting the grounds. A small orchard on the place has been in bearing for the past five or six years, but the fruit is poor. There are two children in this poor-house, and six

insane persons. One of them, a man, is locked up all the time and is quite noisy. The room in which he is confined contains only a bunk covered with straw and a couple of blankets, and is loathsome in the extreme. A large iron tub has been procured for the use of the inmates of this poor-house, and a bath-room is soon to be provided, so that the paupers may have the full benefit of plenty of water. The tables are covered with oil-cloth, which, though well worn, is certainly a great improvement on bare tables. The crockery and tin-ware that we saw in use were good, and the latter seemed to have been nicely scoured. Some of the rooms are kept in excellent order; this is especially the case with a couple of rooms in charge of an old gentleman, who said he was eighty-nine years of age. From all that we could learn, we should judge that the present keeper, who has only been in the house seven months, is keeping it more humanely than it has been kept before.

SANILAC.

This poor-house is located in the township of Lexington, about five miles northwest from the village of the same name. The main building is new and in good order, and the farm is under a fair state of cultivation. There is a small bearing orchard on the premises and a tolerably good garden. The building has good high ceilings and is well finished, with painted floors and ceilings. Each room has a door and window, and the halls are of good width. In some respects it is very well arranged, but there is a lack of proper provision for the separation of the sexes. There were seven epileptic and insane persons in the house on the day of our visitation. One was a woman in a terrible condition, having, while uncared for, a number of years ago, fallen into the fire during one of her fits, and burned her eyes nearly out. The house is apparently well kept, and presents a tidy and orderly appearance; but there is no provision for bathing, and no suitable facilities for

the inmates to wash. Two of the superintendents of the poor accompanied us on this visit.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Has no poor-house.

SHIAWASSEE.

The poor-house of this county is a large, square two story building, situated on a farm of eighty acres. The paupers' dining-room is in the basement. This place is also used as the common room, where many of the paupers, male and female, mingle and associate together. Here we found eight of them, five men and three women, all gathered about the stove, save one, a young woman of 27, and she crazed; she was chained in a corner, and was constantly moving to and fro within the limit of her chain. Mingling with these men was also a girl of twenty, whose sanity was in no wise certain; but were her mind not yet unbalanced, commingling with such associations could not fail to drive her to madness. At the time of the visitation there were 17 inmates in the house. The grounds were barren in front, but shade trees had been set out by the overseer. The rooms seemed to be clean, and the inmates well fed, but the provision for the insane and the promiscuous association of the males and the female insane must be condemned.

ST. CLAIR.

At the time of our visit preparation was being made to remove the poor to a building upon a farm recently purchased by the county. Heretofore the county has employed a man to board its paupers, paying him therefor at the rate of \$2 10 per week. We apprehend that this change will prove greatly beneficial to the paupers. There were twenty-three being thus boarded at the time of our visit. Four of these were insane persons, and five were children; the latter were not sent to day or Sunday school.

The house did not present either a tidy or orderly appear-

ance, for the reason, as the keeper said, they were preparing to remove the paupers. An insane woman, who has been a pauper for several years, has given birth to two illegitimate children, both begotten in the institution. A young man was lying in one of the rooms, suffering from a disease called bone consumption; one leg had rotted partly off, and been amputated, the other had commenced to rot, and the smell from it was sickening.

ST. JOSEPH.

The poor-house in this county is a two-story frame building, constructed for a hotel, but purchased by the county for a poor-house. The farm consists of 160 acres, and seems to be well cultivated. There is no special provision made for the insane; they occupy a room by themselves; some of them were excitable and difficult to take care of. The keeper's wife, an elderly lady, had charge of them, and seemed to have her hands full, as other cares incident to the house devolved upon her at the same time. The general condition of the rooms was tolerable as to cleanliness and order, but would, we apprehend, have been better if there had been more help. It was certainly as much as one woman could well do to care for three or four insane persons.

TUSCOLA.

No report.

VAN BUREN.

The poor-house is located on a farm in the town of Hartford, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the village of the same name. The farm is pleasantly situated and is in an admirable condition; the fences, crops, and barns all give evidence that a good farmer is in charge. There is a good vegetable garden, and a fair orchard on the premises. But little attention has been paid to ornamenting the grounds about the house with shade and ornamental trees. A fair lawn in front of the house is inclosed by a good fence, the front being picket, and might, by the

addition of shade trees and shrubbery, be made a very inviting spot. Within, the house is a model of neatness; we have seen but few if any homes that surpass this one in neatness and good order. The rooms and beds of the paupers appeared as good as those of any well regulated family. It certainly reflects credit upon superintendents, the keeper, and his lady, that a house with no more conveniences than this one is kept in such a tidy, healthy, and good condition.

The great want in this establishment is proper means for the classification of the inmates. The old and young, the sick and the well, the sane, the idiotic and demented are all thrown together, and children are associated with the ignorant and vile. At the time of our visit there were but 12 paupers in the house; none were insane; one is idiotic and suffers terribly from violent and painful contortions; another is a weak-minded girl. Most of the remainder are old men and women, several of whom have passed three score and ten. The average number maintained at the house is about twenty. This house should be supplied with better facilities for bathing and with a suitable ice-house, hospital accommodations, and a better dining-room and sitting-room for the paupers.

WASHTENAW.

The poor-house in this county is pleasantly situated, about two and a half miles southeast of the city of Ann Arbor.

It is located on a farm of 120 acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation. A good vegetable garden is tilled in part by the paupers. In the road opposite the house are some very fine shade trees, adding much to the appearance of the premises.

The principal building is of brick, two stories high, and has a good basement. The dwelling of the keeper is a frame building attached to the brick one.

A two-story brick building has recently been erected for a county asylum for the insane. On the day of our visit, there

were thirty-five crazy persons in this asylum. They are much better cared for here than in the poor-houses generally, having an attendant to look after them. Still they have no treatment for the disease that afflicts them; no light labor suited to their condition, and but very few of the advantages of a well regulated asylum. An insane woman with an infant in her arms, was pointed out to us as the mother of seven children, six of whom came to the house with her. An unusual and most excellent feature in this institution is the chapel. A room in the building has been neatly fitted up for this purpose, principally through the instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Gillespie of Ann Arbor, a gentleman widely known in our State as active in all philanthropic efforts for the poor and unfortunate. The inmates of the house assemble in this chapel almost every Sabbath day, and there receive religious instruction and advice. The Catholic priest of Ann Arbor has also a place fitted up in one of the rooms in the institution for worship according to the rites of his church. There is a school in the institution which has been taught by one of the paupers for many years. He is now an old man, and has been an inmate of this house for the last twenty years. Last year his health failed, and he has had to abandon teaching.

This poor-house is in good condition, the rooms generally being large and kept clean. The bedsteads are of iron, and the bedding is good. One great want is some better provision for bathing purposes; and better facilities for classification of the inmates might add to the usefulness of the institution. We are informed that ladies from Ann Arbor often visit the poor-house, and take an interest in seeing that it is well conducted.

WAYNE.

The county-house of this county is situated in the town of Nankin, on the line of the Michigan Central R. R., about two and a half miles east of the village of Wayne, upon a farm of 280 acres. The building is a large brick structure. There

were in this house on the day of our visit, 107 men and 70 women. There is a school connected with the institution, with 19 pupils. The building is divided into four wards for men and four wards for women, one of the latter being especially for old women.

It has a lying-in department, and employs a physician whose time is almost exclusively devoted to the patients of the house. The rooms for paupers are very large, and they lodge in beds arranged side by side, after the manner of hospitals. The upper part of the building is left half finished, with low ceilings and no chance for ventilation. There is a small two-story frame house a short distance from the main building, in which a number of the paupers are huddled together in an uncomfortable and wretched manner. At the time of our visit, there were some 25 persons prostrated with chronic diseases.

There are also a large number of vagrant paupers, who ought to be where they could be put to work. The rooms generally seemed to have been white-washed, and the floors frequently scrubbed. But the house is in rather an unfinished condition in some respects, and with the multitude of inmates and the promiscuous association of all classes together, is, in its present condition, difficult to keep clean.

The table furniture seemed to be well cleaned and scoured, and the food wholesome and good, and in sufficient quantity for all.

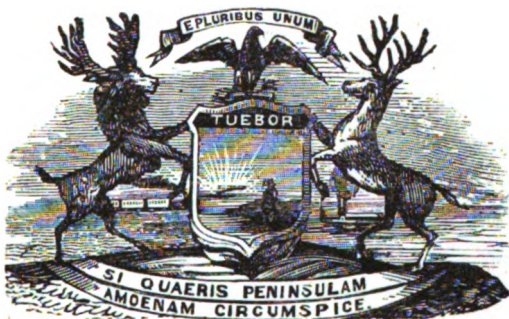
There is an insane asylum connected with the house, but placed at a short distance therefrom, and at the time of our visit it contained eighty-two inmates.

The rooms in this asylum were clean and neat, but the inmates were noisy and received no treatment for their particular disease. They have no provision for amusements, and have not a sufficient number of keepers, and no medical attendance save the physician of the poor-house.

WEXFORD.

Has no poor-house.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1873.

REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 31, 1872. }

To His Excellency Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of the State of Michigan :

I have the honor, herewith to submit my fourth and last annual report.

The case of John M. Jones, referred to in my last report, was decided at the January term of the Supreme Court, and the alleged errors overruled.

Since the date of my last report, the case against Henry Johr and sureties has been again tried in the St. Clair Circuit, and a judgment of \$10,255 35 obtained against the defendants. The defendants have removed the case to the Supreme Court. I was ready to submit the case at the October term, but the counsel for the defense was not ready. I cannot doubt that the result will be adverse to the defendants, and that the decision will put an end to any further litigation. It gives me pleasure to state that the case was twice ably tried in the Circuit, on the part of the State, by Charles F. Harrington, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of that county.

At the January term of the Supreme Court, the case of Samuel A. Bashford, plaintiff in error, against the People, defendants in error, was argued, and the judgment of the Court below reversed.

Bashford was charged with the crime of murder in the Midland Circuit, and convicted of manslaughter. The principal error assigned was, that the Circuit Judge, having called

another Judge to hold the term, assisted the prosecution on the trial of the cause.

At the same term, the case of the People against Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, was heard and decided. An information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was filed against the respondent, calling upon him to show by what right he claimed to hold and exercise the office of Park Commissioner in the city of Detroit. The judgment of the Court was against the people.

At the same term, the application of the People *ex rel.*, the Auditor General, for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors of Jackson county to spread a certain tax found due by the Auditor General, was granted.

At the July term of the Supreme Court, the application of Theron F. Giddings for a *mandamus* to compel the Quartermaster General to pay certain bounties to him as assignee, was denied. The Court held that a substitute was not a volunteer within the meaning of the statute.

At the same term, the application of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, for a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to permit said company to transact the business of insurance in this State, was denied.

At the same term, the case of Charles Hurd, plaintiff in error, against the People, defendants in error, was argued. Hurd was charged with the crime of murder in the Ionia Circuit, and convicted. For manifest error on the trial the judgment was reversed.

At the same term, the case of the People against Samuel L. Caton, was argued and submitted. Caton was charged in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit with the crime of uttering a forged mortgage. No error was found in the record.

At the October term of the Supreme Court, the case of the People against Sherburn Gaige, was argued and submitted. Gaige was charged in the Hillsdale Circuit with the crime of

perjury in swearing to a bill of complaint in chancery. It did not appear that the oath was required by any law, and the conviction was set aside.

At the same term, the case of the People against Mathew M. Fox, was argued and submitted. Fox was charged in the Branch Circuit with the crime of perjury in swearing to an affidavit to be used on a motion to amend his plea in a civil suit. There being no averment in the information that the affidavit was used on the hearing of the motion, the Court set aside the conviction, and sent the case back for a new trial.

At the same term, the case of the People against Philip Jhons, was argued and submitted. Jhons was charged in the Washtenaw Circuit with the crime of arson, in burning certain property with intent to defraud an insurance company. No error was found in the record, and the judgment was affirmed.

At the same term, the case of the People against Edward L. Smith was argued and submitted. Smith was charged in the Clinton Circuit with the crime of embezzlement. There appearing to have been no legal preliminary examination, the judgment was reversed.

At the same term, the case of Melville Merwin, plaintiff in error, against the People, defendants in error, was argued and submitted. Merwin was supposed to be charged in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit with the crime of grand larceny. The errors alleged were upon the absence of any description of the property stolen and its value, in the information. The case is still pending.

At the same term, the case of the People against William L. Snyder, was argued and submitted. Snyder was charged in the Van Buren Circuit with the crime of arson, in burning the dwelling-house of his wife, while occupying the same with her. The Court held that the parties were tenants in the habitation, and that neither at the common law nor by our statute could he be guilty of the crime.

At the same term, the case of the People against William Knapp was submitted. Knapp was charged in the Livingston Circuit with the crime of murder, and was convicted of manslaughter. For errors in the admission of evidence and in the charge of the Court, the judgment was reversed.

At the same term, the case of the people against James Burden was argued and submitted. Burden was charged in the Genesee Circuit with the crime of murder, and was convicted of murder in the second degree. For errors in the instructions of the Court to the jury, the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered.

At the same term, the application of William H. Chapman for a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioner of the State Land Office to permit him to purchase a certain lot in the city of Lansing, donated to a religious society, claimed to have no existence. The writ was denied.

At the same term, the case of Oliver P. Pillsbury *et al*, complainants, against the Auditor General and County Treasurer of Mecosta county, was argued and submitted. The complainants filed their bill in the Mecosta Circuit and procured an injunction, restraining the defendants from collecting certain taxes assessed against them in 1869. An answer was put in, and proofs taken. The Circuit Court decreed a dismissal of the bill with costs. The decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The use of my name of office has been frequently invoked during the year in matters where the State had but little interest. In such cases I have granted its use on the application of a responsible relator.

A large number of injunctions have been granted to restrain the collection of ditch and other taxes. In such cases the papers have been sent to the Prosecuting Attorney of the county where the bill was filed, with directions to defend, if any defense could be made. In all cases, so far as my knowledge extends, the several Prosecuting Attorneys have each and all rendered me every assistance in their power, and have

attended to the business entrusted to them with commendable zeal and ability.

The correspondence of this office is constantly increasing, and very much of my time has been devoted to it.

Blanks were sent to all the Prosecuting Attorneys in this State upon which to make their reports to this office. No reports have been received from the counties of Berry, Delta, Kalcasca, Lake, and Marquette.

Herewith find abstracts of such reports as have been received.

Yours, respectfully,

DWIGHT MAY,

Attorney General.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

ALCONA COUNTY.

R. Z. ROBERTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault, with intent to commit the crime of rape.....	1	Examination waived, under bonds for appearance before circuit court. Not yet disposed of in circuit court,
Violation of prohibitory liquor law.....	3	Each fined \$35 and costs,—paid.
Assault and battery.....	5	Four fined \$10 each and costs,—paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs,—paid.
Larceny.....	4	One discharged for want of evidence; 1 sent to county jail for 30 days; 1 sent to county jail for 60 days; 1 fined \$30 and costs. Fine not paid over to Co. Treasurer.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs,—paid.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs,—paid; 1 fined \$10 and costs,—paid.
Assault and battery.....	2	One found "not guilty."—discharged; 1 settled, and satisfaction acknowledged.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted on trial, and sentenced to State Prison 3 years,

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

A. H. FREER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	14	Twelve convicted, 1 discharged; 1 ninety days in House of Correction; 3 fined \$35; 1 fined \$25; 3 fined \$15; 3 fined \$10; 3 fined \$15; 2 fined \$20.
Malicious mischief.....	4	Three still pending; 1 <i>nol. pro.</i>
Selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors.....	28	Twenty convicted, 8 discharged, and 5 plead guilty. Three fined \$50 and costs; 1 fined \$100 and 3 months in jail; 21 fined \$35 and costs.
Perjury.....	1	Convicted, stay of proceeding granted.
Larceny from person.....	8	Forfeited recognizance: 1 respondent died— <i>no trial</i> ; 1 year House of Correction (one case).
Larceny from dwelling.....	4	Three convicted, 1 discharged; 1 State Prison 8 years; 3 sent to Ref'm School.
Larceny.....	7	One plead guilty, 8 convicted, 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nol. pro.</i> , 3 sent to Reform School, 3 fined \$5, 1 fined \$75.
Drunkenness.....	6	Six fined \$5.
Assault, with intent to murder.....	4	Two convicted; 2 convicted of assault and battery; 1 State Prison 20 years, 1 State Prison 8 years. The two convicted of assault and battery each fined \$50.
Assault with intent to rape.....	3	Both convicted of assault and battery and each fined \$50.
Adultery.....	2	One pending, 1 acquitted.
Selling diseased provisions.....	1	Convicted—fined \$100.

ALPENA COUNTY.

J. B. TUTTLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny.....	2	Bound over.
Burglary.....	1	Bound over.
Assault and battery.....	13	Two sent to House of Correction, 7 fined, 8 acquitted.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law....	21	One sent to House of Correction, 16 fined, 4 acquitted or discharged.
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	Three acquitted, 7 fined.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses..	2	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit murder..	1	Fined \$50.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

F. R. WILLIAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Violation of liquor law.....	5	Convicted; 4 fined \$25 and costs, 1 (second offense) fined \$50 and costs. Fines and costs paid.
Assault.....	2	Convicted; 1 fined \$5 and costs and ordered to recognize with two sureties to keep the peace for 1 year. Fine and costs paid, and bond given as required. One fined 50 cents and costs; fine and costs paid.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Acquitted, and complainant ordered to pay costs; costs paid.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted, and fined \$40 and costs; fine and costs paid.

BAY COUNTY.

CHAS. H. DENNISON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	Three bound over, 1 discharged.
Larceny.....	69	Twenty-three fined, 22 imprisoned, 15 acquitted, 9 bound over.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	7	Five bound over, 2 discharged.
Robbery.....	2	One bound over, 2 discharged.
Burglary.....	10	Seven bound over, 3 discharged.
Forgery.....	2	One bound over, 1 discharged.
Malicious trespass.....	6	Three bound over, 3 discharged.
Resisting officer.....	2	Discharged.
False pretenses.....	4	Two bound over, 2 discharged.
Profane language.....	1	Fined.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Imprisoned.
Assault and battery.....	194	Ninety-five fined, 47 imprisoned, 63 acquitted.
Drunkenness and disorderly.....	189	Forty-six fined, 61 imprisoned, 21 acquitted, 8 gave surety of the peace, 8 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Forfeited bail.
Malicious trespass.....	3	One fined \$25, 1 fined \$10, 1 jury disagreed—discharged on his own recognizance.
Burglary.....	7	One 5 years in State Prison, one 3 years in State Prison, one 2 years and 5 mos. in State Prison, one 1 year in State Prison, one jury disagreed, one acquitted by the court.
False pretenses.....	2	Two <i>Nolle Prosequed</i> .
Bastardy.....	1	One " " " "
Larceny.....	8	Two discharged without information being filed, 3 escaped from jail, 1 sentenced to Reform School, 1 one year to House of Correction, 1 six months to House of Correction, 1 discharged by statute of limitations.
Robbery.....	1	Escaped from jail.
Forgery.....	1	One year and 6 months in State Prison.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	5	
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	
Perjury.....	1	
Larceny.....	1	Still pending.

BENZIE COUNTY.

W. J. YOUNG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	GUILTY, 8 years in State Prison.
Assault and battery.....	8	One <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 fined \$5 and costs, 1 fined \$15 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit murder..	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> on payment of costs.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses..	1	Information withdrawn.
Rape.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i>
Surety of the peace.....	1	Bonds in \$100 and costs.
Violation of liquor law, second offense..	1	GUILTY, fined \$50 and costs.

BERRIEN COUNTY

O. W. COOLIDGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	21	Six discharged and <i>noll. pros.</i> , 2 fined \$25 and costs, 1 \$20, 1 \$15, 3 \$10, 7 \$5, 2 \$1.
Assault with intent to kill.....	8	One convicted of assault and fined, 1 discharged, and 1 pending.
Adultery.....	1	Convicted. Not sentenced.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	18	Four discharged, 8 bail forfeited, 2 sent to House of Correction 1 year, 1 three months, 1 fined \$25 and costs, 1 sent to county jail 80 days, 1 sixty days, 1 sent to Penitentiary 1 year, 1 fined \$30 and costs, 2 fined \$10 and costs.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Discharged.
Riot.....	1	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Malicious trespass.....	6	Four fined \$15 each and costs, 2 fined \$3 each and costs, 1 sentenced to county jail.
Rape.....	8	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 8 years, 1 discharged, 1 convicted of assault and sent to House of Correction 1 year.
Cruel treatment to animals.....	3	Two convicted and fined, 1 discharged.
Poisoning animals.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.....	2	Two <i>noll. pros.</i>
Disorderly conduct.....	8	Two sent to House of Correction.

BRANCH COUNTY.

J. H. McGOWAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison for 10 years.
Manslaughter.....	1	Sentenced to House of Correction Detroit for 2 years.
Larceny.....	15	One sentenced to State Prison for 1 year, 1 sentenced to State Prison for 18 months, 8 fined \$8 each, 1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$2, 2 fined \$15, 1 fined \$20, 1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$1, 2 sent to Reform School and 1 acquitted.
Burglary.....	2	Sent to State Prison for 2 years each.
Assault and battery.....	43	Three fined \$30, 2 fined \$50, 6 fined \$10, 5 fined \$15, 1 fined \$2, 7 fined \$5, 2 fined 50 cents, 5 fined \$1, 1 fined \$24, 1 fined \$12, 1 fined \$7.50, 1 sent to House of Correction for 90 days, 2 sent to House of Correction for 60 days, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 settled, 3 acquitted, 1 discontinued.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Embezzlement.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Disorderly.....	2	Three put under bonds
Bastardy.....	1	Discontinued.
Selling diseased meat.....	2	Two discharged.
Fishing with net.....	1	Fined 50 cents.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Fined \$5.
Perjury.....	3	One sentenced to State Prison for 2 years, 1 sentence suspended, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>

CALHOUN COUNTY.

J. A. MINER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	81	Twenty-four convicted, 1 sent to State Prison 3 years, 1 State Prison 3 years, 1 State Prison 4 years, 1 thirty days in county jail, 1 eighty-five days in House of Correction, 1 sixty-two days in House of Correction, 1 ninety days in jail, 1 fined \$20, 2 fined 6 cents and costs, 1 fined \$14, 1 three months in House of Correction, 1 six months in House of Correction, 2 acquitted, 1 fined, 5 pending trial, 1 broke jail, 10 fined.
Selling chattel mortgage property	1	Discharged.
False pretenses.....	4	One convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years, 8 discharged on examination.
Adultery.....	2	One convicted and sentenced 6 months in jail, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	Two pending trial in circuit court.
Selling liquor.....	17	Six not guilty, 7 convicted and fined \$25 and costs each, 2 pending trial in circuit court.
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Seduction.....	9	One merged in matrimony, 1 discharged on examination.
Common prostitute.....	2	Sent to House of Correction for 1 year each.
Bribery.....	1	Pending examination.
Requisitions.....	2	Defendants arrested.
Bigamy.....	3	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	1	Convicted, gave bonds for good behavior one year, paid \$25 costs. Sentence suspended.
Forgery.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Arson.....	5	One discharged on examination, 1 convicted and awaiting sentence, 3 trial pending.
Sureties for the peace	39	Thirty-seven gave bonds for good behavior, 2 discharged.
Rape.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Conspiracy.....	8	Two judgment ordered by Supreme court, 1 fined \$500, 1 fined \$300, 1 pending.
Murder.....	8	One convicted of manslaughter sent to State Prison 10 years, 1 accessory acquitted, 1 pending.
Incest.....	1	Pending trial in circuit court.
Burglary.....	5	Three convicted, 1 sent to State Prison 10 years, 1 State Prison 2 years, 1 House Correction 2 years, 2 pending.
Search warrant.....	5	Property found.
Perjury.....	2	Pending examination.
Habeas Corpus.....	1	Escaped before order made.
Assault and battery.....	47	Sixteen settled and costs paid, 3 gave bonds for \$200 to keep peace, 3 acquitted, 1 fined \$24, 1 fined \$35, 1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$12, 1 fined \$16, 1 fined \$2 and costs, 1 fined \$1 and costs, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 5 fined \$1 and costs each, 12 fined 6 cents and costs each.

CALHOUN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons.....	35	Seventeen convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year each in default of bail, 17 gave bonds for good behavior for 1 year, 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	18	Two sentenced to 90 days in jail each, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 2 fined \$5 and costs, 8 fined \$5 and costs, 5 fined \$5 and costs.

CASS COUNTY.

W. G. HOWARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	20	Two acquitted, 4 settled and 14 convicted, 5 fined \$8 and costs, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 4 fined \$10 and costs each, 3 sent to House of Correction for 60 days each, and 1 sent to House of Correction for 90 days.
Assault with intent to kill.....	8	Two convicted, 1 sent to State Prison 6 months, 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year, and 1 still pending.
Attempt to procure a miscarriage.....	1	Still pending.
Abduction, for the purpose of prostitution.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison for 10 months.
Burglary.....	2	Both convicted, 1 sent to State Prison 2 years, and one sent to the House of Correction 2 years.
Breaking boat lock.....	1	Convicted and sent to Reform School until he is 21 years old.
Compounding a felony.....	1	Still pending.
Drunkenness.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
False pretenses.....	4	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 convicted and a new trial granted and still pending, and 1 still pending.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Larceny.....	9	Three <i>noll. pros.</i> , 5 convicted, 1 fined \$25, 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days, 1 sent to the Reform School until 21 years old, 1 sent to State Prison 5 years, 1 sent to State Prison $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, 1 still pending.
Malicious injury to property.....	1	Still pending.
Perjury.....	8	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> 1
Sureties to keep the peace.....	2	Both convicted and gave bonds for 6 months.
Vagrancy.....	2	Both convicted and sent to House of Correction for 90 days.
Violation of the fish law.....	2	One acquitted, and 1 convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

E. H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny under \$25.....	1	Convicted, fined \$1 and costs, paid.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

D. R. JOSLIN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with attempt to murder.....	1	Found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 20 years.
Grand larceny.....	1	Committed for want of bail for trial at next term of circuit court, broke jail and escaped.
Assault with attempt to commit rape...	3	One acquitted; 1 held to bail for trial at next term of circuit court; 1 committed for want of bail, broke jail and escaped.
Assault and battery.....	7	One fined \$3 and costs or imprisonment in county jail 5 days, paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs or imprisonment 10 days, paid; 1 fined \$5 including cost, or imprisonment 5 days, paid; 1 fined \$1 and costs or imprisonment 5 days, paid; 1 fined \$15 and costs, or imprisonment 30 days, paid; 1 fined \$1 and costs and 10 days in jail, and 5 additional days in default of payment of fine and costs, paid; 1 fined \$10 and costs or imprisonment 30 days, and required to give bail to keep the peace for 6 months, fine and costs paid and bail given.
Simple larceny.....	3	One acquitted; 1, a boy under the age of 16 and over 10 years, found guilty and sentenced to Reform School at Lansing until 21 years of age, escaped officer on the way to said school.
Obstructing an officer.....	2	Acquitted.
Drunk and disorderly.....	9	Seven fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail, paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail, paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs paid.

CLARE COUNTY.

C. C. FOUTCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	5	One fined 50 cents, paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs, paid; 1 fined \$10 and costs, paid; 1 fined \$50 and costs or 70 days in Detroit House of Correction, escaped from constable; 1 fined \$10 and costs, appealed.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	2	All settled.
Intoxicated in streets.....	2	Fined \$5 and costs each, paid.
Drunk.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs, paid.
Selling intoxicating drinks.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs, appealed.
Drunk and disorderly.....	2	One fined \$5 and costs, paid; 1 discharged; 1 fined \$5 and costs, paid.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Bound over for trial.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

GEO. W. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney,*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Highway robbery.....	2	Discharged.
Robbing the mail.....	1	Convicted and sent $2\frac{1}{4}$ years to State Prison
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.....	2	Discharged.
Assault and battery, to kill.....	2	Discharged.
Swindling, etc.....	2	Discharged on payment of fine.
Assault and battery.....	10	
Stealing under \$25.....	5	

CLINTON COUNTY.

A. COOK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	13	1 convicted, fined \$3, paid; 1 plead guilty, fined \$35, paid; 1 convicted, fined \$50, paid; 2 discharged on payment of costs; 1 plead guilty, fined \$15, paid; 1 plead guilty, fined \$10 and costs, paid; 1 plead guilty, fined \$5 and costs, paid; 2 convicted, fined \$10 each, paid; 1 plead guilty, fined \$10, appealed; 1 convicted, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Plead guilty, sentenced 5 years in State Prison.
Grand larceny.....	5	1 convicted and sentenced 6 months in State Prison; 4 pending.
Simple larceny.....	1	Plead guilty, sentenced 3 months to Detroit House of Correction.
Rape.....	1	Plead guilty, sentence suspended.
Forgery.....	3	2 plead guilty, sentence suspended; 1 recognizance forfeited, paid \$400.
Embezzlement.....	1	Discharged.
Violation of sepulture.....	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Violation of liquor law.....	7	4 convicted, fined \$25 and costs, paid; 3 discharged, 1 pending.
Selling liquor to minor.....	1	Convicted, fined \$20 and costs, paid.

EATON COUNTY.

P. T. VAN ZILE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	26	one fined \$10, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$3, alternative 5 days in jail; 2 not guilty; 1 fined \$10 40, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$3, alternative 8 days in jail; 4 not guilty; 1 fined \$5, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 20, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$1; alternative 9 days in jail; 1 fined \$10 20, alternative 10 days in jail; 5 fined \$5 each, alternative 18 days in jail; 2 fined \$20 each, alternative House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$10, alternative 20 days in jail; 1 fined \$15, alternative 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$5.
Surety for peace	4	Two gave bonds 6 months, 2 discharged.
Breaking store, day time, with intent to commit larceny	1	Bound over, tried in circuit court, not guilty.
Selling liquor	18	One fined \$33 88; 5 not guilty; 1 fined \$30 4; 1 fined \$25 25; 1 fined \$30 77; 1 fined \$43 02; 1 fined \$56, alternative 3 months in jail; 1 settled and defendant paid costs; 1 fined \$28 10; 5 not guilty.
Entering and cutting timber on land of another	4	Bound over, value of timber over \$23.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	Fined \$3 each, alternative 10 days in jail.
Embezzling chattel mortgage property	1	Not guilty.
Larceny—petit	3	One fined \$5, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 jury disagreed and adjourned over May term; 1 guilty, 15 days in county jail.
Grand larceny	5	One bound over, 1 one year in State Prison, 3 discharged on examination.
False pretenses	3	Two discharged on examination, 1 bound over.
Malicious killing of an animal	1	Bound over.
Neglecting to assist an officer in preserving peace	3	Bound over.
Disturbing district school meeting	2	Bound over—convicted in circuit court—went to Supreme court on bill of ex.
Drunkenness	4	One fined \$3, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 60, alternative 10 days in jail; 1 sentence suspended during pleasure of court; 1 fined \$3.
Resisting an officer	1	Bound over.
Perjury	1	Bound over, afterwards convicted and sentenced to State Prison 6 years.
Arson	2	Discharged on examination.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	3	Bound over.
Larceny from an office in the day time	1	State Prison 1 year.
Adultery	2	Not guilty.

EMMET COUNTY.

E. H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted :—None.

GENESEE COUNTY.

H. R. LOVELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder	1	Pending, new trial granted.
Rape	1	Pending.
Attempt to commit rape	3	Pending in circuit.
Burglary	4	State Prison 8 years, 1; 1½ years, 1 sentence suspended, 1; pending in circuit, 1.
Forgery	2	8 months House of Correction, 1; pending, 1.
Grand larceny	17	Discharged on examination, 5; pending in circuit, 9; sentence suspended, 1; State Prison 2 years, 1; acquitted, 1.
Petit larceny	10	Acquitted, 8; fined costs, 2; sent to House of Correction, 1 for 60 days, 2 for 65 days, 1 for 3 months; 1 sentence suspended.
False pretenses	6	Discharged on examination, 1; discontinued, 2; pending in circuit, 2; House of Correction, 6 months, 1.
Selling intoxicating drinks	18	Paid \$35 and costs, 6; convicted and appealed, 2; acquitted and appealed, 4; acquitted, not appealed, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 2.
Drunkenness	8	Fined \$5 each.
Assault and battery	51	Settled, 15; acquitted, 1; fined \$1, 1; \$5, 2; costs, 5; \$5 and costs, 1; \$8 and costs, 1; \$10, 8; \$15, 6; \$20, 1; \$25, 1; \$25 and costs, 2; \$30, 1; \$30 and appealed, pending, 1; \$45, 1; 60 days in jail, 1; \$5 and costs and appealed, 3.
Attempt to rob	3	Pending in circuit.
Drunkenness	3	Fined \$5 each.
Common drunkards	4	In default of bail, House of Correction for 6 months, 2; for three months, 2.
Disorderly	3	Gave bail and paid costs, 2; in default of bail, House of Correction 3 months.
Selling intoxicating drinks to a minor ..	1	Fined \$20 and costs.
Malicious injury to animals	2	Pending.
Malicious injury to fruit trees	1	Pending.
Malicious trespass to personal property ..	3	Sent to Reform School.
Malicious injury to dwelling	2	Not pressed on payment of costs.
Surety of peace for streets	3	Gave bail and paid costs.
Vagrancy	3	House of Correction, 2 for 6 months; 1 for 3 months.
Prison breach	3	Sentence suspended, 1; pending, 2.
Not paying over fine collected as justice ..	1	Fined \$50.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

L. H. GAGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny	1	Case pending.
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	8	Convicted and fined for first offense.
Assault and battery.....	2	Convicted and fined.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

J. K. WRIGHT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny, second offense.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
False pretense.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$10.
" ".....	1	Fined \$10.
" ".....	1	Fined \$10.
" ".....	1	Fined \$5.
" ".....	1	Fined \$25.
" ".....	1	Fined \$5.
" ".....	1	Recognizance of \$100 forfeited.
Bonds to keep the peace.....	1	Put under bonds.
Grand larceny.....	1	Bound over, escaped jail.
Assault with knife.....	1	Bound over, not tried yet.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$10.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

M. B. KOON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Not disposed of.
Bigamy.....	1	Convicted, sent to House of Correction 1 year.
Assault and battery.....	28	Discontinued, 5; fined and acquitted, 2; pleaded guilty and convicted, 21; 1 fined \$50, 1 \$5, 1 \$5, 1 \$18, 1 \$1, 1 \$10, 1 \$18, 1 \$5, 1 \$29.98, 1 \$5, 1 \$1, 1 \$5, 1 \$25, 1 \$5; 5 sent to House of Correction, 2 sent to jail.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	One convicted, sent to State Prison for life; one not tried yet.
Larceny.....	24	Two <i>not. pros.</i> ; 5 discontinued: tried and convicted and pleaded guilty, 16; 5 sent to House of Correction 1 year each, 1 2 years, 1 9 months, 2 6 months each, 2 90 days each, 1 State Prison 9 months, one fined \$10 and 5 days in jail, 1 to Reform School, 1 fined \$15, 1 fined \$10, 1 still pending.
Violation of liquor law.....	19	15 convicted and fined \$25 each and costs, 1 tried and acquitted, 3 discontinued.
Rape.....	5	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years, 4 pleaded guilty assault and battery and fined, 1 \$75, the other 3 \$40 each.
Drunkenness.....	2	Convicted, 1, sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined \$5.
Forgery.....	1	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.
Burglary.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Maintaining nuisance.....	1	Discontinued, def. abating nuisance.
Complaint to keep peace.....	5	3 bound over and 2 discontinued.
Disorderly persons.....	2	Convicted and ordered to give bail for 6 months.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

J. H. CHANDLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	40	Twenty-six convicted; 2 fined \$25 each and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 4 fined \$10 each and costs; 10 fined \$5 each and costs; 2 fined \$3 each and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 4 fined \$1 each and costs. All paid. One sentenced to imprisonment in jail 90 days, and 1 twelve days; 8 acquitted and 6 settled.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One plead guilty to simple assault and was fined \$35 and costs, 1 convicted of simple assault and fined \$50 and costs, 1 acquitted and 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	8	One convicted and fined \$1 and \$50 costs, or 6 months in State Prison; fine and costs paid; 1 acquitted and 1 discharged.
Assaulting and beating officer for having attempted to serve process	2	Convicted: 1 sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for 1 year, 1 fined \$250 and \$50 costs or 1 year in jail; paid fine and costs.
Bastardy	2	One settled, 1 pending.
Cutting timber on private lands	8	Convicted: 1 fined \$30 and costs, 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 imprisoned in jail 30 days and fined \$10 and costs.
Disorderly persons	8	Convicted: 1 gave bonds and 2 committed to jail for 90 days each in default of bonds.
Forgery	1	Pending.
False pretenses	1	Pending.
Grand larceny	7	Two convicted, 1 sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for 2 years and 6 months, 1 sent to Reform School till 21 years of age, 1 acquitted, 2 discharged and 2 pending.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	One convicted and fined \$250 and costs or 1 year in jail, fine and costs paid; 1 forfeited recognizance.
Larceny from the person	2	One convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for 3 years, 1 pending.
Larceny, simple	8	Seven convicted, 1 imprisoned 60 days in jail, 2 imprisoned 30 days in jail, 1 fined \$20 and 30 days in jail, 1 imprisoned 20 days in jail, 1 imprisoned 15 days in jail, 1 fined \$5 and costs, paid; 1 acquitted.
Murder	1	<i>Noll pros.</i> entered.
Molesting laborers	4	<i>Noll pros.</i> entered.
Obstructing officer	6	Two acquitted, 2 <i>noll pros.</i> entered, 1 reasons for not filing information filed, 1 convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for 6 months.
Robbery	1	Pending.
Surety to keep the peace	2	One entered into recognizance, 1 acquitted.

HURON COUNTY.

R. WINSOR, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Drunk or intoxicated.....	4	Convicted and fined \$5 each.
Selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors.....	8	Five convicted and paid \$25 each and costs, 2 convicted and paid \$50 each and costs, 1 convicted and paid \$100 and costs with 6 months imprisonment.
Assault and battery.....	5	Three convicted, fined \$5 each; 2 convicted, fined \$10 each.
Larceny.....	2	One convicted, fined \$5; 1 convicted, imprisonment 10 days.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	Two convicted, fined \$2 each; 1 convicted, fined \$1.

INGHAM COUNTY.

H. B. CARPENTER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	1	Convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault and battery.....	29	Twenty-one fined, 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 180 days, 2 sentence suspended, 6 settled, 8 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 2 acquitted, 4 discontinued.
Attempted rape.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Arson.....	2	One acquitted by jury, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Burglary.....	5	Three sent to State Prison, 1 acquitted, 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	2	One convicted, 2 settled.
False pretences.....	9	All discharged.
Larceny.....	26	Sixteen convicted: of which 5 were sent to State Prison, 8 to Reform School, 3 sentence suspended, 6 fined.
Perjury.....	1	One trial had, still pending.
Polygamy.....	1	Prisoner escaped.
Permitting prisoner to escape.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Forgery.....	2	Two sent to State Prison, 1 discontinued.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Fined.
Torturing animals.....	6	Five (boys) convicted and sentence suspended, 1 discontinued.
Malicious injury to building.....	2	Pending in circuit court.

IONIA COUNTY.

E. M. MARBLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder.....	2	One convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years in State Prison. New trial ordered and the case is still pending. 1 convicted of manslaughter and being a woman was sent to the Detroit House of Correction for one year.
Assault with intent to kill.....	3	All tried at one time and discharged.
Burglary.....	2	Each sentenced on their plea of guilty to Jackson for 8½ years.
Larceny, (grand).....	6	One sentenced to Jackson for 1 year, 1 for 1 year and 8 months, 1 for 2 years, 1 for 9 months, 1 escaped from jail, 1 escaped from the officer.
Bigamy.....	1	Escaped from the officer.
Bringing intoxicating liquor into jail....	1	Plead guilty and fined \$15.
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	4	Fined \$25 each and costs.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	4	One fined \$20, 3 fined \$7 each.
Disorderly persons.....	4	Two required to give bonds for good behavior and on default sent to the Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 2 gave bonds for good behavior.
Assault and battery.....	16	Three fined \$1 each and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$3 or 5 days in jail, fine paid; 2 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$16; 2 fined \$10 each and costs; 4 settled and discontinued.
Larceny, (simple).....	8	One fined \$16 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$35 and costs or 30 days in jail, imprisoned; 1 fined \$5 or 4 days in jail, imprisoned.
Selling liquor to a minor.....	1	Fined \$20 and costs or 30 days in jail, fine paid.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged.

IOSCO COUNTY.

F. SCHEFFLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Appeal, discontinued.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	One year at Detroit House of Correction.
Disorderly.....	8	Two 90 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, 6 months Detroit House of Correction.
Malicious killing beast.....	1	Compromised by parties.
Malicious injuring fence.....	1	Prisoner escaped, recognizance forfeited and suit brought on same.
Negligent firing woods.....	2	No information filed.
Robbery.....	10	Acquitted on examination.
Grand larceny.....	1	Acquitted on examination.
Simple larceny.....	8	Two acquitted on examination; 1, 80 days to county jail.
Disorderly.....	1	Being between man and wife, compromised.
Bastardy act.....	1	Got them married.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

I. A. FANCHER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	One sent 60 days to Detroit Work-house, 1 sent 10 years to State prison.
Larceny.....	2	One fined \$50, the other \$5.
Selling intoxicating liquors.....	6	Four fined \$25 each, 2 fined \$50 each.
Being drunk on street.....	8	Fined \$1 each.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$1.
Setting fire to woods not his own.....	1	Fined \$5, and settled the damage.

Of the 15 convictions, 12 of them originated through the excessive use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

JACKSON COUNTY.

T. A. WILSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	81	Discontinued on examination, 18; not guilty, 8; pleaded guilty, 5: 1 1 year House of Correction, 1 2 years State Prison, 1 5 years State Prison, 1 1 year State prison, 1 sentence suspended; verdict guilty, 5: 1 1 year House of Correction, 1 \$10 fine or 80 days in jail, 1 \$11 fine or 80 days in jail, 1 \$1 fine, 1 \$10 fine and \$11 costs.
Larceny from dwelling in day-time.....	4	Discharged on examination, 8; sentence suspended, 1.
Larceny from the person.....	2	Held to circuit court, 1; discharged, 1.
Embezzlement.....	4	Pleaded guilty, 1. 5 years and 6 months in State Prison; verdict guilty, 2: 1 \$20 fine or 60 days in jail, 1 \$8 fine or 16 days in jail; discharged, 1;
Burglary.....	8	Pleaded guilty, 1, 1 year House of Correction; 1 held to circuit court; 1 discharged.
False pretenses.....	10	Settled, 3; held to circuit court, 6; pleaded guilty and to being sentenced to State Prison 3 times before, 17 years State Prison, 1.
Forgery.....	2	Pleaded guilty, 1. 10 years in State Prison; held to circuit court, 1.
Rape.....	1	Discharged.
Adultery.....	1	Discharged.
Bigamy.....	1	Held to circuit court.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Discharged.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Discharged.
Bribery.....	1	Discharged.
Escape from prison.....	1	Held to circuit court.
Abduction.....	1	Discharged.
Malicious trespass.....	3	Held to circuit court, 1; discharged, 1; settled, 1;
Trespass on garden in night-time.....	1	Five dollars fine or 10 days in jail.
Maliciously maiming animals.....	2	Discharged.
Cruelty to animals.....	8	Discharged, 1; held to circuit court, 1.
Placing obstructions on R. R. track.....	3	One not guilty, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 held to circuit court.
Keeping common gaming-house.....	1	Held to circuit court.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Settled.
False imprisonment.....	1	Reasons for not filing, information filed.
Violation of statute against sale of intoxicating drinks.....	5	Not guilty, 1; convicted of first offense, 8; of second offense, 1.
Selling liquor to minor.....	1	Convicted, \$20 and costs.
Permitting minors to play at billiards where intoxicating drinks are sold.....	1	GUILTY, \$20 fine and costs.
Bound to keep peace.....	2	One 6 months, 1 1 year.
Assault and battery.....	68	Discharged 3. Convicted 12—5 \$10 fine, or 15 days in jail; 2 \$5 fine; 1 \$5 fine, or 15 days in jail; 1 \$3 fine, or 15 days in jail; 1 \$14 fine; 1 \$7 fine; 1 \$15 fine. Acquitted, 6; sentence suspended, 2; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1; appealed, 1. Pleaded guilty, 23—9 paid \$5 fine; 2 \$20 fine; 5 \$10 fine; 1 \$4 fine; 3 \$3 fine; 1 60 days in jail; 1 \$15 fine; 1 \$3 fine. Settled, 15.
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	Discharged, 1; reasons filed, 1
Disorderly.....	19	Discharged, 7; sentence suspended, 3; held, 9—3 for 6 months, 3 for 1 year, 3 for 3 months, 1 for 65 days.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

GEO. W. BUCK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Pending.
Adultery	4	Convicted, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 to House of Correction 1 year, 1 to county jail 8 months, 1 fined \$500.
Advertising lottery	1	Convicted and fined \$50.
Assault with intent to murder	8	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 5 years, judgment reversed and now pending; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years, 1 convicted of assault and battery and fined \$200 or 1 year in jail.
Assault with intent to rape	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 10 months.
Assault with intent to rob	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	52	Three acquitted, 5 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 44 convicted, 1 fined \$20, 2 fined \$25 each, 2 fined \$20 each, 2 fined \$15 each, 5 fined \$12 each, 6 fined \$10 each, 1 fined \$7, 3 fined \$6 each, 2 fined \$5 each, 1 fined \$2, 2 fined \$1 each, 6 fined costs, 1 sent to jail 3 months, 1 sent to jail 60 days, 3 to jail 30 days, 3 to jail 20 days, 1 to jail 15 days, 2 sentence suspended.
Attempt to break jail	1	Discharged by order of the circuit court.
Bestardy	1	Discharged.
Burglary	8	Convicted, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 8 years; 2 sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Burning stacks of grain	8	Discharged.
Careless use of fire-arms	2	One acquitted, 1 convicted and fined costs.
Disorderly	27	Four discharged, 23 convicted and 4 gave recognizance for good behavior, 5 sent to House of Correction for 1 year; 3 for 9 months, 6 for 6 months, 2 for 3 months, and 3 sentence suspended.
Drunkenness	10	Convicted, and 2 gave recognizance for good behavior; 1 fined \$10, 2 fined \$5 each, 1 sentenced to jail 60 days, 3 for 30 days and 1 for 20 days.
Embezzlement	4	One discharged, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 2 pending.
False pretenses	4	One discharged, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 2 pending.
Forgery	2	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Fraudulently disposing of mortgage property	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Gaming	2	Convicted and fined costs.
Indecent assault	2	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year, 1 plead guilty to simple assault and fined \$50.
Keeping bawdy house	8	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 convicted and not yet sentenced.
Keeping gaming house	8	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 convicted and fined costs and gave recognizance for good behavior.
Larceny	88	Five acquitted, 5 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 discharged, 27 convicted and 1 sentenced to State Prison 4 years, 2 to State Prison 2 years, 1 to State Prison 1 year and 6 months, 1 to State Prison 1 year, 2 to State Prison 6 months, 4 to Reform School, 1 to jail 6 months, 1 to jail 40 days, 2 to jail 30 days, 1 to jail 20 days,

KALAMAZOO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny (continued).....		Two to jail 10 days, 1 fined \$20, 1 fined \$25, 2 fined \$20 each, 1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$2, 1 fined \$5, 1 fined costs, 1 sentence suspended.
Polygamy.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Removing boat from moorings.....	2	Convicted and fined \$10 each.
Resisting officer.....	1	Pending.
Riot.....	4	Convicted and fined \$5 each or 15 days in jail.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Voll. pros.</i>
Surety of the peace.....	2	One discharged, 1 gave recognizance.
Torturing animal.....	2	Convicted and fined \$5 each.
Vagrancy.....	4	Convicted and 1 sentenced to House of Correction 1 year, 1 to House of Correction 4 months, 1 gave recognizance, and 1 sentence suspended.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law...	1	Convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

H. M. NEWCOMB, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny (simple), property of value less than \$25 00.....	1	Complainant failing to appear, respondent discharged.
Larceny (simple), property \$25 00 or under.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 00, and ordered to pay costs.
Larceny (simple), property of value more than \$25 00.....	1	On examination held for trial,—pending.
Larceny (simple), property of value over \$25 00.....	1	Discharged on examination,—evidence insufficient.
Illegal voting.....	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy.....	1	Convicted. Respondent ordered to pay to complainant within 30 days \$25 00 towards expenses of confinement, and \$10 00 per month thereafter until further order. Security by bond to Superintendent of Poor.

KENT COUNTY.

A. J. REEVES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder.....	3	Pending, 1; acquitted, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i>
Adultery.....	4	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 8; pending, 1.
Arson.....	4	Acquitted, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1; pending, 1; State Prison, 5 years, 1.
Assault and battery.....	48	County jail 20 days, 4; county jail 80 days, 8; fined \$10, 8; fined \$15, 5; fined \$5, 3; fined \$3, 8; fined \$1 and costs, 4; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 8; pending, 2; fined \$25, 2; fined \$20, 9; fined 6 cents and costs, 8; fined \$9, 1.
Bastardy.....	5	Fined \$250, 1; married, 2; pending, 2.
Bigamy.....	2	State Prison 2 years, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1.
Burglary.....	8	Reform School, 2; acquitted, 2; county jail 10 days, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 8.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	Pending, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1.
Embezzlement.....	2	Sentence suspended, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1.
Forgery.....	7	State Prison 2 years and 8 months, 1; acquitted, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1; sentence suspended, 8; State Prison 6 mos., 1.
False pretenses.....	10	Acquitted, 2; sentence suspended, 1; pending, 1; State Prison 6 years and 6 months, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 4; State Pris- on one year, 1.
Injury to dwelling-house.....	2	Acquitted, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1.
Lewd and lascivious behavior.....	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Grand larceny.....	20	State Prison 1 year, 1; Reform School, 2; sentence suspended, 2; State Pris- on 2 years and 6 months, 8; State Prison 3 years, 8; State Prison 5 years, 2; House of Correction 1 year and 6 months, 1; fined \$500, 1; State Prison 1 year and 6 months, 1; State Prison 1 year and 9 months, 1; <i>noll.</i> <i>pros.</i> , 8; pending, 1.
Petit larceny.....	28	County jail 90 days, 8; fined \$10, 4; county jail 15 days, 1; county jail 80 days, 8; county jail 10 days, 2; county jail 60 days, 1; fined \$25, 2; fined \$20, 1; fined \$15, 2; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 5; fined \$8, 1; pending, 2; fined \$5, 1.
Larceny from dwelling in the day-time..	4	State Prison 1 year, 1; county jail 6 months, 1; State Prison 1 year, 1; county jail 80 days, 1; State Prison 2 years, 1.
Larceny at a fire.....	1	Pending.
Maintaining felony.....	2	Pending, 1; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1.
Mayhem.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Perjury.....	7	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 8; House of Correction 1 year 6 months, 1; pending, 2; acquit- ted, 1.
Resisting an officer.....	9	County jail 10 days, 1; acquitted 2; State Prison 2 years, 8; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 8.
Disorderly.....	6	Gave bail.
Selling liquor contrary to law.....	7	Fined \$25, 4; acquitted, 3.

LAPEER COUNTY.

W. W. STICKNEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Attempt to burn goods to defraud insurance company.....	1	Case carried to Supreme Court; conviction sustained; sentenced to 2 years in State Prison. This case, People vs. John M. Jones, noticed in my last report.
Bastardy.....	1	Case still pending.
Incest.....	1	Tried; defendant acquitted.
Destroying timber.....	1	Bound over for trial in circuit court; escaped.
False pretences.....	1	Awaiting trial circuit.
Petit larceny.....	8	One tried, convicted, county jail 90 days; 1 acquitted by jury; 1 convicted, fined \$7.
Assault and battery.....	25	Seven convicted by jury, fined \$25 each; 4 acquitted; 3 convicted, common jail, 2 for 60 days and 1 for 70 days; 6 convicted, fined \$5 each; 1 convicted, fined \$10; 1 convicted, fined \$2; 1 discontinued; 1 convicted, fined \$7; 1 convicted, fined \$15.
Grand larceny.....	1	Convicted; awaiting sentence.
Robbery.....	4	Awaiting trial.
Burglary.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Grand Larceny.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Selling liquor.....	4	Two convicted, fined \$25 each; 2 acquitted.
Seduction.....	1	Discontinued.
Burglary.....	1	Discharged on examination.

LEEELANAW COUNTY.

W. H. BRYANT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	4	All fined \$5 and costs.
Violation of prohibitory law.....	2	Each fined \$25 and costs.
Bastardy.....	1	Still pending.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

C. R. MILLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
False pretenses.....	2	Convicted: 12 years Detroit House of Correction, 1 60 days Detroit House of Correction.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Convicted: 11 year Detroit House of Correction, 1 60 days county jail.
Bastardy.....	1	Convicted.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequi</i> entered.
Adultery.....	2	Convicted: 2 years Detroit House of Correction each.
Larceny.....	11	One 1 year Detroit House of Correction; 1 <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered; 1 convicted, 1 year Detroit House of Correction; 1 convicted, 8 years penitentiary; 1 convicted, 4 years penitentiary; 2 convicted, 2 years penitentiary each; 1 convicted, 1 year Detroit House of Correction.
Rape.....	1	Convicted: 5 years penitentiary.
Assault and battery.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> on payment of costs.
Forgery.....	1	Convicted: 8 years penitentiary.

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

Assault and battery.....	28	GUILTY: 5 90 days Detroit House of Correction each, 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 \$6 and costs, 4 \$7 and costs each, 1 costs, 1 \$34, 1 \$3 and costs, 2 \$15 and costs each, 1 \$25 and costs, 2 \$5 and costs each, 1 \$100 or 90 days Detroit House of Correction, 4 60 days county jail each, 2 sentence suspended, 2 acquitted.
Larceny.....	12	GUILTY: 8 90 days Detroit House of Correction each, 2 \$10 and costs each, 1 \$20 and costs, 1 \$25 and costs; 8 acquitted, 2 sentence suspended.
Disorderly.....	28	GUILTY: 7 \$100 bond or 90 days House of Correction each, 1 \$100 bond or 1 year House of Correction, 1 \$200 bond or 4 months House of Correction, 2 \$200 bond or 6 months House of Correction each, 1 \$200 bond or 4 months House of Correction, 2 \$200 bond or 90 days House of Correction each, 1 \$100 bond or 6 months House of Correction, 3 \$600 bond or 1 year House of Correction each, 1 \$600 bond or 6 months House of Correction, 1 \$100 bond or 65 days House of Correction, 1 \$400 bond or 6 months House of Correction, 1 \$400 bond or 90 days House of Correction, 2 acquitted.
Breach of peace.....	2	GUILTY: bond \$200, 1; bond \$200, 1.
Disturbing meeting.....	1	GUILTY: \$20 and costs.
Selling intoxicating drinks to minor.....	3	GUILTY: \$20 and costs each.
Prosecuted in justice court.....		70
Prosecuted in circuit court.....		19
Total prosecuted.....		89

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

D. SHIELDS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder	1	Found guilty of manslaughter, and reversed by Supreme Court; new trial ordered.
Rape	2	One acquitted, the other not arrested.
Assault, with intent to murder	1	Still pending in Circuit Court.
False pretence, warrants for	8	One found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 120 days issued one, not arrested; the examination of the other before the magistrate still pending; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Grand larceny	4	Two still pending; one acquitted; 1 not arrested.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	Convicted, fined each \$10 and costs, and 10 days in jail.
Selling chattel mortgaged property	1	Still pending.
Leaving dead animal unburied	1	Settled.
Assault and battery	7	One fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail, fine paid; 1 acquitted by jury; 1 fined \$5 and costs, paid; 1, jury disagreed, and then settled; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 fined \$10 or 15 days in jail, paid; 1 fined \$15 or 25 days in jail, paid.
Pointing loaded fire-arms without malice	1	Fined \$20, and costs \$5, paid.
Petty larceny	5	One acquitted; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 House of Correction at Detroit 60 days; 1 fined \$10 or jail 20 days, paid; 1 fined \$5 or 10 days in jail, paid.

MACOMB COUNTY.

J. B. ELDRIDGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	3	One discharged on examination, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault and battery	88	Five <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 judgment reversed on <i>certiorari</i> , 5 settled and costs paid, 4 acquitted, 18 convicted, 4 fined \$1 and costs, 1 fined \$3 and costs, 3 fined \$10, 1 fined \$3, 1 fined \$12, 1 fined \$3, 1 fined \$50, 2 fined \$25 each, 2 fined \$15 each, 1 sentence suspended, 1 fined \$5.
Bastardy	1	Still pending.
Assault, with intent to murder	5	Three, one case, <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 convicted of assault and battery and fined \$100.
Assault, with intent to maim	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Felonious assault	1	Still pending.
Burglary	1	Sent to Reform School.
Disorderly	2	One bonds of \$500 required, 1 proceedings stayed.
Cruelty to animals	2	Two discharged on examination.
Malicious injury to house	4	One case, <i>noll. pros.</i>
Malicious injury to personal property ..	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Larceny	9	Two acquitted, 6 convicted, 1 sent to jail 16 days, 1 escaped after verdict, 2 sent to Reform School, 2 sentence suspended on account of age, 1 bail forfeited.
Seduction	1	One convicted, sent to House of Correction one year.
Robbery	1	Discharged on examination.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

N. W. NELSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Assault and battery	8	Five fined \$5 and costs; 1 \$10 and costs; 1 \$25 and costs; and 1 \$100 and costs.
Adultery	2	Pending.
Contempt.....	2	Fined \$10 each and costs.
Drunk	18	Ten fined \$5 and costs; 3 \$10 and costs; and 1 \$20 and costs.
Disorderly	8	Fined \$3 to \$10 each and costs.
Burglary	2	One sentenced $8\frac{1}{2}$ years in State prison, and 1 sentenced 1 year in State prison.
Disfiguring	1	Pending.
Forgery	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Murder	8	Two not guilty; 1 convicted 2d degree, sent to State prison for 15 years.
Bastardy.....	1	Married the girl and suit discontinued.
Malicious injury to property.....	1	Settled, defendant paid \$350.
Riot	6	Bound over to circuit court, pending.
Bound over to keep the peace.....	1	For six months.
Resisting officer.....	1	Fined \$25.
Violation of liquor law.....	29	Twenty-six fined \$25 each and costs; 2 \$50 each and costs; 1 \$100 and 6 months in county jail.
Violation of liquor inspection law of 1859.....	4	Two fined \$50 each and ten days in county jail; 1 sentence suspended, and 1 pending in supreme court, to be argued January, 1878.
Larceny	1	Sentenced to State prison 2 years.
Larceny.....	8	Not guilty, justice causes.

MASON COUNTY.

S. D. HAIGHT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	8	Four not guilty; 4 guilty—3 fined \$5 each and 1 \$10.
Larceny	8	One fined \$1 and costs, 1 \$5, and 1 \$10 and 20 days in jail.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Verdict guilty of assault and battery, fined \$20 and cost.
Drunkenness.....	9	Fined \$5 each, and two 20 days in jail.
Violation of liquor law.....	10	Fined \$25 each and cost.
Rape	1	Pending in circuit court.
Assault on State road contract.....	1	Now pending in circuit.
Debt on bond of Local State Road Com- missioner.....	1	Now pending in circuit.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	1	Now pending in circuit.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

F. DUMON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder.....	2	One acquitted, 1 awaiting trial.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Burglary.....	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Adultery.....	1	Recognizance estreated.
Larceny.....	29	One sent to State Prison 1½ years, 2 acquitted, 8 awaiting trial, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> entered, and 15 gave bonds to appear for trial at circuit court—bonds cashed.
Malicious destruction of property.....	15	In each of these cases the respondents gave bonds to appear for trial at the court and bonds were estreated.
Injury to mill-dam.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Arson.....	8	One discharged on examination, 1 held for trial, trial pending, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> entered.
Proceedings to oblige security to keep the peace.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Assault and battery.....	8	One convicted, fined \$25 and costs; 2 settled, complainant acknowledging satisfaction and paying costs of prosecution.
Selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, first offense.....	1	Sentenced to pay fine and costs as provided by statute, or in default thereof to be confined in county jail 90 days—sent to jail in default of payment of fine.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

E. S. INGALLS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	9	Three convicted, 1 escaped, 4 discharged, 1 committed for trial.
Assault to kill.....	1	Broke jail and escaped.
Selling liquor contrary to law.....	12	Convicted.
Gaming.....	1	Discharged.
Resisting officer.....	1	Default of bail.
False pretense.....	1	Convicted.
Robbery.....	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery.....	1	Continued.
Felonious assault.....	1	Under recognizance, continued.
Personating officer.....	1	Discharged.
Fast driving horse.....	1	Convicted.
Drunk.....	20	Convicted.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

GEO. F. HEMINGWAY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	8	Three sentenced to House of Correction 60 days and appealed, appeal not tried; 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 fined \$15 and 10 days in jail, 1 House of Correction 90 days, 1 fined \$15 and costs, 1 acquitted.
Larceny.....	5	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> entered, 1 fined \$100, 1 fined \$17, 2 Reform School.
Found Drunk.....	15	Fined \$5 and costs each.
Rape.....	1	State Prison 15 years.
Selling liquor.....	6	Five fined \$25 and costs each, 1 fined \$50 and costs.
Riot.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Allowing minors to play billiards.....	1	Fined \$20.
Injuring building.....	1	Acquitted.
Sureties of the peace.....	1	Acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.

JOSEPH D. RONAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny from the person.....	1	Convicted; sentenced to State Prison 8 years.
Compound larceny.....	8	Convicted; 8 sentenced, 2 to pay \$100 fine and costs of prosecution; 1 sentence suspended.
Conspiracy.....	8	Two <i>Noll. pros.</i> ; 1 pending.
Adultery.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 pending.
Burglary.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Conceal chattel mortgage property.....	1	Pending.
Bastardy.....	8	Convicted; proper bonds given.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Pending.
Petit larceny.....	16	Six sentenced to House of Correction 8 months; 1 fined \$100 and costs; 1 fined \$40 and costs; 4 withdrawn; 4 pending.
Surety of the peace.....	7	Six entered into recognizance; 1 discharged.
Assault and battery.....	70	Settled 8; acquitted 16; convicted 46; sentenced to House of Correction 5 for 65 days, 3 for 90 days; 20 paid \$1 fine and costs; 3 paid 50 cents fine and costs; 1 six cents and costs; 7 sentence suspended; 7 appealed and is still pending.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

C. C. ELSWORTH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	25	Seven acquitted, 16 fined, 3 pending in circuit.
Larceny.....	6	Two acquitted, 1 imprisoned, 2 fined, 1 still pending in Circuit.
Rape.....	1	Still pending.
Adultery.....	1	Still pending.
Drunkenness.....	1	Pending in circuit, appealed.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Pending in circuit.
Bastardy.....	1	Discontinued.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

L. H. GAGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*Number of persons prosecuted :—*None.*

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

F. SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons.....	8	One to House of Correction, 3 discharged.
Complaint, sureties of the peace.....	8	Recognizance taken from each.
Default liquor suits.....	17	Twenty-five dollars collected as forfeiture from each—\$425.
Malicious mischief.....	1	Discharged.
Drunk.....	1	Sentence suspended by justice.
Assault.....	2	Sentence suspended by justice.
Assault and battery.....	38	Fined and imprisoned, 1; discharged on promise of reformation, 4; fined, 28.
Seduction.....	1	Parties married.
Liquor to jail.....	2	Imprisoned.
Injury to dwelling.....	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One awaiting trial, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Dismissed.
Larceny from person.....	1	Discharged, not proven,
Keeping common gaming-house.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Larceny (felony).....	8	One imprisoned, 1 House of Correction 45 days, 1 House of Correction 60 days, 1 discharged, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> , 8 awaiting trial in circuit court.
Selling spirituous liquor to minor.....	2	One fined \$20, 1 discharged.
Embezzlement.....	2	Awaiting trial.
Keeping gift enterprise.....	1	Escaped from officer.
Burglary.....	5	Three discharged, 2 held for trial circuit court.
Larceny from dwelling.....	2	Both discharged, not proof enough to hold.
Bastardy.....	2	Not held.
Assault with deadly weapon.....	1	Recognizance to keep peace.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Awaiting trial, recognizance estreated.
Malicious trespass.....	2	One sentence suspended, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Shooting without malice.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Maiming.....	1	Awaiting trial.
Adultery.....	4	Discharged by justice.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	State Prison at Jackson 3 years.
Trespass.....	2	Tried, fined.
Larceny (tried by justice).....	4	Two fined; 2 discharged, not guilty.
Abandonment of family.....	1	Case dismissed.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

W. D. FULLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	15	All convicted; fines and costs \$314 47; paid.
Intoxicated in a public street.....	2	Convicted; fines and costs \$19 82; paid.
Larceny.....	4	1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 2 paid fine and costs \$163 20.
Disorderly person.....	1	Bonds in the sum of \$200.
Violation of liquor law.....	4	All convicted; fines and costs \$148 58; paid.
Bigamy.....	1	Convicted; sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Held for trial at Circuit Court; \$1000 bail given.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Discharged by order of court on request of Prosecuting Attorney.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

HENRY M. LOOK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CIRCUIT COURT.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	2	Both convicted; sentenced to 7 and 1½ years in State Prison.
Burglary.....	2	One convicted; sentenced to 4 years in State Prison; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Robbery.....	2	Both convicted; sentenced to 5 years each in State Prison.
Larceny.....	10	Four convicted; sentenced to 2 years and 1 year in State Prison, and 2 years and 1 year in Detroit House of Correction, 2 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 4 pending.
Forgery.....	2	One convicted; sentenced to 1 year in Detroit House of Correction; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Selling liquor.....	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Malicious injury to building.....	1	Acquitted.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Perjury.....	1	Pending.
Adultery.....	8	One convicted, fined \$300; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery, fined \$100.
Illegal voting.....	1	Pending.

OAKLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	18	Seventeen convicted: 1 acquitted, 4 imprisoned, 2 fined, 11 sentence suspended.
Assault and battery.....	80	Twenty-eight convicted: 2 acquitted, 2 imprisoned, 20 fined, 6 sentence suspended.
Disorderly.....	12	All convicted: 4 imprisoned, 1 fined, 7 sentence suspended.
Selling liquor.....	9	One convicted, fined \$25; 1 acquitted.
Violation of city ordinance.....	48	Forty-four convicted: 4 acquitted, 4 imprisoned, 11 fined, 29 sentence suspended.
Examinations.....	86	Twenty-seven bound over: 9 discharged.

OCEANA COUNTY.

J. M. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	5	One fined \$15, 1 fined \$5, 1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$10, all paid; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sentence suspended.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Convicted and sentenced 60 days in jail.
Grand larceny.....	1	Convicted; sentenced to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Petit larceny.....	2	One fined \$7, 1 sentenced to jail 30 days.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

S. F. DWIGHT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder.....	2	One acquitted, 1 convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to State Prison for life.
Assault with intent to murder.....	8	One discharged, 2 pending in court.
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Plead guilty to assault and battery, and released on suspended sentence.
Assault and battery.....	4	One fined \$5, 1 acquitted, 1 fined 5 cents and cost of prosecution; in the other case reasons filed for not filing information.
Larceny.....	1	Reasons filed for not filing information.
Malicious mischief.....	1	Pending in court.
Seduction.....	1	Defendant married complainant, and <i>nol. pros.</i> entered.
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	1	Pending in court.
Selling liquor in violation of law.....	9	Six cases discontinued by defendants paying \$175 and quitting the business, 2 cases pending, 1 case the jury disagreed and suit discontinued.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

S. L. LOWING, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	23	Three acquitted; 1 fined \$25, costs paid; 9 fined, paid \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 House of Correction at Detroit 8 months; 1 jail 10 days; 1 fined \$3 and costs, paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs, paid; 4 fined \$3 each, paid.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Convicted of assault; sentence suspended.
Assault and resisting an officer.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Burglary.....	8	Convicted; sentence suspended.
Bigamy.....	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy.....	2	Compromised by bond to support poor, \$300; pending.
Common prostitute.....	1	Three years to House of Correction.
False pretenses.....	4	Two acquitted; 1 information quashed; 1 pending.
Ill-fame, keeping house.....	2	Convicted - 3 months to county jail each.
Jail breaking.....	1	Six months in county jail or fined \$100, not paid.
Larceny from the person.....	5	One sent to State Prison 8 years; 1 broke jail before trial; 2 pending; 2 acquitted.
Petit larceny.....	1	Convicted; fined and paid \$25 and costs.
Larceny from dwelling.....	1	Acquitted.
Compound larceny.....	7	One sent to State Prison 18 months; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 sent to House of Correction 8 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 9 months; 1 2½ years to State Prison.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	One year and nine months in State Prison.
Obtaining money by threats.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Perjury.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Rape.....	1	Pending.
Aid rape.....	1	Pending.
Riot.....	4	Pending.
Violation of liquor law.....	5	Three <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 2 paid \$25 fine and cost each.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Broke jail.

RECAPITULATION.

Assault and battery.....	23
Assault with intent to kill.....	2
Assault, resisting an officer.....	2
Burglary.....	8
Bigamy.....	1
Bastardy.....	2
Common prostitute.....	1
False pretense.....	4
Ill-fame, house-keeping.....	2
Jail breaking.....	1
Larceny from person.....	5
Compound larceny.....	9
Threatening communicators.....	1
Riot.....	4
Violating liquor law.....	5
Total.....	64

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

J. B. TUTTLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	Fined \$5.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

D. P. FOOT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Larceny	40	Not guilty, 4; <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1; continued, 6; convicted, 29: punishment—State Prison, 10; fined and imprisoned in county jail and Detroit House of Correction, 19.
Burglary	8	Discharged on examination, 5; guilty, 2; continued, 1, but convicted on same charge at Detroit and in State Prison 7 years.
Breaking jail	1	Guilty.
Maiming	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 1; guilty, 1, not sentenced.
Robbery	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 1; continued, 2.
Perjury	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 2; forfeited recognizance, 1.
Forgery	2	Guilty: State Prison each 5 years.
Assault and battery	81	Guilty, 26; fined, 16; Detroit House of Correction, 4; appealed to circuit court, 6; acquitted, 5.
Attempt to commit the crime of murder by poisoning	1	Guilty: State Prison for life.
False pretenses	1	Continued.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Convicted of assault, fined \$50.
Assault with intent to commit murder	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i> , 1; jury disagreed, 2.
Injunction to restrain collection of tax	2	Pending, 2; bill dismissed, 1.
Disorderly persons	2	Discharged, 2; convicted, 6: 2 of whom gave security, 2 were discharged, and 4 Detroit House of Correction.
<i>Habeas corpus</i> to sheriff to produce prisoner	2	Remanded, 1; discharged for defects in all the papers and proceedings of the committing magistrate, 1.
Prosecutions under liquor law	2	Acquitted. Always get a liquor-seller on the jury.
Manslaughter	1	Acquitted.

SANILAC COUNTY.

J. DIVINE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	12	Six convicted: 1 fined \$25 and costs, 1 fined \$20 and costs, 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$20, 1 sentenced 60 days imprisonment; 4 settled, 2 discharged.
Larceny from store in day-time.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Murder.....	1	Jury disagreed, case pending trial.
Manlaughter.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year, 1 acquitted.
Larceny from dwelling-house.....	1	Convicted and sent to Reform School till 21 years of age.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house.....	6	Pending.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY.

M. H. MAYNARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*Number of persons prosecuted:—*None.*

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

S. B. RAYNOLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	19	Three acquitted; 5 settled; 5 fined \$5 each and costs; 2 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined \$15 and costs and appeal taken to circuit court and <i>noll. pros.</i> entered.
Arson	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Assault with intent to kill.....	8	Two held on examination for want of bail, and both escaped before trial; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	8	One <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 pleaded guilty of assault and sent to jail 30 days; 1 settled.
Adultery.....	8	One pending; 2 recognizance forfeited.
Burglary.....	1	Sent to State Prison 5 years.
Drunk and intoxicated in a public place	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses.....	8	Two settled; 1 convicted and escaped from jail before sentence.
Embezzlement of goods under chattel mortgage	1	Still pending.
Petit larceny.....	8	Two convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School.
Grand larceny.....	8	One acquitted; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 escaped from jail before trial.
Larceny from a shop in the day time....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison for three years and six months.
Maliciously killing a horse.....	1	Escaped and recognizance forfeited.
Malicious injury to personal property..	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Murder	2	Examination in part and <i>noll. pros.</i> entered.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Surety of the peace.....	1	Gave recognizance.
Uttering forged note.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 2½ years.
Uttering forged order.....	1	Waived examination, still pending.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

C. F. HARRINGTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	18	Two fined \$5 each, paid; 1 fined \$15, paid; 3 fined \$10 each, paid; 1 House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined \$50 and costs or 90 days in House of Correction, committed; 1 acquitted; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 fined \$4, paid; 1 fined 6 cents, paid; 1 90 days House of Correction, committed.
Larceny (simple).....	7	Three sent to Reform School until 21 years of age, 1 acquitted, 1 House of Correction 60 days, 1 fined \$35, paid; 1 jail 80 days, committed.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Fined \$25, paid.
Obtaining property under false pretence	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Arson.....	8	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Grand larceny.....	6	One House of Correction 6 months, 1 discharged on examination, 1 State Prison 3 years, 1 State Prison 3 years, 1 House of Correction 1 year, 1 escaped after conviction.
Adultery.....	1	Convicted: sentence suspended.
Vagrancy.....	1	House of Correction 1 year.
Disorderly person.....	1	House of Correction 90 days.
Embezzlement.....	2	One <i>noll. pros.</i> , 1 discharged on examination.
Bigamy.....	1	One pending.
Bastardy.....	4	One discharged on examination, 3 convicted and committed to jail, 1 jury disagreed.
Conspiracy to defraud.....	4	<i>Noll. pros.</i>

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

T. C. CARPENTER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	16	Seven settled; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 6 fined \$15 each and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Fined \$150.
Assault with intent to murder.....	8	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered as to 1; 2 held to trial January term, 1878.
Adultery.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 1 year.
Arson.....	1	Acquitted.
Burglary and larceny.....	10	Two acquitted; 1 adjourned to January term, 1878; 1 State Prison 3 years; 3 State Prison 1 year; 1 State Prison 6 months; 2 discharged on examination.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Extortion.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Embezzlement.....	4	One <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 discharged on examination; 1 fined \$350; 1 fined \$300.
Forgery.....	2	One <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 State Prison 1 year.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	One <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny.....	10	Four fined \$150 each; 1 fined \$30; 1 sentenced to State Prison 6 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i> entered; 1 acquitted.
Malicious injuries.....	2	One State Prison 6 months; 1 acquitted.
Obtaining property by false pretences..	1	Sentenced to State prison 2 years.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i> entered.
Sureties of the peace.....	3	One recognized in the sum of \$150; 1 in \$200; 1 House of Correction 6 months.
Polygamy.....	1	Fined \$225.
Selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors.....	6	One fined \$25 and costs; 5 acquitted.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

J. P. HOYT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	4	Convicted, one, fined \$10 and costs, and the other 3 fined \$5 each and costs, paid.
Assault and battery.....	20	Eighteen convicted; 2 acquitted; of the 18 convicted, 2 fined \$1 each and costs, 4 fined \$5 each and costs, 10 fined \$10 each and costs, and 2 fined \$15 each and costs. All of above fines paid.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs, paid.
Malfeasance in office.....	1	Examined, held for trial, case still pending in circuit court.
Abduction.....	1	Held for trial, case still pending in the circuit court.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

J. B. UPTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Debt under statute.....	1	" " \$25 "
Assault and battery.....	1	" " \$5 "
" ".....	1	" " \$5 "
Debt under statute.....	1	Dismissed on payment of costs.
" ".....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
Assault and battery.....	1	" " \$7 "
Disposing of chattel mortgaged property	1	Acquitted, costs taxed to complainant.
Debt under statute.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
Assault and battery.....	1	" " \$1 "
" ".....	1	" " sent to jail 60 days.
" ".....	1	" " fined \$5 and costs.
" ".....	1	" " \$1 "
Intoxicated on street.....	1	" " \$5 "
" ".....	1	" " \$5 "
Debt under statute.....	1	Dismissed on payment of costs.
Intoxicated on street.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Profanity.....	1	" " \$1 "
Debt under statute.....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	Dismissed with costs.
" ".....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Intoxicated on street.....	1	" " \$5 "
Debt under statute.....	1	" " \$50 "
Profanity.....	1	" " \$1 "
Intoxicated on street.....	1	" " \$5 "
Debt under statute.....	1	" " \$100 "
Intoxication on street.....	1	" " \$5 "
Assault and battery.....	1	" " \$10 "
Debt under statute.....	1	" " appealed to circuit court.
Assault and battery.....	1	" " fined \$20 and costs.
" ".....	1	" " \$1 "
Debt under statute.....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
" ".....	1	" " \$25 "
Assault and battery.....	1	" " \$10 "
" ".....	1	" " 90 days in jail.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted and sent to Reform School till of age.
Adultery.....	1	Convicted, 6 months House of Correction.
Seduction.....	1	Convicted, 3 years in State Prison.
Incest.....	1	Convicted, 3 years and 6 months in State Prison.
Robbery.....	1	Convicted, 1 year in State Prison.
" ".....	1	Convicted, 6 months in State Prison.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	By order of court, no information filed.
Arson.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years, appealed to Supreme Court.
Aiding in escape of prisoner.....	1	On bail for trial.
Obtaining property under false pretence	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Bigamy.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Burglary.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year.
" ".....	1	Noll. pros.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 6 months.

VAN BUREN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sent to House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to kill and murder..	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and in default of payment to be sent to jail 90 days, fine paid.
Bastardy.....	1	Now pending.
Assault with intent to kill and murder..	1	Now pending.
Larceny.....	2	Now pending.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

E. F. UHL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Murder	1	Convicted, sentenced to State Prison for life.
Burning property insured with intent to injure the insured.....	2	One convicted; State Prison 3 years 6 months; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Both convicted of assault and battery; 1 House of Correction 1 year; 1 fined \$25, paid.
Grand larceny.....	5	Two plead guilty, Reform School until 21, each; 2 convicted: 1 State Prison 6 months; 1 State Prison 3 years; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 pending.
False pretenses.....	2	One pending; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Larceny.....	6	All convicted: 4 fined, fine paid; 1 Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 House of Correction 90 days.
Assault and battery.....	19	Six plead guilty, fined, fine paid; 12 convicted; 1 sent to Reform School; 12 fined, fine paid.
Drunkenness	16	All convicted: 15 sent to House of Correction; 1 to county jail.
Disorderly persons.....	8	All convicted: gave bonds for good behavior.
Vagrancy	5	All convicted and sent to House of Correction.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Adultery.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>

WAYNE COUNTY.

P. J. D. VAN DYKE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	2	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to ravish and carnally know.....	5	Four acquitted; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	9	Three convicted of assault and battery; 1 fined \$25; 1 acquitted; 4 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 discharged on recognizance.
Attempt to obtain money under false pretenses.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for three years.
Attempt to commit larceny.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for two years.
Assault and battery—appeal from Police Court.....	1	Convicted and fined \$35.
Attempt to commit larceny in a store in the day time.....	2	Acquitted.
Adultery.....	2	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Burglary.....	1	Acquitted; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Burglary and larceny.....	28	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 10 years; 8 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 7 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years and 6 months; 8 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 8 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 3 years; 1 convicted of simple larceny and sentenced to House of Correction for 6 months; 3 acquitted; 2 discharged on recognizance; 4 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the day time with intent to commit larceny.....	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 discharged on recognizance; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; two of the above cases pending before supreme court.
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time with intent to commit larceny.....	1	Information quashed.
Breaking and entering a shop in the night time with intent to commit larceny.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Breaking and entering a store in the day time with intent to commit larceny.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years.
Conspiracy.....	6	One acquitted; 5 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted and fined \$50.
Carnal knowledge of a child under the age of ten years.....	1	Acquitted.
Common prostitute—appeal from police court.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Compounding felony.....	1	Information quashed.
Embezzlement.....	5	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 2 acquitted; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
False pretenses.....	4	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 information quashed.
False impersonation.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Forgery.....	8	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 discharged on recognizance.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	7	Six <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 pending.
Malicious injury to a store-building....	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Mayhem.....	1	Acquitted.
Malicious trespass.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Open and gross lewdness.....	4	Two convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 month each; 1 convicted and fined \$50; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Obtaining money under false pretences	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 7 years.
Perjury.....	1	Acquitted.
Rape.....	1	Discharged on recognizance.
Robbery.....	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 7 years; 2 acquitted; 1 discharged on recognizance; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Receiving stolen property.....	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 1 convicted and fined \$50; 2 acquitted; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Suffering money to be won by way of chance.....	5	Pending.
Uttering a forged instrument.....	4	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Willful trespass.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Obstructing railroad track.....	1	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 25 years.
Rape.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Larceny from the person.....	21	Two convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 4 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 2 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year each; 3 acquitted; 3 discharged on recognizance; 4 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Larceny in store in the day time.....	8	Three acquitted; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 2 pending.
Larceny in a dwelling-house in the day time.....	18	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years and 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 2 years; 4 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year each; 2 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Larceny in a shop in the day time....	2	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years each.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny.....	83	Seven convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years and 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 2 years; 3 convicted and sentence suspended; 3 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year each; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to House of Correction for 6 months; 1 convicted of petit larceny and sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 7 <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 jury disagreed; 1 discharged on recognizance.
Simple larceny—appeal from police court.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Letting house for the purpose of prostitution.....	8	Two <i>noll. pros.</i> ; 1 convicted and case taken to supreme court on bill of exceptions.
Murder.....	4	Three acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced on former charge to State Prison.
Manslaughter.....	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Malicious injury to a dwelling-house.....	10	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 8 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Arson.....	8	Examined and held for trial.
Adultery.....	15	Nine examined and discharged; 6 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault with intent to disfigure.....	1	Examined and discharged.
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	17	Ten examined and held for trial; 4 examined and discharged; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault with intent to ravish and carnally know.....	6	Five examined and held for trial; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Assault with intent to rob.....	2	Examined and discharged.
Attempt to commit burglary and larceny.....	6	Three examined and held for trial; 3 examined and discharged.
Bigamy.....	2	Examined and held for trial.
Bastardy.....	7	One examined and held for trial; 1 convicted and put under bonds; 1 case dismissed; 3 examined and discharged; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the day time with intent to commit larceny.....	2	Examined and held for trial.
Breaking and entering a store in the day time with intent to commit larceny.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Breaking and entering a shop in the day time with intent to commit larceny.....	8	One examined and held for trial; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Burglary and larceny.....	29	Twenty-five examined and held for trial; 4 examined and discharged.
Carnal knowledge of a female child under the age of 10 years.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Circulating a note of a non-existing bank.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Compounding felony.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Conspiracy.....	10	Six examined and held for trial; 3 examined and discharged; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Cruelty to animals.....	9	Six examined and held for trial; 3 examined and discharged.
Blasphemy.....	1	Tried and jury disagreed—discharged.
Embezzlement.....	11	Five examined and held for trial; 5 examined and discharged; 1 quashed.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Extortion.....	9	Examined and discharged.
False pretenses.....	18	Four examined and held for trial; 4 examined and discharged; 5 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Forgery.....	6	Three examined and held for trial; 3 examined and discharged; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Grand larceny.....	54	Thirty-one examined and held for trial; 20 examined and discharged; 3 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	6	Examined and held for trial.
Larceny in a dwelling-house in the day time.....	14	Twelve examined and held for trial; 2 examined and discharged.
Larceny in a store in the day time.....	11	Eight examined and held for trial; 8 examined and discharged.
Larceny in a shop in the day time.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Larceny from the person.....	82	Twenty-three examined and held for trial; 7 examined and discharged; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Simple larceny.....	5	One convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Compound larceny.....	8	Two examined and discharged; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Malicious trespass.....	24	One convicted and fined \$5; 15 examined and held for trial; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 examined and discharged; 8 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Letting house for purpose of prostitution.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Mayhem.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1	<i>Noll. pros.</i>
Killing birds.....	2	Examined and held for trial.
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Manslaughter.....	2	Examined and held for trial.
Murder.....	7	Three examined and held for trial; 3 examined and discharged; 1 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Obstructing an officer.....	2	Examined and discharged.
Open and gross lewdness.....	4	Examined and held for trial.
Perjury.....	6	Two examined and held for trial; 2 examined and discharged; 2 <i>noll. pros.</i>
Robbery.....	14	Nine examined and held for trial; 5 examined and discharged.
Rape.....	1	Examined and held for trial.
Receiving stolen property.....	14	Seven examined and held for trial; 7 examined and discharged.
Selling intoxicating liquor to minors.....	1	Convicted and fined.
Seduction.....	5	One examined and held for trial; 4 examined and discharged.
Suffering money to be won by a certain course of chance.....	15	Examined and held for trial.
Uttering a forged instrument.....	4	Examined and held for trial.
Violating game laws.....	1	Examined and discharged.
Threats.....	6	Four, bonds for good behavior; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 examined and discharged.

In the above report no mention is made and no record given of assault and battery cases.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

T. A. FERGUSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	RESULT AND PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	4	Two acquitted by a jury; 1 convicted, sentence suspended until February 2, Tuesday, 1878; 1 still pending.
Violation of liquor law.....	4	Convicted; 2 fined \$25 each and costs. 2 justice granted 5 days to appeal on payment of costs without requiring penalty or security therefor.
Burglary.....	8	Two escaped from sheriff, 1 <i>noll. pros.</i> entered.
Assault with intent to commit rape....	1	Acquitted by justice court.
Assault and battery.....	5	Convicted; 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 1 fined \$3 and costs, 1 fined \$1 and costs, 1 fined 10 cents and costs.
Malicious killing of animal.....	1	Convicted; fined \$10 and costs.
Perjury.....	1	Acquitted by jury.
Larceny.....	2	One convicted, 6 months in State Prison, 1 failed to appear and bond forfeited, bond \$300.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN, Commander-in-Chief.
Brigadier General JOHN ROBERTSON, Adjutant General,
March 15, 1861.

Brigadier General WM. A. THROOP, Quartermaster General,
Sept. 12, 1870.

Brigadier General RUSSELL A. ALGER, Inspector General,
March 21, 1867.

Major FRANK G. RUSSELL, Military Secretary to Com-
mander-in-Chief, April 17, 1869.

Major LUTHER S. TROWBRIDGE, Judge Advocate, April 17,
1869.

AIDS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel ALFRED B. WOOD, April 17, 1869; Colonel GROVER
S. WORMER, April 17, 1869; Colonel DELOS PHILLIPS, Jan. 1,
1871.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

JEROME CROUL, Detroit, March 15, 1861; ALVIN T. CROSS-
MAN, Flint, Dec. 6, 1862; DAVID H. JEROME, Saginaw City,
March 10, 1865; HENRY L. HALL, Hillsdale, March 10, 1865;
SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON, Ypsilanti, Jan. 19, 1869.

REPORT.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, September 30, 1872. }

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

GOVERNOR:—I have most respectfully to transmit to you a brief report of this Department for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The general duties of the office have continued to demand the usual time and attention in their accomplishment.

The correspondence and other business has been in the main the same as that of last year, and there has been no reduction in the official labor.

The attention required to the claims of discharged soldiers is still considerable. Making out papers of admission for soldiers to State and National Homes forms quite an item of labor. Making certificates of service for discharged soldiers as substitutes for lost discharges, and giving certificates of service and deaths, on which to base claims for pension, land, or other allowances—these together form the largest items of business (aside from the record work in the office), and are of great importance to the soldier and soldiers' families. In addition, is the work on the "Records of the War" still in progress. They are being continually advanced in completion by supplies of new information derived from various sources.

These volumes, although still requiring much labor in their completion, will be regarded of incalculable value by the many thousands whose names they contain, as well as by all others who are interested in the history of the Michigan soldier.

When the records have been completed as far as it is pos-

sible, it will be necessary to classify and file, with proper indorsements, the large amount of rolls, returns, reports, and other documents, which cannot be commenced until the books are made up, as continued reference to them is necessary in the work.

The "Roll of Honor" ordered by the Legislature of 1869, written on parchment, containing the names of nearly 15,000 Michigan dead in the war, is now completed in two volumes, containing 475 pages each. Its compilation on paper and transcription to parchment required the constant labor of one clerk for over two years. The work on the parchment is well executed. It will be bound in the best possible manner, combining beauty, durability, and style, and will be a beautiful and fitting tribute by the State to the memories of those gallant men whose names it records, and a lasting testimonial of their patriotism and great sacrifice in defense of the American Union.

The necessity for the temporary "Soldiers' Home," maintained by the State at Harper Hospital, still exists, there having been eighty-one admissions during the past year. As time rolls on, bringing additional years, and with them increasing infirmities in those who were partially disabled in the war, the demand for aid is proportionately advanced. Although the doors of those benevolent institutions, the "National Asylums," are always open to the disabled and deserving, yet it is found that an intermediate place of shelter is necessary, in order to relieve those needing immediate aid, or while their admission to the Asylum is being obtained; and especially so, to afford a home for those who are overtaken with disease consequent to their service, rendering them unable to reach an asylum elsewhere.

The Home being under the control and management of the State Military Board, I respectfully refer you to their report for information in detail. I may say, however, that I consider the maintenance of this institution an absolute necessity, in view of the benefits it affords to the disabled and destitute soldiers of the late war, and therefore recommend its continuance.

The entire militia of the State consists of the following:

STATE TROOPS.

Name, Location, and Date of Muster of all Uniformed State Troops.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

7

DESIGNATION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DATE OF MUSTER.	CAPTAIN.	TO RANK FROM.	1ST LIEUTENANT.	TO RANK FROM.	2D LIEUTENANT.	TO RANK FROM.
1 Detroit Light Guard	Detroit	Nov. 16, 1865.	David F. Fox ..	Sept. 4, 1871..	John Hardy	Sept. 4, 1871..	Alex. Hosie	Sept. 4, 1871.
2 Porter Zouaves	Ann Arbor.	Sept. 23, 1868.	W. E. Walker ..	Mar. 4, 1872..	Thos. D. Bailey ..	Mar. 4, 1872..	Frank Kean	Mar. 4, 1873.
3 National Guard	Detroit	Mar. 26, 1870.	John Atkinson..	April 2, 1873..	Jas. W. Fisher ..	April 2, 1872..	John O'Keefe ..	April 2, 1873.
4 Adrian Light Guard	Adrian	Aug. 15, 1870.	J. M. Hinckley ..	Aug. 15, 1870..	Ch. E. Rogers ..	Aug. 15, 1870.	R. H. Baker	Aug. 15, 1870.
5 Tecumseh Zouaves	Tecumseh ..	Dec. 29, 1870..	J. M. Conklin ..	Dec. 29, 1870..	A. D. Lawrence ..	Dec. 29, 1870..	J. Davidson	Dec. 29, 1870.
6 Monroe Light Guard	Monroe	Dec. 29, 1870..	C. F. Gruner	Dec. 29, 1870..	George Rapp	Dec. 29, 1870..	A. Wagner	Dec. 29, 1870.
7 Coldwater Light Guard	Coldwater ..	Nov. 17, 1871.	Geo. H. Turner ..	Nov. 17, 1871.	A. E. Stowell	Nov. 17, 1871.	C. H. Declute ..	Nov. 17, 1871.
8 Jackson Temp. Light Guard	Jackson	Feb. 22, 1871..	Chas. A. Perry ..	Feb. 22, 1872..	M. W. Teal	Feb. 22, 1873.	M. D. Elliott ..	Feb. 22, 1872.
9 Hudson Light Guard	Hudson	April 1, 1873.	Chas. W. Rose ..	April 1, 1873..	John J. Carr	April 1, 1873.	G. H. Brewster.	April 1, 1873.

These companies were all present in Detroit at the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument in April last, and made a very creditable appearance in drill, equipment, and uniform. They are armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifle, an arm of fine construction, and well calculated for active service.

Although there is ample provision made by law for a sufficient maintenance for all the State troops that in time of peace would be advisable, yet the organization of the above named companies have been mainly effected at the expense of the membership, and are now being principally maintained in the same way.

At the date of this report there are in process of organization, under experienced officers of the late war, four other companies, one at Flint by Major Wm. R. Morse, one at Kalamazoo by Colonel J. D. Sumner, one at Grand Rapids by Captain Geo. E. Judd, and one at Ypsilanti by Major Cicero Newell. No doubt, under such officers, they will be a credit to our State. They are uniforming at their own expense, and bearing the other expenses incident to organization, which, in view of the fact that means are provided by the State for this purpose, but not attainable, seems rather unreasonable and discouraging.

In April last General L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Lakes, opened a school of instruction in the Armory, Firemen's Hall building, Detroit, for boys between the ages of eleven and seventeen. They are organized into two uniformed companies, under the designation of the Detroit Cadets, numbering one hundred and thirty-nine.

The course of instruction is the same as that taught at West Point, and consists of brief lectures in deportment, followed by instructions in Upton's Infantry Tactics, as far as to include the school of the company without fire-arms. They have, under the excellent instruction, acquired a remarkable degree of proficiency in drill, and their discipline is of a high order.

Although many of them are quite young, I consider the

movement in the right direction, as I have no doubt but that, in the future advancement of the military of the State, this training will be developed to great advantage; and aside from this, the athletic exercise and good discipline incident to the drill is of present value to them.

The unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Detroit, in April last, was an event of more than ordinary occurrence, and although it may not be considered a legitimate subject for notice in this report, it will not be much out of place to follow out the determined practice of this Department in the past, to chronicle every event possible tending towards a perpetuation of the history of those men, to make an allusion to it. The interest manifested on that occasion by the presence of the military companies of the State, and other associated bodies, many of them coming from a great distance, as well as of an immense gathering of the people generally, indicated most forcibly that those who served their country so well still retain an abiding place in the hearts of their countrymen; and although the beautiful structure alluded to is incomplete by the deficiency of the four allegorical figures included in the artist's design, undoubtedly the delay is only temporary, for the thought cannot for a moment be entertained that the people of Michigan will fail in any measure undertaken by them to do honor to those who so much honored their State by their noble defense of the national existence; but the hope must be cherished with confidence that at an early day the amount required will be forthcoming, to complete and make it the finest and most elaborate structure of the kind.

In my former reports I have urged, to the best of my ability, the necessity for amending the militia law so that it would give more encouragement to organization, by affording a substantial aid to companies entering the service of the State, and thus build up an element of our State government recognized in the Constitution.

. In this report, the strongest argument I can make use of on this subject is to refer you to the occurrences of the past year in our own and neighboring States, where military force was required to aid the civil power in enforcing its authority in suppressing lawless mobs interfering with the good order and peace of communities.

In view of these facts, and other reasons referred to in previous reports, as well as a growing public sentiment in favor of a creditable militia force in the State, it is hoped that the time has come when a necessity is considered to exist for a more liberal State policy toward the uniformed militia; such a policy as will enable them to maintain their organization from the proper source.

I trust your Excellency will give this matter your most favorable consideration, and recommend to the Legislature that some action on the subject is worthy their attention.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,

. Adjutant General Michigan.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEARS 1871-2.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING :
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State of Michigan:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the business transacted in the Quartermaster's Department to September 30, 1872. As my report made to you for the year 1871 was general, and without details, I have made this a detailed report of all the business of this Department from November 30, 1870, to September 30, 1872 :

Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores belonging to the State of Michigan.

	Total.	No. Issued.	No. in Store.	In good Condition.	In bad Order or Worthless.
Flint-lock and smooth-bore muskets.....	410	410	-----	-----	410
Rifled muskets.....	455	-----	455	-----	455
Breech-loaders.....	1,000	509	498	1,000	-----
Extractors.....	100	50	50	50	-----
Ejector springs.....	250	125	125	250	-----
Cam-latch springs.....	250	125	125	250	-----
Firing pins.....	250	125	125	250	-----
Firing pin springs.....	250	125	125	250	-----
Firing pin screws.....	250	125	125	250	-----

* *NOTE.*—In my report of November 30, 1870, I reported as on hand 1,000 Springfield rifles, and 1,000 set of infantry accoutrements, but subsequently ascertained that these had never been turned over to, or receipted for, by my predecessors, and had, never been in possession of the State, and they are therefore dropped in this report.

TABLE—CONTINUED.

	Total.	No. Issued.	No. In Store.	In good Condition.	In bad Order or Worthless.
B. B. cap screws.....	250	125	125	250	-----
Cone wrenches.....	80	80	-----	-----	80
Wormers.....	100	100	-----	-----	100
Spare cones.....	782	890	462	-----	782
Wipers.....	1,702	740	962	1,000	702
Screw-drivers.....	762	800	462	-----	762
Spring vises.....	270	74	196	100	170
Tumbler punches.....	878	182	946	200	178
Ball screws.....	180	84	146	-----	180
Main springs.....	750	210	340	250	500
Sear springs.....	488	186	297	250	232
Tumbler screws.....	740	200	540	250	490
Cartridge-boxes.....	1,228	890	418	690	548
Cartridge-box plates.....	1,182	820	812	1,182	-----
Cartridge-box belts.....	17,12	620	897	690	527
Cartridge-box belt plates.....	1,117	820	297	1,117	-----
Bayonet scabbards.....	1,117	820	297	490	627
Waist-belts.....	1,024	820	204	690	334
Waist belt plates.....	1,080	890	210	1,080	-----
Gun slings.....	2,150	912	1,228	1,000	1,150
Cap pouches and picks.....	1,180	818	881	-----	1,180
Tampons.....	1,455	552	908	1,455	-----
Arm chests.....	95	45	45	75	20
Brass cannon and carriages.....	14	14	-----	-----	14
Iron rifled 10-pounders.....	8	8	-----	6	2
10-pounder caissons.....	2	2	-----	6	2
10-pounder carriages.....	8	8	-----	8	-----
Sets artillery harness.....	82	-----	82	18	10
Halters and straps.....	40	-----	40	-----	40
Drivers' whips.....	21	-----	21	-----	21

TABLE—CONTINUED.

	Total.	No. Issued.	No. in Store.	In good Condition.	In bad order or Worthless.
Sponges, rammers, and covers.....	12	12	.....	.....	12
Wormers and staves.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Handspikes, trail.....	12	12	.....	.....	12
Sponge buckets, iron.....	8	8	.....	.....	8
Tar buckets, iron.....	18	18	.....	.....	18
Water buckets, G. P.....	21	21	.....	.....	21
Tarpaulins.....	12	12	.....	.....	12
Vent covers.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Pickaxes.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
Chopping axes.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
N. C. O. swords, belts, and frogs.....	50	7	48	50	.....

AMMUNITION.

I have in store, in serviceable condition :

20,000 ball cartridges, for breech-loading rifles.

20,000 blank cartridges for breech-loading rifles.

7 cases 10-pounder case shot (15 to case).

1 case 10-pounder canister (15 to case).

1 case and 1 keg 10-pounder cartridges.

Arms are distributed as follows :

SPRINGFIELD BREECH-LOADERS.

Adrian Light Guard, Adrian.....	60
Coldwater Light Guard, Coldwater.....	40
Detroit Light Guard, Detroit.....	80
Hudson Light Guard, Hudson.....	40
Jackson Light Guard, Jackson.....	60
Monroe Light Guard, Monroe.....	40

Michigan State Prison, Jackson.....	12
National Guards, Detroit.....	80
Porter Zouaves, Ann Arbor.....	50
Tecumseh Zouaves, Tecumseh.....	40

OLD MUSKETS.

Alpena county.....	50
Grand Rapids Guards (old).....	50
Houghton county.....	100
Hillsdale College.....	80
Roberts' Rifles, Ontonagon.....	40
Sault Canal, Sault Ste. Marie.....	40
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	50

BRASS 6-POUNDER CANNON.

Adrian.....	1
Bay City.....	1
Benton Harbor.....	1
Chelsea.....	1
Flint.....	1
Grand Rapids.....	1
Hillsdale.....	1
Kalamazoo.....	1
Lansing.....	1
Marshall.....	1
Monroe.....	1
Muskegon.....	1
Paw Paw.....	1
Three Rivers.....	1

10-POUNDER RIFLED CANNON.

Coldwater.....	1
Detroit.....	2

QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

6 arm chairs.

2 revolving office chairs.

6 common chairs and stools.
2 wash-stands.
2 wash-bowls and pitchers.
1 water-cooler.
2 looking-glasses.
1 hat rack.
1 writing table and case.
1 writing table and desk.
4 office desks.
1 counter and drawers.
2 tables.
3 cases for papers.
70 yards Brussels carpet.
3 chandeliers.
1 ax.
1 claw-hammer.
2 hatchets.
60 lbs. common stove-pipe.
165 lbs. Russia stove-pipe.
3 stoves.
3 coal hods.
1 sprinkler.
1 feather duster.
2 brooms.
1 large flag.
1 flag-staff and halyards.
2 iron safes.
1 pair pincers.
1 shovel.
1 P. O. scale.
1 bench vise.
1 warehouse truck.
1 letter press.

I have paid State bounty to volunteers as follows : *

Act No. 51, Approved March 6, 1863—\$50.

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
1st Engineers and Mechanics.....	1	\$50
2d Michigan Cavalry.....	1	50
Total.....	2	\$100

Act No. 23, Approved February 5, 1864—\$100.

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
1st Michigan Cavalry.....	1	\$100
8th Michigan Light Artillery.....	1	100
1st Michigan Heavy Artillery.....	2	200
6th Michigan Cavalry.....	1	100
13th Michigan Infantry (paid \$50, 1864).....	1	50
22d Michigan Infantry.....	1	100
29th Michigan Infantry.....	1	100
Total	8	\$750

* NOTE.—Since July 18, 1871, bounties have been paid by the State Treasurer on vouchers furnished by this office, under the provisions of Act No. 182, Laws of 1871.

Act No. 27, Approved February 4, 1865—\$150.

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
1st Michigan Cavalry.....	4	\$600
5th Michigan Cavalry.....	5	750
6th Michigan Cavalry.....	3	450
7th Michigan Cavalry.....	8	1,200
8th Michigan Cavalry.....	1	150
9th Michigan Cavalry.....	1	150
10th Michigan Cavalry.....	3	450
3d Michigan Infantry.....	1	150
9th Michigan Infantry.....	3	450
11th Michigan Infantry.....	14	2,100
12th Michigan Infantry.....	4	600
13th Michigan Infantry.....	2	300
14th Michigan Infantry.....	1	150
18th Michigan Infantry.....	1	150
21st Michigan Infantry.....	3	450
22d Michigan Infantry.....	1	150
24th Michigan Infantry.....	4	600
28th Michigan Infantry.....	1	150
1st Army Corps.....	1	150
2d V. R. Corps.....	1	150
19th U. S. Infantry.....	13	1,950
U. S. Navy.....	1	150
Total.....	76	11,400

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Amount.
Act No. 51, 1863.....	2	\$100
Act No. 23, 1864.....	8	750
Act No. 27, 1865.....	76	11,400
Total.....	86	\$12,250

The following is a classification of expenditures, other than State bounties, from November 30, 1870, to September 30, 1872, inclusive, for which vouchers are on file in the office of the Auditor General at Lansing :

Adjutant General's office—

Salary of clerk.....	\$1,666 62
Postage	171 00
Stationery	69 95
Lithographing.....	66 00
Printing.....	15 50
Total	\$1,989 07

Quartermaster General's office—

Salary of porter and armorer.....	\$1,000 00
Postage	150 00
Stationery.....	60 03
Lithographing.....	34 00
Printing	43 75
Total	\$1,287 78

Sundry expenditures Quartermaster's Department—

Rent of State military offices.....	\$4,000 00
Fuel for " " ".....	96 00
Gas for " " ".....	41 89
Water for " " ".....	25 00
Rent of armories.....	908 33
Paid captains for care of arms.....	308 33
Officers' transportation.....	429 63
Transportation of State troops.....	589 25
Freight	127 30
Incidental expenses.....	268 42
Plumbing	19 08

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.**11**

Telegrams.....	\$33 65
U. S. flag.....	25 00
Oil cloth.....	14 70
Storing ammunition.....	28 72
Storing artillery caissons.....	41 50

State Military Board—

Per diem and mileage.....	\$169 00
Postage.....	10 00
Printing.....	4 50
Telegrams.....	2 96

Total..... \$7,143 27

RECAPITULATION.

Adjutant General's office.....	\$1,989 07
Quartermaster General's office.....	1,287 78
Sundry expenditures.....	7,143 27

Total..... \$10,420 12

RECAPITULATION.

DATE.		Amount.		Amount.
1871.				
May....	Disbursements.....	\$2,338 77	State bounty, Act 51, 1863.....	\$100 00
June....	".....	101 50	" " 28, 1864.....	750 00
July....	".....	2,900 00	" " 27, 1865.....	11,400 00
August..	".....	8,900 00	Adjutant General's office.....	1,939 07
Oct.....	".....	300 00	Quartermaster General's office.....	1,287 78
Dec....	".....	150 00	Quartermaster, sundry account.....	6,956 80
1872.			State Military Board.....	186 47
Feb....	".....	4,549 69		
March..	".....	438 88		
July....	".....	1,961 28		
August..	".....	1,000 00		
		\$22,670 1 ³ / ₈		\$22,670 12

I have drawn from the United States on your requisition, on account of the quota of Michigan, under the "law of 1808, for arming the militia," the following ordnance stores:

1,000 Springfield breech-loading rifles.

1,000 gun-slugs.

20,000 ball cartridges.

20,000 blank cartridges.

50 N. C. officers' swords, belts, plates, and frogs, the whole amounting to \$24,267 00.

The State has now a credit under the law of 1808 of over \$10,000, for which ordnance may be drawn when required.

I have sold, by your direction, old and unserviceable ordnance stores as follows:

1,062 muskets, of various patterns.

16,000 ball cartridges.

13 arm chests.

5 artillery caissons.

For which I have received, after deducting expenses of sale, \$1,510 35, which amount I have remitted to you as received. The old stores I am disposing of at private sale, from time to time, at fair prices—better than auction prices.

The new arms drawn from the U. S. have been issued to the militia organizations of the State, as required by them, and the old arms called in, so that the entire militia force of the State is now armed with the most improved infantry arms in use.

The ammunition and surplus arms and ordnance stores belonging to the State are stored in the United States Arsenal at Dearbornville, by permission of the War Department.

But few legitimate claims are now being made for State bounty, and the number of claims yet to be paid must be very small, most of the soldiers entitled under the several laws having already received their full bounty from the State.

By your authority to the Adjutant General, providing for the attendance of the State militia at the unveiling of the Sol-

diers' Monument in Detroit on the 9th day of April, 1872, I paid transportation to troops from their places of rendezvous to Detroit and return, as follows:

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of Men.	Amount.
Adrian Light Guard.....	47	\$105 75
Coldwater Light Guard.....	41	143 50
Hudson Light Guard.....	33	90 75
Jackson Light Guard.....	38	87 40
Monroe Light Guard.....	43	53 75
Porter Zouaves.....	35	38 50
Tecumseh Zouaves.....	29	69 60
Total	266	\$589 25

Under your instructions I visited Washington for the purpose of adjusting the claim of the State against the United States, for expenses incurred on account of the war. I succeeded in getting the sixth installment of the war claim passed and allowed at \$58,892 00, which amount I transmitted to you on the 8th day of June last. This closes the account of the State against the United States, with the exception of a few suspended items on the different installments, some of which can be collected, and which I am preparing to present for final adjustment; and the claim for interest on the War Loan, which has not yet been made, there being no provision for the payment of claims of that class, and no like claim having been paid.

When Congress provides for the settlement of interest on State war loans, this account can be made up and presented for adjustment.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. THROOP,
Quartermaster General.

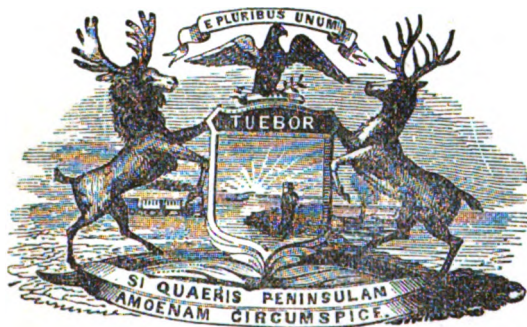
REPORT

OF THE

STATE MILITARY BOARD

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1872.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

Governor of Michigan :

Pursuant to law, the State Military Board herewith submit its Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1872:

During the year the Board has audited sundry military accounts against the State, as shown in a statement hereunto annexed :

Bonds for the care of arms and equipments issued to companies were approved as follows:

February 22, 1872—Capt. D. F. Fox, Detroit Light Guard ;

February 22, 1872—Capt. Geo. H. Turner, Coldwater Light Guard.

Certificates of service in military organizations, as provided in Act 16, Laws of 1862, were issued to the following persons, viz: Edward H. Butler, J. G. Standart, Geo. G. Wilcox.

Requisitions of the Quartermaster General for funds to pay military expenses have been approved as follows :

February 22, 1872—One thousand dollars ;

April 10, 1872—One thousand dollars ;

July 17, 1872—Three thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Home at Harper's Hospital, in the city of Detroit, has been continued during the year without material change.

The contract with the trustees of the above Hospital for the care and maintenance of our soldiers and sailors was renewed

for one year from March 1, 1872, on the same terms as for the past two years, viz: sixty cents per day.

Dr. Geo. A. Foster has been retained as Superintendent of the Home, and, in the discharge of his duties in that relation, has been a kind, patient, and faithful officer. For a detailed statement of the business of the Home, we respectfully call your attention to the report of Dr. Foster, hereunto appended as a part of our report.

For a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the "Soldiers' Aid Fund" we submit, for your consideration, the account of Col. Jerome Croul, Treasurer of this Board, hereunto appended, from which we condense the following:

Amount paid Dr. Foster, Superintendent, salary...	\$600 00
" due him from last year.....	50 00
" due for board and care of soldiers.....	3,888 60
Aid extended to soldiers outside of Home.....	193 65
Amount paid for transportation of soldiers.....	161 55
" " " clothing.....	3 95
Contingent expenses.....	90 25
	<hr/>
	\$4,988 00

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that the number asking aid is annually increasing, while the funds placed at the disposal of the Board, known as the "Soldiers' Aid Fund," has been reduced by the Legislature.

It has been our aim in the expenditure of this fund, heretofore, to avoid either a lavish outlay or parsimony, believing the true design of the law-makers, when providing the fund, was to prudently aid all worthy soldiers and sailors coming within the classes prescribed, be the number large or small.

If this is a fair construction of the design of the Legislature the experience of the past year shows that the appropriation is too small, and we recommend that it be increased to five thousand dollars per annum, with a provision that when the whole amount is not drawn during a fiscal year, and the necessity

arises for a larger outlay in the following year, that requisitions of this Board will be honored up to the amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the requisition may be made, and in addition thereto the unexpended or undrawn balance for the previous year.

We are induced to ask the condition named above, to the end that the moneys appropriated as above may be left in the State Treasury until needed for actual use.

In the last report of this Board, we called your Excellency's attention to our pressing wants for burial grounds for those who die at the Home.

We again respectfully ask your aid in bringing the matter to the attention of the Legislature at the coming session.

The trustees of Elmwood Cemetery have suffered the temporary burial of over one hundred of our soldiers who are liable to be removed at the pleasure of that corporation.

The soldier who defended his country is entitled to more than a temporary burial place,—it should be permanent and in order. For the purchase of suitable grounds, the improvement of the same, and the removal of the bodies already interred, at least six thousand dollars will be required.

We respectfully call your attention to another want this Board has felt should be supplied, *i. e.*, some provision for the care of soldiers in other respects entitled to aid under the present legislation who have become insane. There is no department for their care at the National Homes, and it is extremely difficult to get admission to the Asylum for Insane Soldiers at Washington for them.

Would it not be well to ask the Legislature to make provisions for the care of this class of unfortunates at the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, where they could be sent direct from our Home?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. JEROME, *President.*

LIST OF ACCOUNTS.

Audited by the State Military Board since September 30, 1871.

T. A. Parker,	
Storage of powder to Nov. 30, 1871.....	\$22 00
Jas. E. Pittman,	
Ten tons coal, State Military Offices, and stor- ing away same.....	96 00
Detroit Gas Company,	
Bill of gas for Sept., 1871.....	4 88
“ “ Oct., 1871.....	5 20
“ “ Dec., 1871.....	3 25
“ “ Jan., 1872.....	3 60
Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General,	
Expenses to Jackson.....	6 10
Bill of incidentals, State Military Offices.....	112 25
Expenses to Washington.....	179 31
Bill of incidentals.....	8 90
John Robertson, Adjutant General,	
Expenses to Jackson, mustering company....	2 00
Expenses to Coldwater, mustering company...	2 50
P. Stockwell,	
Storage of caissons to Dec. 10, 1871.....	21 50
John Rielley,	
Gas burners and repairing gas fixtures.....	10 13
E. Schoeber,	
Printing circulars, bounty blanks, etc., for Quartermaster General's deputy.....	28 25
Detroit Postoffice,	
Postage for State Military Offices to Feb. 3, 1872	198 00
C. F. Clark,	
City Directory for 1871.....	4 00

C. F. Gruner,	
Rent of armory for Monroe Light Guard from Dec. 1, 1870, to December 15, 1871.....	\$150 00
Western Union Telegraph Company,	
Official messages.....	33 65
M. Hochgraff,	
Stencil plate and brush.....	1 80
Calvert Lithographing Company,	
Lithographing envelopes, A. G. O.....	11 00
W. E. Tunis,	
Stationery.....	20 90
Thos. Kieley,	
Salary as porter and armorer in State Military Offices, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1871, Jan., 1872	200 00
James T. Bernard,	
Salary as clerk in A. G. O., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1871, and Jan., 1872.....	416 65
Perley Bills,	
Rent of armory of "Tecumseh Zouaves" to Sept. 30, 1871.....	150 00
Henry Krause,	
Rent of armory of "Porter Zouaves" to Jan. 1, 1872.....	133 33
Geo. L. Maltz, Captain Detroit Light Guard,	
Care of arms to Aug. 31, 1871.....	58 33
Tunis & Parker,	
Stationery.....	10 85
Fire Department,	
Rent of State Military Offices to Dec. 31, 1871..	1,000 00
Coulson, Fisher, & Stoddard,	
Lock, nails, bolts, etc.....	8 95
Calvert Lithographing Company,	
Lithographing envelopes, Q. M. G.....	9 50
Byron R. Porter, Captain Porter Zouaves,	
Care of arms to November 30, 1871.....	50 00

Blue Line,	
Freight on arms.....	\$0 63
Daily Post Printing Company,	
Daily Post to Nov. 1, 1871.....	7 50
Merchants' Dispatch,	
Freight on arms.....	78 40
C. H. Gruner,	
Freight on arms.....	4 23
D. Carter,	
Freight on cartridges.....	5 00
D. L. & L. M. R. R.,	
Freight on arms.....	4 41
M. C. R. R.,	
Freight on arms to Dearborn.....	12 26
" " from Ann Arbor.....	2 97
" " " Grand Rapids.....	9 34
H. L. Hall,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	18 00
S. M. Cutcheon,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	6 00
A. T. Crossman,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	15 30
Jerome Croul,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	6 00
D. H. Jerome,	
Services as member State Military Board.	22 00
H. L. Hall,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	12 00
H. L. Hall,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	13 00
H. L. Hall,	
Expenses to Tecumseh and Monroe.....	15 80
Abbott & Ketchum,	
Oilcloth, rugs, and binding.....	14 70
Coulson, Fisher, & Stoddard,	
Water-cooler, chimney-stoppers, etc.....	8 50

Daily Post Printing Company,	
Daily Post to May 1, 1872	\$5 00
John Robertson,	
Expenses to Hudson, mustering company	2 00
Detroit Gas Company,	
Gas to July 1, 1872	10 50
C. F. Gruner, Capt. Monroe Light Guard,	
Care of arms to Jan. 1, 1872	50 00
Jas. M. Conklin, Capt. Tecumseh Zouaves,	
Care of arms to Feb. 3, 1872	50 00
Jas. T. Bernard, Clerk A. G. O.,	
Salary for Feb., March, and April, 1872	249 99
" " May, June, and July, 1872	249 99
Thos. Kieley, porter and armorer, State Mil. Offices,	
Salary for Feb., March, April, 1872	150 00
" " May, June, July, 1872	150 00
Tunis & Parker,	
Stationery	23 60
S. P. Noyes,	
Rent of armory of Coldwater Light Guard to	
June 15, 1872	75 00
F. Raymond,	
Index books	10 00
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
Stationery	2 60
Fire Department,	
Rent of offices to July 1, 1872	1,000 00
F. White,	
Flag	25 00
Detroit Postoffice,	
Postage account	75 00
Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General,	
Expenses to Washington	136 72
Incidentals in office	46 00

Porter Zouaves, Ann Arbor,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	\$38 50
Coldwater Light Guard,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	143 50
Jackson Light Guard,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	87 40
Monroe Light Guard,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	53 75
Hudson Light Guard,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	90 75
Adrian Light Guard,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	105 75
Tecumseh Zouaves,	
Transportation at unveiling of monument,	
April 9, 1872.....	69 60
D. H. Jerome,	
Services as member State Military Board, mile-	
age, and telegraphing.....	18 91
Jerome Croul,	
Services as member State Military Board.....	3 00
S. M. Cutcheon,	
Services as member State Military Board and	
mileage.....	6 00
Abbott & Ketchum,	
Matting for A. G. O.....	37 91
Detroit Water Works,	
Water to July 1, 1873.....	25 00
Jas. E. Pittman,	
Ten tons coal for military offices.....	96 00

Jas. T. Bernard, Clerk A. G. O.,	
Salary for August and September, 1872-----	\$166 66
Thos. Kieley, armorer and porter, S. M. Offices,	
Salary for August and September, 1872-----	100 00
Belle Isle Ice Company,	
Ice from June 29, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872-----	12 00
E. L. Clark,	
Rent of armory of Adrian Light Guard from	
July 26, 1871, to July 26, 1872-----	200 00
Tunis & Parker,	
Stationery-----	26 15
Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General,	
Expenses to Jackson looking after State arms.	6 35
Expenses to Lake Superior looking after State	
Arms -----	70 00
Detroit Postoffice,	
Postage to Sept. 30, 1872-----	30 00
James D. Hinckley, Capt. Adrian Light Guard,	
Care of arms from Sept. 2, 1871, to Sept. 2, 1872	50 00
Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General,	
Incidental expenses State Military Offices to	
Sept. 30, 1872-----	26 29

STATE MILITARY BOARD,

In Account with Jerome Croul, Treasurer.

1871.	CR.	
Oct. 1.	By balance cash on hand.....	\$1,704 60

1872.		
Feb. 24.	cash on requisition.....	2,000 00
July 25.	cash on requisition.....	2,000 00

\$5,704 60

1871.	DR.	
Oct. 3.	To cash paid Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 23.....	\$50 00
Oct. 3.	F. Mittelstaedt, voucher 24.....	18 29
Oct. 3.	E. Barclay, voucher 25.....	12 00
Nov. 18.	transportation, voucher 26.....	86 65
Dec. 5.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 27.....	100 00
Dec. 5.	E. Barclay, voucher 28.....	24 00
Dec. 5.	F. Mittelstaedt, voucher 29.....	12 86
Dec. 9.	D. Cooper, Treasurer, voucher 30.....	1,198 80
Dec. 9.	A. Burrell, carriages, voucher 31.....	14 00
Dec. 12.	transportation, W. Britton, voucher 32...	5 00

1872.		
Jan. 2.	clothing, etc., voucher 33.....	8 95
Jan. 2.	E. Barclay, voucher 34.....	15 00
Jan. 2.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 35.....	50 00
Feb. 2.	Tunis & Parker, stationery, voucher 36...	60
Feb. 21.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 37.....	50 00
March 5.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 38.....	50 00
March 5.	E. Barclay, voucher 39.....	21 00
May 2.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 40.....	100 00
June 4.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 41.....	50 00
July 2.	E. Barclay, voucher 42.....	51 00
July 2.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 43.....	50 00
July 16.	D. Cooper, Treasurer, voucher 44.....	1,999 20
Sept. 5.	E. Barclay, voucher 45.....	30 00
Sept. 5.	spinal supporter for Mr. Hall, voucher 46..	15 00
Sept. 5.	crutches for J. Bell, voucher 47.....	4 00
Sept. 5.	Tunis & Parker, stationery, voucher 48....	40
Sept. 5.	Jno. Hall, disabled soldier, voucher 49.....	2 50
Sept. 5.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 50.....	100 00
Sept. 5.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 51.....	50 00
Sept. 5.	Gen. Throop, transportation, voucher 52..	69 90
Sept. 5.	Jerome Croul, Treasurer, voucher 53.....	56 25
Sept. 5.	E. Barclay, voucher 54.....	12 00
Sept. 5.	D. Cooper, Treasurer, voucher 55.....	690 60

4,988 00

1872.		
Oct. 1.	By balance cash on hand.....	\$716 60

ANNUAL REPORT of Dr. George A. Foster, Superintendent Soldiers'

NAME.	Co.	Regiment.	Admitted an Inmate.	Disability.
Gideon Bollo.....	E.	7th Cavalry.....	Oct. 10, 1871.	Phthisis.....
Patrick Walsh.....	G.	9th Infantry.....	Oct. 10, "	Phthisis.....
Frank D. Frost.....	D.	21st Infantry.....	Oct. 10, "	Synovitis, knee joint..
Patrick Forsyth.....	B.	8d Cavalry.....	Oct. 10, "	Insanity.....
Michael Joyce.....	F.	56th Ohio Vol.....	Oct. 10, "	Sciatica.....
Geo. McKnight.....	G.	14th Infantry.....	Oct. 10, "	Nervous debility.....
Thos. Smith.....	E.	1st Artillery.....	Oct. 10, "	Amputation leg.....
Eugene Timon.....	E.	27th Infantry.....	Oct. 10, "	Remittent fever.....
Burtsell Bates.....	G.	27th Infantry.....	Oct. 10, "	Broken arm.....
F. S. Loomis.....	D.	6th N. Y. Cav.....	Nov. 2, "	Medical treatment.....
Alex. Edwards.....	G.	102d U. S. C. T.....	Nov. 13, "	Rheumatism.....
Wallace Gillespie....	A.	1st N. Y. Infantry..	Nov. 13, "	Medical treatment.....
Lyman Dunham.....	E.	9th Infantry.....	Nov. 17, "	Waiting transportation
Thos. McGovern.....	B.	14th Infantry.....	Nov. 20, "	Waiting transportation
John Wilson.....	I.	11th Infantry.....	Nov. 22, "	Tuberculosis.....
Peter Harold.....	B.	14th Infantry.....	Nov. 25, "	Waiting transportation
Marago Estell.....	C.	7th Infantry.....	Nov. 24, "	Waiting transportation
Wm. Wesley.....	F.	102d Infantry.....	Nov. 28, "	Tuberculosis.....
William Britton.....	M.	4th Cavalry.....	Dec. 1, "	Rheumatism.....
Robert Cidd.....	H.	10th Infantry.....	Dec. 11, "	Insanity.....
Edward Williams.....	---	Navy.....	Dec. 14, "	Heart disease.....
Patrick Foy.....	---	5th Wis. Infantry..	Dec. 23, "	Destitute, frozen hands
Myles Doran.....	C.	14th Mich. Infantry	Dec. 26, "	Pneumonia.....
Michael Haley.....	---	125th N. Y. Inf.....	Dec. 28, "	Waiting transportation
Joseph Bell.....	---	11th Mich. Infantry	Jan. 2, 1872.	Amputation leg.....
Thomas Fox.....	E.	21st Mich. Infantry	Jan. 9, "	Waiting transportation
Thos. McInerny.....	A.	9th Mich. Infantry..	Jan. 4, "	Phthisis.....
Frank Hogan.....	E.	4th Mich. Infantry..	Jan. 11, "	Medical treatment.....
Joseph McCutcheon..	B.	Merrill Horse.....	Feb. 6, "	Inflammation eye lida..
Andrew Gamble.....	F.	102d U. S. C. T.....	Feb. 13, "	Ulcer on leg.....
Silas Monroe.....	F.	102d U. S. C. T.....	Feb. 19, "	Fistula.....

Home, Harper's Hospital, for year ending September 30, 1872.

Discharged.	Why Discharged.	No. Days.
In Home.....	.....	366
Nov. 10, 1871.	Transferred to Dayton.....	41
In Home.....	.....	359
In Home.....	.....	366
Dec. 11, 1871.	Recovered.....	72
In Home.....	.....	366
Feb. 23, 1872.	Recovered.....	128
Oct. 23, 1871.	Recovered.....	14
Nov. 8, "	Left of his own accord.....	10
Nov. 9, "	Recovered.....	8
April 23, 1872.	Recovered.....	161
Nov. 14, 1871.	Time expired.....	1
Nov. 27, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	11
Nov. 27, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	8
In Home.....	.....	314
Dec. 25, 1871.	Transferred to Dayton.....	11
Dec. 5, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	12
June 29, 1872.	Recovered.....	215
Dec. 12, 1871.	Recovered.....	12
May 18, 1872.	Transferred to Dayton.....	128
Mar. 5, "	Recovered.....	88
April 10, "	Recovered.....	110
Feb. 5, "	Died.....	42
Jan. 2, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	6
July 29, "	Recovered.....	210
Jan. 18, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	10
In Home.....	.....	267
Mar. 25, 1872.	Recovered.....	75
April 5, "	Recovered.....	60
Mar. 29, "	Recovered.....	41
In Home.....	.....	225

ANNUAL REPORT of Dr. George A. Foster, Superintendent Soldiers'

NAME.	Co.	Regiment.	Admitted an Inmate.	Disability.
John Bartel.....			Feb. 22, 1872.	Droopy
Wm. Squires.....	I.	88d Ohio.....	Feb. 27, "	Amputation finger.....
John Hall.....	I.	10th N. Y. Artillery	Mar. 1, "	Curvature of spine.....
Elmer Woodward.....	D.	51st N. Y. Infantry	Mar. 5, "	Ulcer on leg.....
Jno. O'Keefe.....	B.	15th Mich. Infantry	Mar. 14, "	Waiting transportation
Edward McNamara.....		107th Penn. Inf.....	Mar. 28, "	Waiting transportation
Paul Baker.....		2d N. Y. Cavalry.....	Mar. 26, "	Waiting transportation
John Phillips.....		28d Ill. Infantry.....	Mar. 7, "	Waiting transportation
Wm. Roach.....	E.	2d Mech.....	Mar. 27, "	Rheumatism.....
Peter Quinn.....		4th Cavalry.....	April 16, "	Destitute
Henry Kelch.....	G.	9th Infantry.....	April 12, "	Waiting transportation
Lewis Astrom.....		100th N. Y. Inf.....	April 10, "	Destitute
Thomas Macken.....		U. S. Navy.....	April 10, "	Destitute
David Brown.....	F.	17th Infantry.....	April 20, "	Waiting transportation
John Slater.....	G.	9th Cavalry.....	April 25, "	Waiting transportation
John Hunter.....	I.	19th Infantry.....	May 4, "	Stricture.....
P. Wrisley.....	M.	1st E. & M.....	April 10, "	Inflammation eyes.....
Fred Zeitz.....	D.	5th Infantry.....	April 25, "	Cancer.....
Albert Helss.....			May 7, "	Waiting transportation
Wm. Clark.....		14th Infantry.....	May 16, "	Heart disease.....
Jno. Barry.....	D.	7th Infantry.....	May 22, "	Waiting transportation
Truman Mitchell.....		12th N. Y. Cavalry.....	June 4, "	Destitute
Cyrus Van Ortwick.....	L.	1st E. & M.....	June 8, "	Rheumatism.....
John Farley.....	I.	1st Mass. Infantry.....	June 15, "	Destitute
Luther Barton.....	F.	27th Mich. Infantry	June 27, "	Waiting transportation
John Kelly.....	A.	28d Ill. Infantry.....	June 22, "	Stricture
John Wilkinson.....	A.	2d Ky. Infantry.....	June 19, "	Rheumatism.....
Herman Berger.....		8th Mich. Cavalry.....	June 29, "	Debility.....
B. Scott.....	C.	94th N. Y. Infantry	July 19, "	Destitute
S. L. Norris.....	B.	1st Kansas Infantry	July 8, "	Inflammation of throat
Thos. McGovern.....	B.	14th Mich. Infantry	July 22, "	Homeless.....

Home, Harpers' Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Discharged.	Why Discharged.	No. Days.
Feb. 25, 1872.	Died.....	4
April 26, "	Recovered.....	60
May 1, "	Relieved.....	92
Mar. 24, "	Recovered.....	20
Mar. 20, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	7
April 8, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	12
April 8, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	9
Mar. 9, "	Left of his own accord.....	8
April 2, "	Recovered.....	7
April 17, "	Time expired.....	1
April 24, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	11
April 11, "	Time expired.....	1
April 11, "	Time expired.....	1
May 15, "	Transferred to National Asylum.....	26
July 15, "	Died.....	82
June 12, "	Recovered.....	41
May 6, "	Recovered.....	27
Aug. 2, "	Died.....	110
May 13, "	Sent to Dayton.....	25
May 23, "	Died.....	8
Sept. 16, "	Left of his own accord.....	108
June 5, "	Time expired.....	1
June 15, "	Recovered.....	7
June 16, "	Time expired.....	1
July 6, "	Sent to Dayton.....	10
Aug. 16, "	Recovered.....	56
June 27, "	Recovered.....	9
July 2, "	Recovered.....	4
July 26, "	Time expired.....	7
July 10, "	Recovered.....	7
July 27, "	Left of his own accord.....	6

ANNUAL REPORT of Dr. George A. Foster, Superintendent Soldiers'

NAME.	Co.	Regiment.	Admitted an Inmate.	Disability.
Thos. Smith.....	E.	1st Mich. Artillery..	July 29, 1872.	Homeless.....
George Bastle.....	A.	47th N. Y. Infantry	July 31, "	Diarrhoea.....
James Relly.....			Aug. 9, "	Homeless.....
Christopher Burns...	A.	27th Mich. Infantry	Aug. 20, "	Disease of eye.....
Wm. Sempier.....	K.	35th N. Y. Infantry	Aug. 12, "	Homeless.....
Geo. Kauffman.....	B.	4th Mich. Cavalry..	Aug. 14, "	Krysipelas.....
Thomas Foster.....	H.	140th Penn. Inf.....	July 18, "	Ulceration of throat...
Barney Evers.....	G.	16th Mich. Infantry	Sept. 12, "	Waiting transportation
Jno. McCarn.....		15th Mich. Infantry	Sept. 12, "	Waiting transportation
David Bowen.....	F.	16th Mich. Infantry	Sept. 10, "	Asthma.....
John Hall.....		10th N. Y. Artillery	Sept. 12, "	Curvature of spine....
James Livingstone...		19th U. S. Infantry..	Sept. 14, "	Abscess on arm.....
Wm. Campbell.....		U. S. Navy.....	Sept. 21, "	Homeless.....
John Boyle.....	C.	14th Mich. Infantry	Sept. 5, "	Paralysis.....
John Smith.....	B.	4th Mich. Infantry..	Sept. 24, "	Rheumatism.....
John Foss.....		1st Mich. Cavalry..	Sept. 7, "	Waiting transportation
Julian Axtell.....	B.	1st Infantry.....	Mar. 16, "	Homeless.....
Phillip Groul.....	F.	27th Infantry.....	May 28, "	Inflammation of eyes..
Johannes Smith.....	E.	1st Artillery.....	July 22, "	Homeless.....

Number of inmates during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, 81.

Number of days entertainment of soldiers..... 4,679

Number of days entertainment of Superintendent..... 268

Total..... 5,045

Number of inmates transferred to National Homes during year, 18.

Number of deaths in Home during year, 5.

Home, Harpers' Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Discharged.	Why Discharged.	No. Days.
July 31, 1872.	Time expired.....	3
Aug. 16, "	Recovered.....	1
Aug. 10, "	Time expired.....	1
Sept. 9, "	Left of his own accord.....	21
Aug. 18, "	Time expired.....	1
Sept. 19, "	Recovered.....	27
Aug. 13, "	Recovered.....	27
Sept. 27, "	Sent to Dayton.....	14
Sept. 16, "	Sent to Dayton.....	15
In Home.....		21
In Home.....		12
Sept. 21, 1872.	Recovered.....	7
In Home.....		10
Sept. 9, 1872.	Returned to his home.....	5
In Home.....		7
Sept. 9, 1872.	Sent to Dayton.....	2
Mar. 16, "	Left of his own accord.....	
May 23, "	Left of his own accord.....	
July 23, "	Left of his own accord.....	

MONTHLY REPORT.

October, 1871.....	264
November, 1871.....	228
December, 1871.....	270
January, 1872.....	494
February, 1872.....	465
March, 1872.....	595
April, 1872.....	470
May, 1872.....	504
June, 1872.....	424
July, 1872.....	418
August, 1872.....	366
September, 1872.....	367

Total days..... 5,045

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE A. FOSTER, M. D.,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home.

To State Military Board.



